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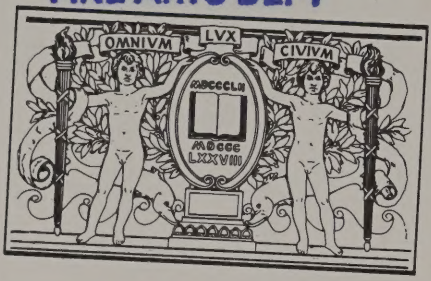
FINE ARTS DEPT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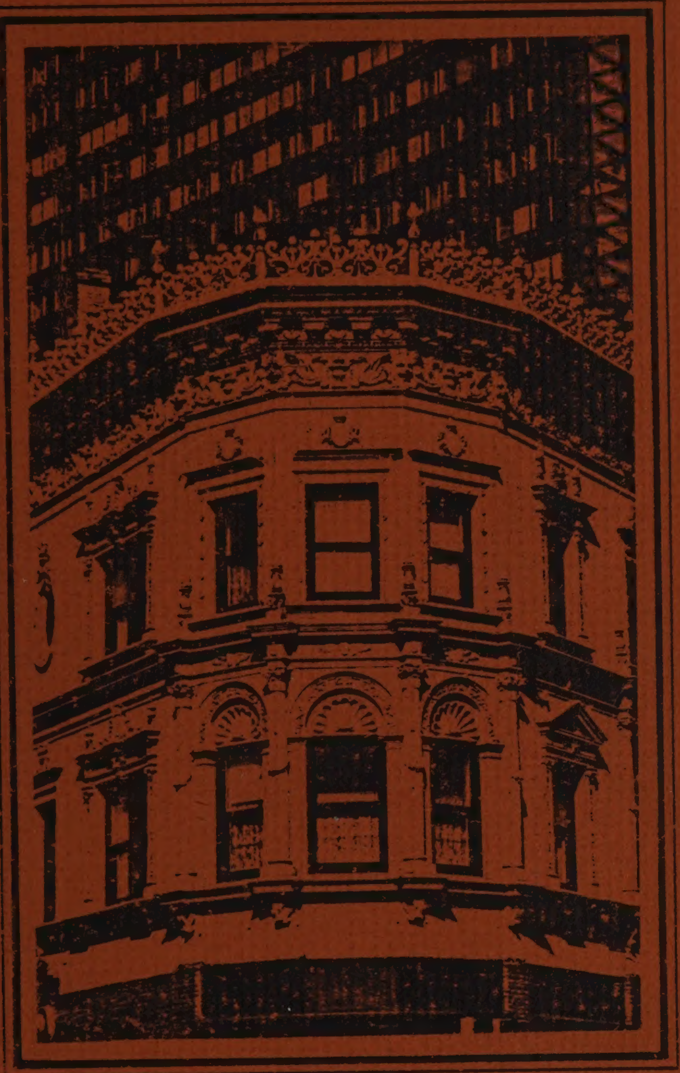
Central Business District Preservation Study



Part I: Building Information Forms
Volume 4: Streets beginning T-Z

July, 1980

Prepared for the Boston Landmarks Commission
with the assistance of the Boston Redevelopment Authority
and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Publisher's Note: Poor reproduction of text is due to color background

Central Business District Preservation Study

Part I: Building Information Forms
Volume 4: Streets beginning T-Z

July, 1980

Prepared for the Boston Landmarks Commission
with the assistance of the Boston Redevelopment Authority
and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT PRESERVATION STUDY

Part I: Building Information Forms

Volume 4: Streets Beginning T - Z

Prepared by Pamela W. Fox and Mickail Koch
for the
Boston Landmarks Commission

Assistance in this study was provided by
the Boston Redevelopment Authority and by
the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State,
through the matching grant-in-aid program for historic preservation
of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service,
Department of the Interior, under the provisions of
the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

FINE ARTS DEPT

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Temple Place
Tremont Street
Tyler Street

Union Street
Utica Street

Washington Mall
Washington Street
Water Street
Wendell Street
West Street
Winter Place
Winter Street
Winthrop Square

I. INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1978, the Boston Landmarks Commission embarked upon a comprehensive inventory of the architectural and historical resources in Downtown Boston. The goals of the study coincided with the purposes for which the Commission had been established two years earlier: to identify the City's resources, to increase the public's awareness of those resources, and initiate measures to protect them from "adverse influences".

The specific objectives of the study were to record and systematically evaluate the merit of each building in the Downtown area, and to develop a plan and priorities for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places and designating Boston Landmarks.

The first phase of the project focussed on the Theatre District, and was completed in June of 1979. The second and larger phase covered the Central Business District, including the retail and financial areas, Government Center and the North Station area. Begun in October 1979, it was completed in July of 1980.

Impetus for the project came in the form of a matching grant originating in the Department of the Interior and administered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, a division of the Secretary of State's office. The local share was provided in part by the Landmarks Commision and in part by contributions of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

The study was conducted by Pamela Fox and Mickail Koch, architectural historians and consultants to the Commission, with the assistance of a student intern, Yvonne Brady. Staff supervision was provided by Judith McDonough, Survey Director for the Commission.

II. METHODOLOGY

Both the Theatre District survey and the Central Business District Preservation Study, represented by these volumes, involved four basic procedures: field survey, research, evaluation, and recording.

Field survey constituted a major portion of the study and was conducted entirely on foot, using standard Boston Landmarks Commission Building Information Forms for purposes of notation. Field work also included photographing each building using standard, black and white 35 mm film. For purposes of convenience, the Central Business Distrct was divided into six sub-areas: North Station, Government Center, Custom House/Markets, Retail, Financial and Wholesale. Within these areas over 650 buildings were surveyed.

Documentary research was carried out to determine the date, architect, original appearance and original use of each structure, as well as other associations. The investigation generally followed certain stages:

1. Examination of permits and Building Department records on file at Boston City Hall. Permits were issued beginning about 1873 and are available for more than half of the buildings constructed since that date.

2. Examination of the architectural index compiled by the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, which cites references to architectural periodicals, guidebooks and other primary and secondary source materials.

3. Examination of previous research efforts including National Register nomination forms, Landmark Study Reports, Historic Structures Reports, and student papers including those prepared for Harvard University Professor Eduard Sekler and kept on file at Carpenter Center.

4. Examination of the photograph and clipping files at the Bostonian Society, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston Public Library Fine Arts Department and Print Department, and the Boston Athenaeum. Also inspected were Boston Landmarks Commission files and the Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection of blueprints and real estate leasing brochures.

5. Examination of atlases and Boston City directories, particularly for information regarding date and original use. Also useful in determining date and use are the following publications which list building occupants by street address: (a) The Boston Almanacs of 1858, 1864 and 1865; (b) John E. Whiting. A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy in the Principal Streets and Wharves of the City Of Boston (1877); and (c) Boston City Directories from 1930 to the present.

6. Deed Research. Deed records at the Suffolk County Courthouse were examined for certain notable buildings, if such research was judged likely to yield information on the date or architect of a building.

Evaluation of each building followed the completion of field survey and documentary research. Consideration was given to adopting a numerical evaluation system such as has been used in some other cities. In recent years the Landmarks Commission staff has worked on developing such a system in order to obtain maximum objectivity in evaluating buildings. After exhaustive efforts to devise a workable system, the staff and consultants concluded that because of the implicit value judgments made in assigning value to each criterion as well as the judgment made in how a building satisfies the various criteria, the objectivity of a numerical system is questionable.

Until a system can be identified which convincingly overcomes the problems of assigning numerical values to qualities of history, architecture, and urban design, which are difficult to quantify, the Commission will continue to use the intellectual discipline of systematic evaluation but not numerical values.

The process for evaluating buildings in Downtown Boston involved the review of each building within the following criteria:

1. Style: the degree to which a building represents a particular architectural genre or method of construction. Does it have primary, secondary and tertiary characteristics of the style? To what extent has it been altered?

2. Architectural Evolution: the place of the building in the history of architectural problem-solving. Was it innovative? Is it a rare or particularly good example of architectural technology? How important was the architect or builder associated with the structure?

3. Urban Design Contribution: the relationship of a building to its setting. Does it contribute to the character of the streetscape or district? Is it a landmark in the sense of providing visual orientation? Does it have symbolic value?

4. Association Value: the association of a site or structure with persons, organizations or events, or with broad patterns of cultural, social, political or economic history.

Having completed the analysis of each building, the consultants reviewed the degree to which groups of buildings constitute distinctive districts in the Downtown. They then identified which buildings contribute to the visual character of the districts and which do not. Outside of the districts, individual buildings were also ranked according to a hierarchy based on significance.

Additional specific consideration was given to the degree to which each building and district meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the criteria for designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission, as contained in its enabling statute.

Recording of data assembled through research and field survey and the results of the evaluative process was done on the Commission's standard Building Information Forms. The originals of these forms will be kept on file at the offices of the Boston Landmarks Commission. Copies have been provided to the Boston Public Library and the libraries of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Bostonian Society, and the Boston Athenaeum. The negatives of the photographs attached to the forms are on file at the Boston Landmarks Commission. The existence of good early photographs has been recorded in the bibliography section of the pertinent building form, and photos have in some cases been copied for attachment to the form. It was not feasible to list every such photograph, and future researchers are advised to recheck the institutions listed above for additional visual material.

The Building Information Forms are arranged alphabetically by address, with even numbers preceding odd numbers.

The four volumes of forms contain the following:

Vol. 1	Streets beginning with the letters A-C
Vol. 2	Streets beginning with the letters D-M
Vol. 3	Streets beginning with the letters N-S
Vol. 4	Streets beginning with the letters T-Z

IV. RELATIONSHIP OF THE INVENTORY TO LANDMARK DESIGNATION AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The results of the inventory are intended, under the terms of the survey and planning grant supporting the project, to be useful in identifying the properties which may be eligible for recognition through listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission. These two programs, which are often confused, can be of considerable importance to property owners as well as to the public concerned with the preservation of Boston's distinctive heritage. A brief summary of those programs follows:

Boston Landmarks Commission Designation

The Boston Landmarks Commission was established in 1975 by a special act of the legislature, in order to serve as a mechanism for the orderly preservation of the City's historic buidings and neighborhoods. Designation by the Commisison has two purposes. First, it recognizes the designated property as an important part of the City's legacy. Second, it brings into designation a systematic design review process. Once designated, a property cannot be demolished or its exterior appearance substantially changed, without prior approval by the Commission.

The process of designation includes the preparation of a study report on the property, a public hearing, and approval by the Mayor and City Council as well as the Commission.

A number of Landmarks have been designated in Downtown Boston including the Old Federal Reserve Bank, the International Trust Company Building and the Exchange Building. To be designated, a property must be of significance "to the City and the Commonwealth, the New England Region or the Nation" (Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975).

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior, is the nation's official list of important cultural resources. Listing on the National Register provides a limited degree of protection from federally-licensed or assisted projects which would have a negative impact on the property. It has no effect on strictly private actions involving listed properties, except through the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Nominations to the National Register are made by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and must be approved as well by the National Register Office in Washington. Property owners are notified prior to consideration by the Massachusetts Historical Commission of a nominated property.

Tax Reform Act of 1976

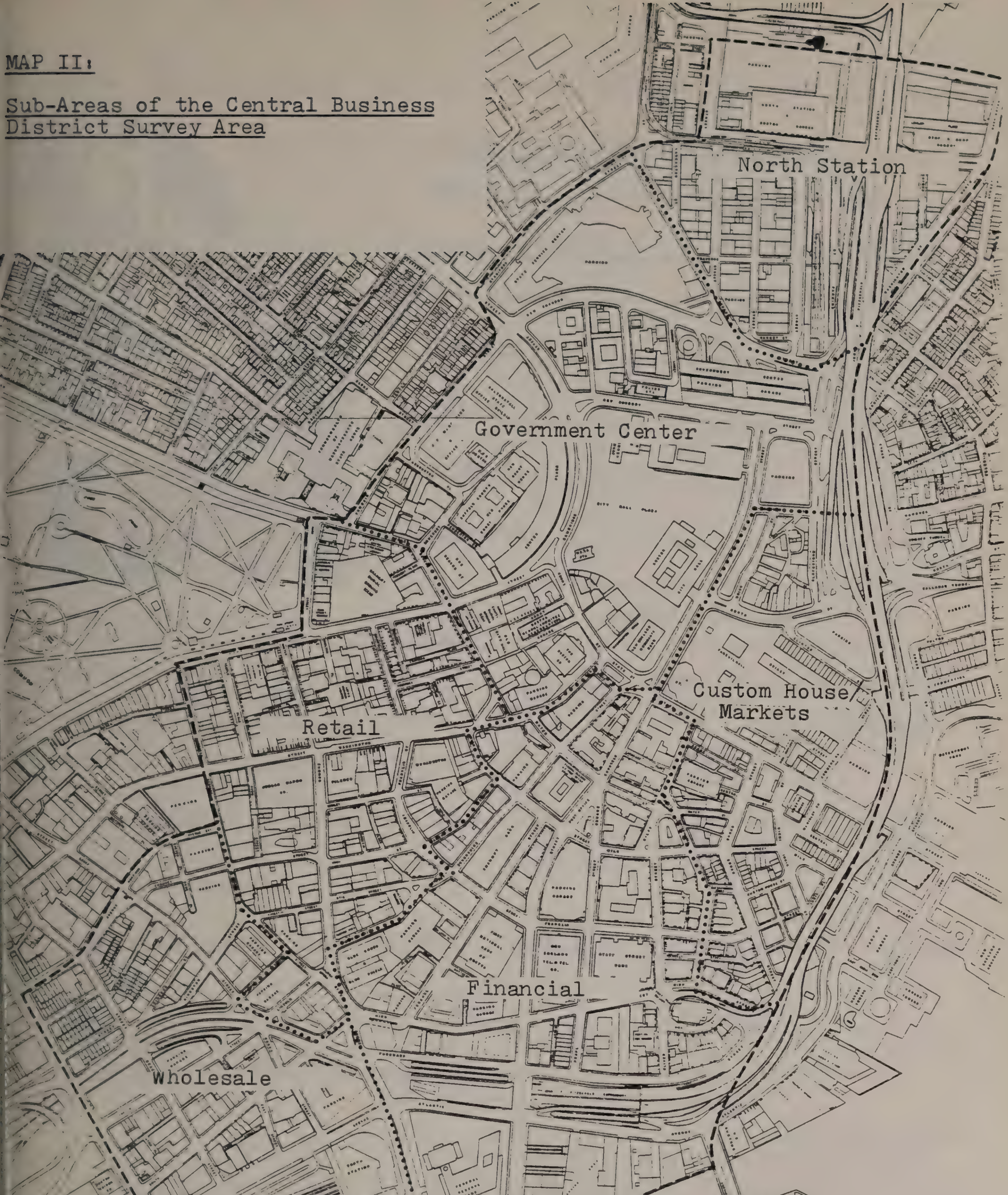
Under the Tax Reform Act of 1976, significant incentives are established for the preservation of income producing properties listed on the National Register or in local historic districts certified by the Secretary of the

Interior. Specifically, the owner of an historic property can elect to write off the costs of rehabilitation over a 60-month period or take accelerated depreciation for the improved property. The tax code also removes preferential treatment (in the form of accelerated depreciation) for new construction replacing a certified historic property and disallows the deduction of demolition costs as a building expense.

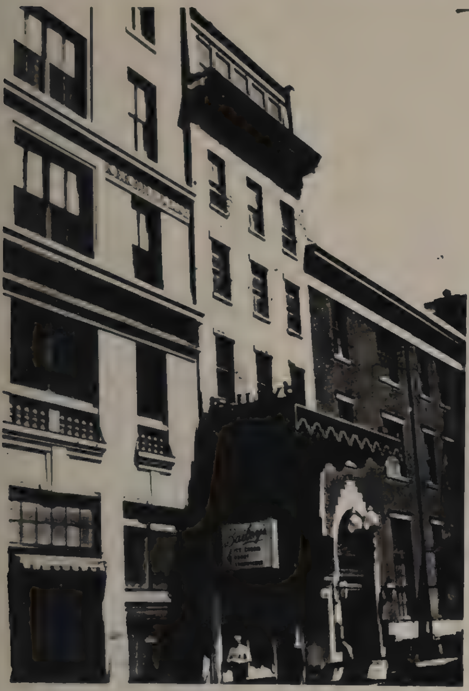
Note: Any recommendations for designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission or listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and referred to in these Information Forms, are the recommendations of the consultants. They have not been reviewed or concurred in by the Boston Landmarks Commission. Before any action is taken by the Commission to nominate any property to the National Register, or to designate it as a Boston Landmark, owners and other interested parties will be given an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of such action.

MAP II:

Sub-Areas of the Central Business District Survey Area


North Station
Government Center
Custom House/
Markets
Retail
Financial
Wholesale
CHANNEL
POINT
FORT
N

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 26-28 Temple Pl COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1865-75 Style (no permit)

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: A.H. Vinton /

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 2/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus 1

ROOF straight-sided, metal-clad mansard cupola ____ dormers 5 window openings in mansard roof.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] painted stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay French Second Empire mansard commercial building. Modernized at levels 1 and 2. Elaborate cap molded lintels removed from upper 3 brick stories. Pressed metal bracketed cornice and metal sheathed mansard.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate – drastic] Completely Altered at 1 & 2. Lintels removed at levels 3-5.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 1520 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends behind rear of St. Paul's Cathedral. There is an exit to a tiny alley off Winter St. and also a covered passageway to Tremont St. (see form for 138 Tremont)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The modernization of the lower stories and removal of the original finely-detailed lintels has diminished the visual interest of 26-28 Temple Place, although the building still helps maintain the low scale character of the street.

Photographs show that the building was originally one of a pair. A nearly identical building adjacent to the east was razed to make way for an addition to the

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______
Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______
Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Provident Institution for Savings.[1]

In 1877, Whiting's survey lists the following tenants: (B,1) J.K.C. Sleeper, millinery store, (2) dentist, tailor, (3) dressmaking, offices, (4) J.D. Clifton, window shades and upholsterer, (5) two tailors' work room An 1882 lease recorded in the Suffolk County deed books is of interest in suggesting the character of early tenants and indicating that the reputatio of Temple Place as a ladies' shopping street did not evolve totally by chanc According to the agreement, "Said lesees shall have the right to underlet f the transaction of either of the following kinds of business, viz, millinary, fancy goods, dry goods, small wares, furs, boots and shoes, dye house office and delivery, or desk room and office and all above the store in said building can be underlet for tailoring, dentistry or any light and legitima business..."[3]

By the late 19th century the building had been taken over by the Shepard Norwell Co, which used the lower floor for display and as a Temple Place entrance to their main store at 30 Winter (since demolished).[4] In 1906 the marble-lined passageway was built from Tremont St. through to the rear of 26-28 Temple Pl., providing yet another entrance for the convenience of Shep shoppers. This entrance is still used by the present tenant, Bailey's Ice Cream Parlo

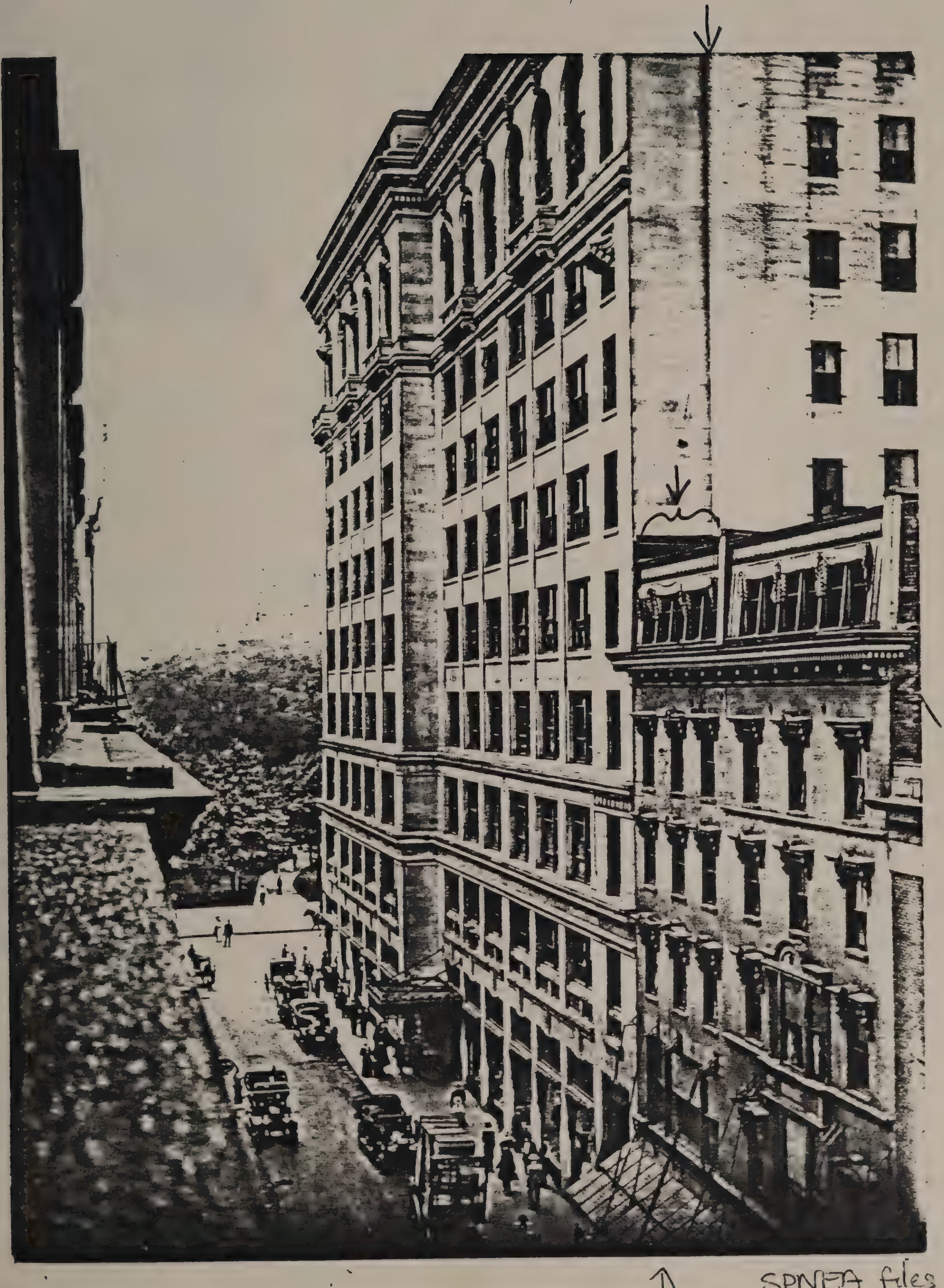
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

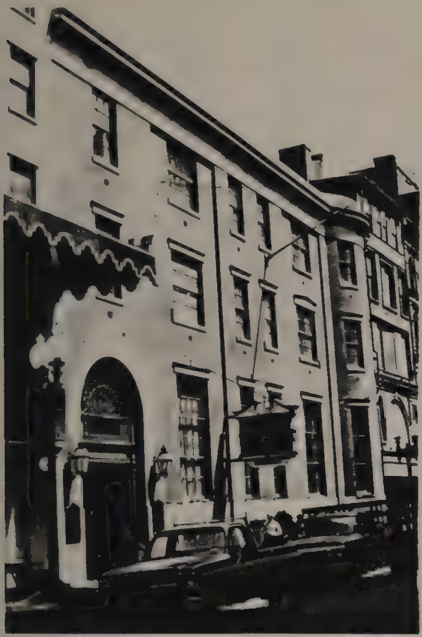
1. SPNEA photo-(Temple Place file)
2. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877)
3. Suffolk County Courthouse, Deed Book 1623, p. 97 (1882)
4. Boston Sunday Herald, 9/30/1917
5. Photos, BPL Print Dept (Dover Final Box, Franklin, Tremont & Wash. St.) (Commercial Building #2, photo of the Provident)

26-28 Temple Place



SPNEA files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 32-42 Temple Pl.COR.

NAME Provident Institution for Savings / Thomas Handasyd Perkins House
present / original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1833 W.M.Whitehill publication[1] (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT ____________
source

BUILDER ____________
source

OWNER Thomas H. Perkins /
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 2/5*80, 27 3/3 80 .

TYPE [✓ residential] [✓ single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Commercial addition

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 (originally 3½) plus ________

ROOF flat (originally gable across) cupola ________ dormers (removed)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red, stretcher bond [✓ stone] granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION The offset right curved bow and one adjacent bay of this 7-bay building were part of a Greek Revival house which originally had a matching left bow and center Doric portico. The building has been altered and enlarged using matching brick with granite trim. The Greek Revival section has a raised granite basement, elongated 1st fl. windows with 6/6/6 sash (6/6 at levels 2 & 3.) plain wide granite entablature and cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate - drastic] house considerably altered in compatible style (see signif. section)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 10,958 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Interior of building connects with the bank's modern addition at 30 Winter St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Historically, this building is significant as the home since 1854 of the Provident Institution for Savings, the first savings bank in the U.S. to be incorporated and second to open its doors to depositors.[1] Of architectural interest is the fact that the curved bow and adjacent bay along the east side are the only surviving vestiges of the 1833 Greek Revival Thomas Handasyd Perkins House, built for the wealthy China trade merchant who gave his previous house on Pearl Street to the New England

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	X	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Asylum for the Blind, which was later renamed the Perkins Institute in his h

The house was one of several handsome Greek Revival bow front rowhouses built in the early 1830's on both sides of this former dead end street, which had been named Temple Place after the Gothic Masonic temple was built on the corner of Tremont (where R.H. Stearns later stood) in 1830. A number of prominent Boston merchants built homes here including James Savage, historian an founder of the Provident Institute for Savings. The Perkins house originally had large bow windows on either side of a central entrance marked by an impos one-story Doric portico. Inside was a marble-floored vestibule, circular hal large drawing rooms and dining room, wide circular stair, and on the second floor a bedroom and sitting room on either side. Bedrooms for the children we located on the 3rd floor. The passage from the house to a stable on Winter St. survives today. When Perkins died in 1854 at age 90, the house was purcha for $52,000 by the Provident. Ten years later, the opening up of Temple Place through to Washington St. increased traffic and commercial pressures. Residences were gradually replaced by new commercial buildings, until today t Provident's bowfront is the only reminder of the former residential character

The bank gradually altered the house, removing the Doric porch and all interior work except one front drawing room. The west bow was removed to make new main entrance, and in 1933 buildings to the west of the bank were demolis for an addition designed by James Purdon using compatible style & materials.[1] The present lobby featu a fine marble floo dado and Georgian Revival woodwork.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

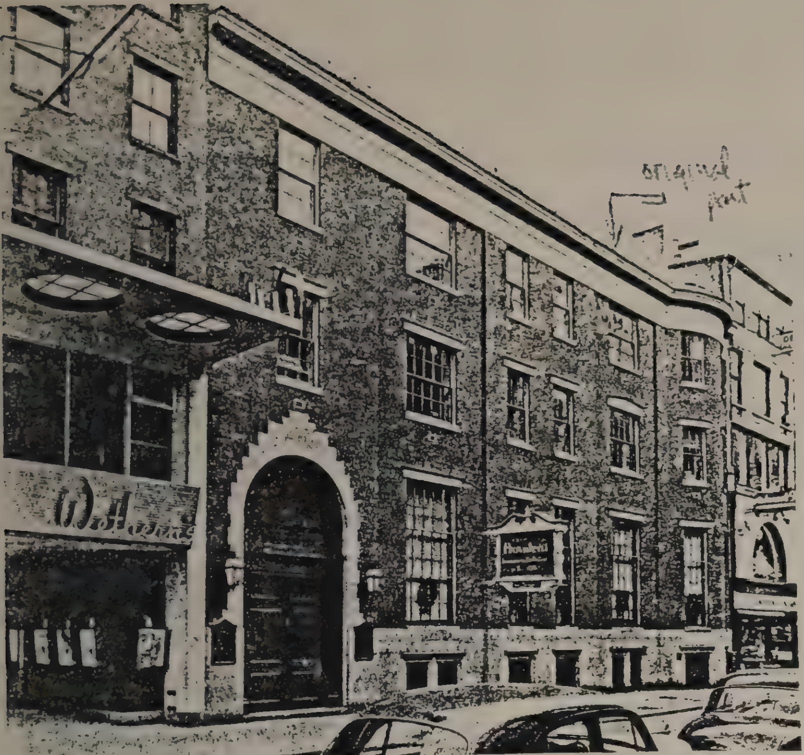
1. Walter Muir Whitehill, The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, 1816-1966, published by the Provident Institutio for Savings, 1966.
2. Excellent early photo in BPL Print Dept. (commercial bldgs. #2)
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.... (1877) Lists the Mass. Medical Society in a room on the 3rd fl.
4. Boston Evening Transcript, 12/13/1916 "Provident Institution is 100 Years Old Today."

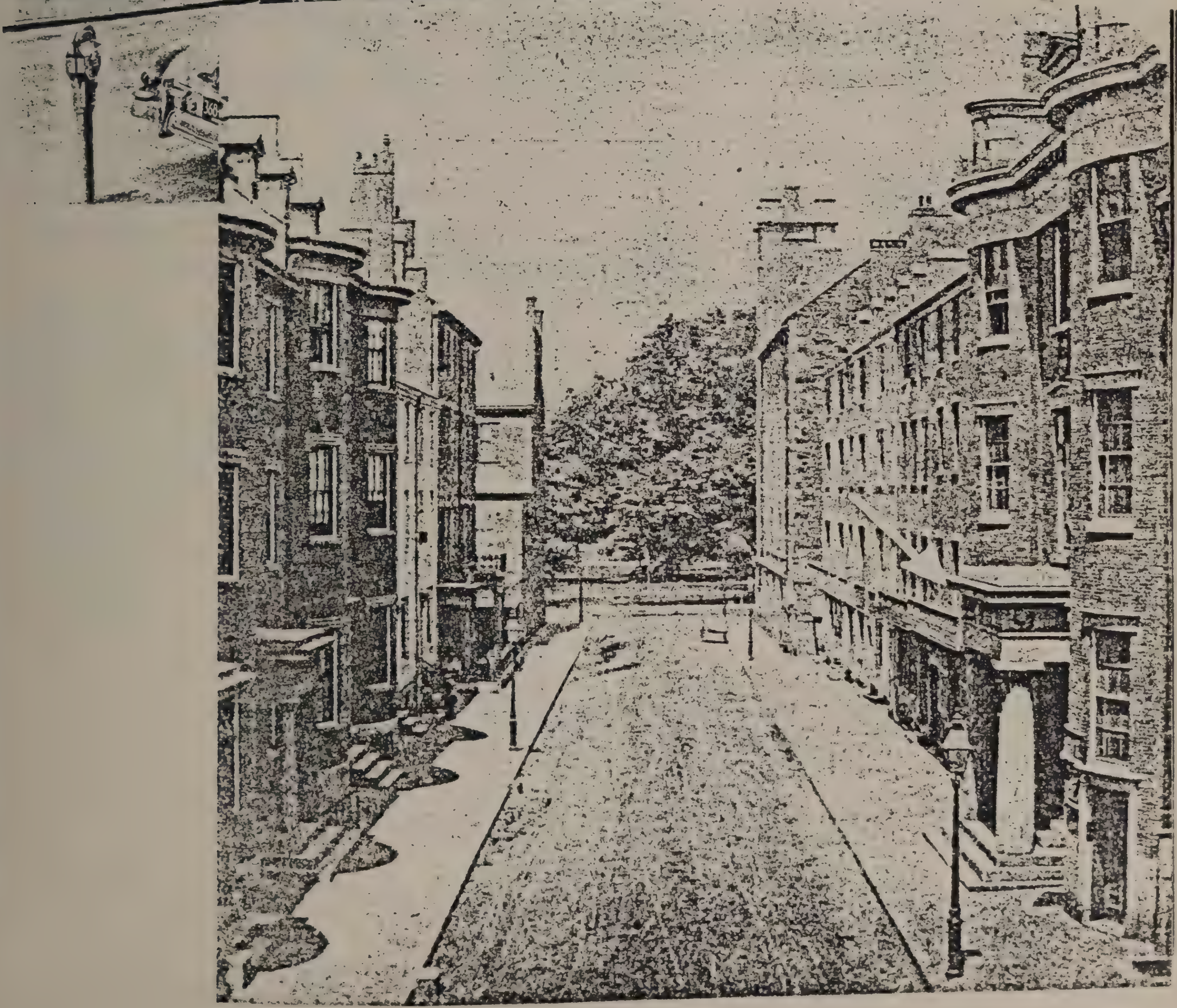
32-42 Temple Place

(From: Whitehill,WM, The Provident Institution for Savings....)

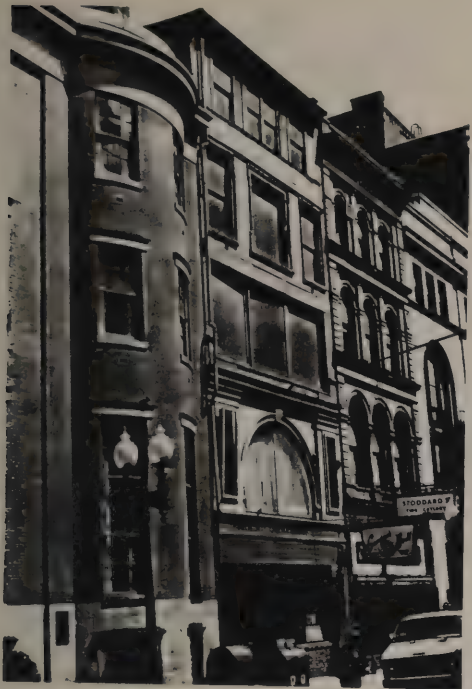
Left: Present facade, with 1933 addition (the two left bays)

Below: The Thomas Handasyd Perkins House before removal of the portico and left bow.





BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 44-46 Temple Pl COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1868-70 Deeds & photos
source (see signif.section)

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: J.A. Whipple /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 3/2, 9 1/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 (originally 4 + 1) plus ___

ROOF flat (originally slate mansard) cupola ___ dormers (originally 1 center dormer w/ paired & pedimented window)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] brownstone (painted black) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Heavily altered 3-bay Mansard commercial building. 1st fl. modernized. 2nd fl. has center semi-circular tympanum from what was originally a 2-story storefront arch, flanked by small windows. Wide triple show window at level 3 (not original). Brownstone facade at 4, with larger center window with eared architrave flanked by 1/1 windows with architraves Metal 5th floor replacing original slate mansard.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate – drastic] (see above)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ___ LOT AREA 1810 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The architectural significance of this building has been diminished by extensive alterations; however, it does maintain the low scale of Temple Place.

Evidence suggests that the building may have been constructed between 1868, when the property was sold to J.A. Whipple,[1] and 1870, the date of a photograph in the Boston Public Library Print Department.[2] The earliest known tenant was Mrs. James J. Grace, whose millinery store is first listed at this

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

address in 1874. In 1877, Mrs. Grace occupied the basement and first floor, two tailors' work rooms were located on the second, and the third and fourth floors were occupied as a dwelling.[3] From the 1880's into the 1910's, the building was occupied by Simpson & Co, a hosiery and glove dealer.

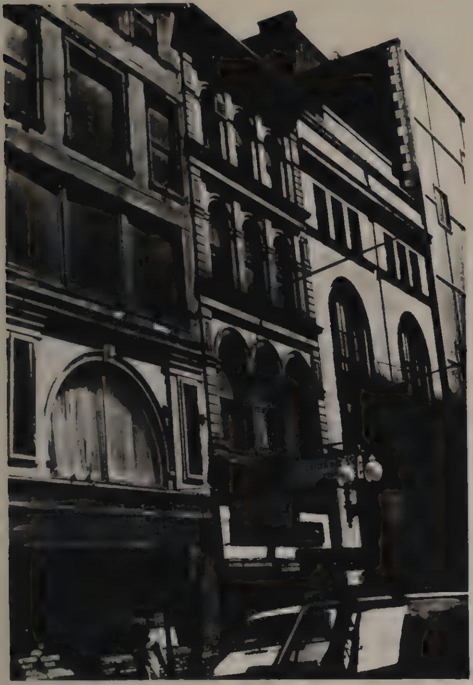
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Courthouse, Deed Book 933, p. 278 (Aug. 5, 1868)
2. Excellent early photo dated 1868-70, showing also adjacent Providen
   Institution for Savings. BPL Print Dept. (Commercial Bldgs. #2)
3. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(18
4. 20th c. blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 48-50 Temple Pl COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1867-68 Deeds (see signif. section)(no permit) source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER Heirs of S.Salisbury/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 ^{3}/3,9 ^{1}/2,^{1}/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Heavily articulated 3-bay early Renaissance Revival commercial building, virtually intact above the 1st fl. Justified quoins frame corners. Semi-circular arched windows separated by Corinthian 3/4 round columns at level 2 and by Doric pilasters at levels 3 & 4. Windows diminish in height at upper stories. Each story separated by entablatures. Stone bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront posts and lintel may be intact under modern sheathing

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor needs cleaning LOT AREA 1656 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Rare surviving pre-fire granite early Renaissance Revival commercial building, one of the few examples of this style in the CBD survey area, in excellent state of preservation. All details above ground level appear to be original, including most of the sash. The building is finely proportioned and is particularly notable for the quality of the detailing. Historically, 48-50 Temple Pl. dates from the period when Temple Place was changing

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Signficance (cont): and (4) office. In 1909 the building housed the Jones, Peterson & Newhall shoe store and, beginning in 1914, the Chandler Corset Co.

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from a residential area to a ladies shopping street, and early tenants catered to the female trade.

Deed records indicate that the building was probably constructed between 1867 and 1868, a few years after Temple Place was extended through to Washington St. and traffic and commercial pressures were transforming the formerly quiet residential enclave into a busy shopping street. The property at 48-50 Temple Place (then #16) had been purchased by Samuel Salisbury from John Lowell in 1833 with deed restrictions as to the size and setback of buildings which could be erected on the site. The agreements were intended to give the developing area a homogeneous residential character. In March, 1867, the trustees of Lowell's estate released Salisbury's heirs from the obligation to honor the 1833 deed restrictions, thus freeing the owners to erect a commercial building.[1] In June, 1868, Salisbury's heirs entered into an agreement with the owner of the neighboring building concerning a party wall.[2] Although there is no mention of a new building, one can assume that new construction precipated the need for such an agreement. The style of the building and its similarity to buildings at #29-43 Temple Place further support the 1867 da

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the following early tenants: (B,1) Ezra Allen, trimming store; (2,3) C.A. Hastings, jobber of millinery goods; (cont. above

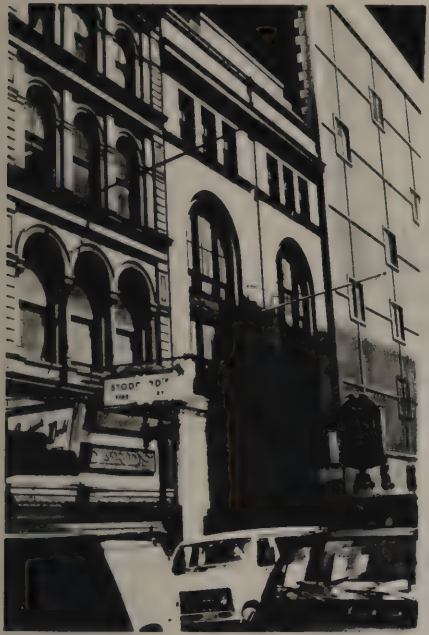
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Deeds, book 895, p. 142.(March, 1867)
2. Suffolk County Deeds, book 928, p. 64. (June, 1868)
3. A portion of the building appears in a photo of the Old Colony Trust Co, c. 1908, at the BPL Print Dept. (T.E. Marr Photographs)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 52-56 Temple Pl COR. ___

NAME 1st National Bank/ Temple Place Branch Old Colony Trust Co.
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE completed 1902 City Directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER Old Colony Trust Co/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 3/4, 9 1/3 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] bank offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-bay pink granite Beaux Arts/Classical Revival commercial building. Heavily altered ground floor with Greek wave band above present modern storefront. Levels 2-3 feature two wide, two-story semi-circular arched windows with decorative metal mullions and spandrel panels between stories. Six small rectangular windows at top floor, stone dentil cornice, stone parapet and later stone stepped parapet

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront altered, marquee removed

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 6085 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Bldg. extends over 100 feet into the block

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Modernization of the ground floor and removal of the original marquee have diminished the architectural interest of this early 20th century classical bank branch office, although it remains compatible with neighboring buildings in scale & materials.

The Temple Place office was the first branch of the Old Colony Trust Co, which had its

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

main office in the Ames Building. Old Colony was a commercial bank established in 1890 and advertised in the 1920's as one of the largest trust companies in New England. In 1930, Old Colony affiliated with the First National Bank, and#52-56 has been a First National branch office since that date.

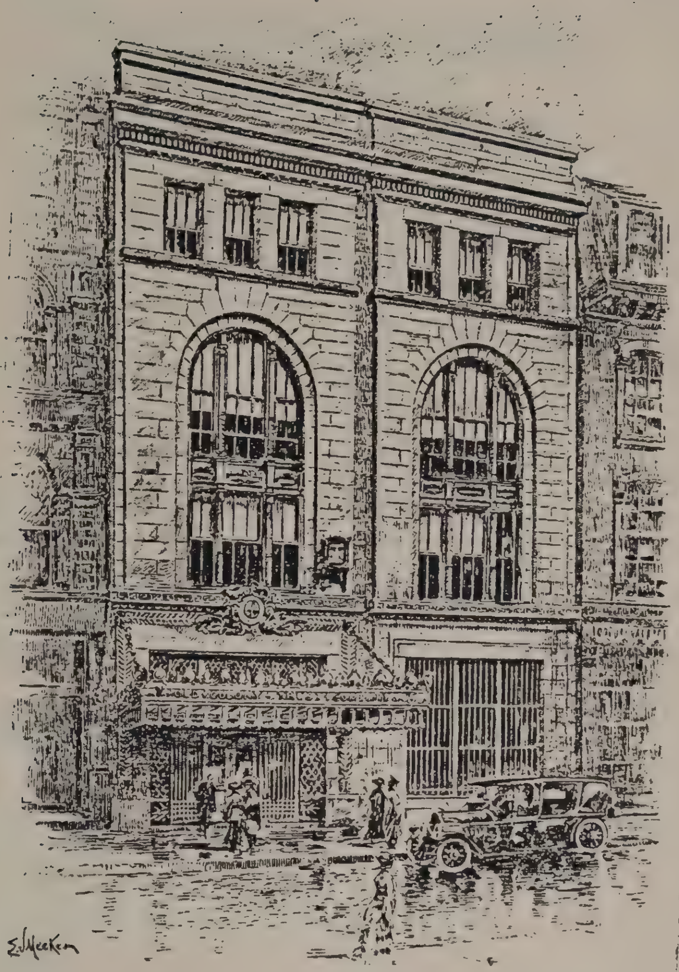
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" District (National Register)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Excellent early photograph at Boston Public Library (Print Dept.) by photographer T.E. Marr, dated 1908
2. Illustration, SPNEA clipping file (undated)
3. Boston Tercentenary Committee, Fifty Years of Boston (1932) p 234

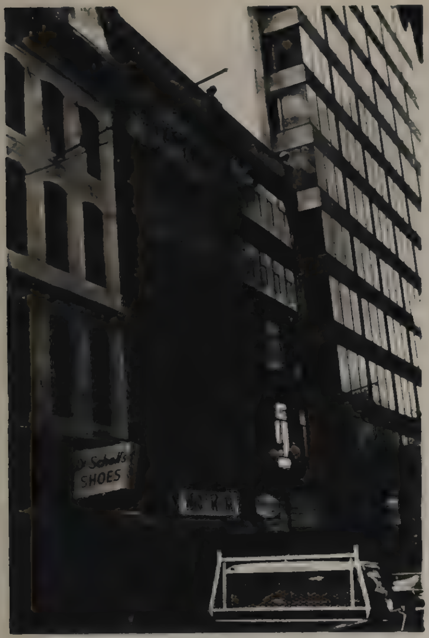
52-56 Temple Pl.



Temple Place Branch of the Old Colony Trust Company

SPNEA files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 11-15 and 17-19 Temple Place COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1830-40 Style
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 2/4*80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 (originally 4½) plus ___

ROOF flat (originally gable across) cupola ___ dormers removed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red (painted) [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Originally a pair of 3-bay, 4½ story Greek Revival row houses, remodelled for commercial purposes. Modern storefronts. 2nd and 3rd floors retain original brick walls and window fenestration. Elongated 2nd fl. windows, original rectangular stone sills and lintels. Paired wide window bays at 4 & 5 followed by Federal Revival festoon banding and parapet with finials at the sides and center.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate - drastic] altered at level 1,4 & 5

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 1996 & 1567 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Along with a fragment of the Provident Institution for Savings/Thomas Handasyd Perkins House, these two Greek Revival rowhouses are the only architectural elements remaining from the early period of residential development of Temple Place. Their importance is diminished, however, by major alterations to the first and fourth floors and to the original roof and dormers.

Early photographs show the houses with offset left Greek Revival porticos, 3 bays

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

on each floor, a pitch roof and dormers.[1] The houses were probably constructed in the 1830's. Temple Pl. did not begin to develop until 1830, the year the Gothic-style Masonic Temple was erected on the corn of Tremont and the newly renamed street was subdivided into lots for the construction of row houses. The fashionable dead end street was quickly built up with Greek Revival bowfront and straight-front dwellings. The opening of Temple Place through to Washington St. in 1864 increased traffic and commercial pressures, and the street gradually changed from residential to commercial use.[4] Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the occupants of the two rowhouses as follows: #11-13: (B,1) E.J. States, trimming store ,(2,3) dining saloon, vacant room (3) Mrs. K.H. Hambleton, manufacturer of paper patterns (4,5) lodging rooms. #17-19 (B,1,3,4) Mary M. Lethbridge, trimming store on 1st and dwelling above, (2) J.E. Mitchell, tailor.[3]

In the late 1880's, #17 housed Lewando's French Dye House and dry cleaners, which catered to the theatrical trade, and #19 Miss E.A. Libby's millinery store. The changes at the 4th and 5th floor appear to date from the early 20th century Federal Revival period.

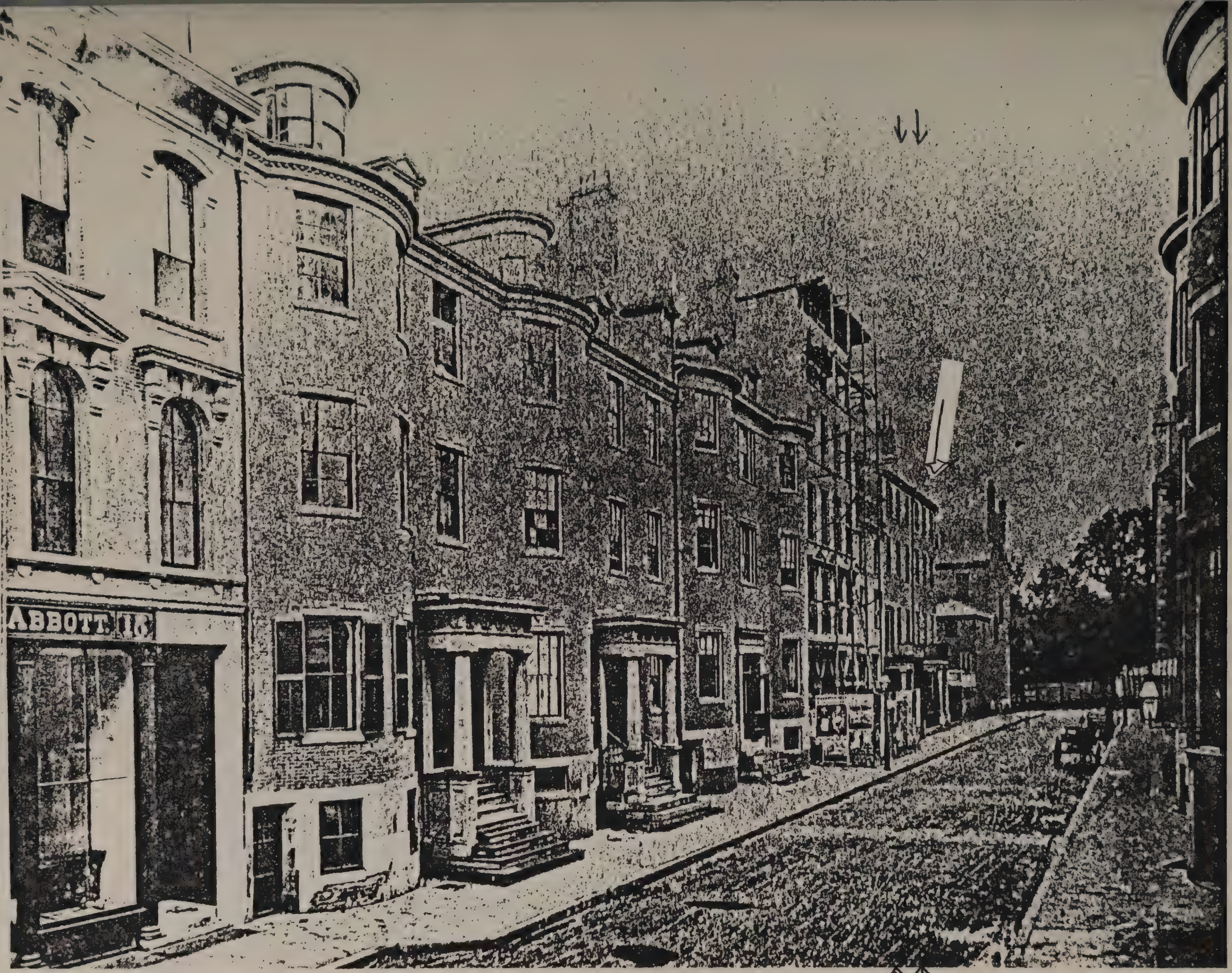
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photo, Bostonian Society (oversize case #4) dated c. 1865. Temple Pl south side.
2. Photo of storefront of #17, prob. early 20th c. SPNEA clipping files
3. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(187
4. Walter M. Whitehill, The Provident Institution for Savings in the To of Boston, 1816-1966 (publ. by the Provident) (1966)
5. Evans House Ladies Parlor Strangers Guide (1880's) Copy at SPNEA. (illus. of bldg. in late 19th c. Shows a mansard roof & cast iron st fr

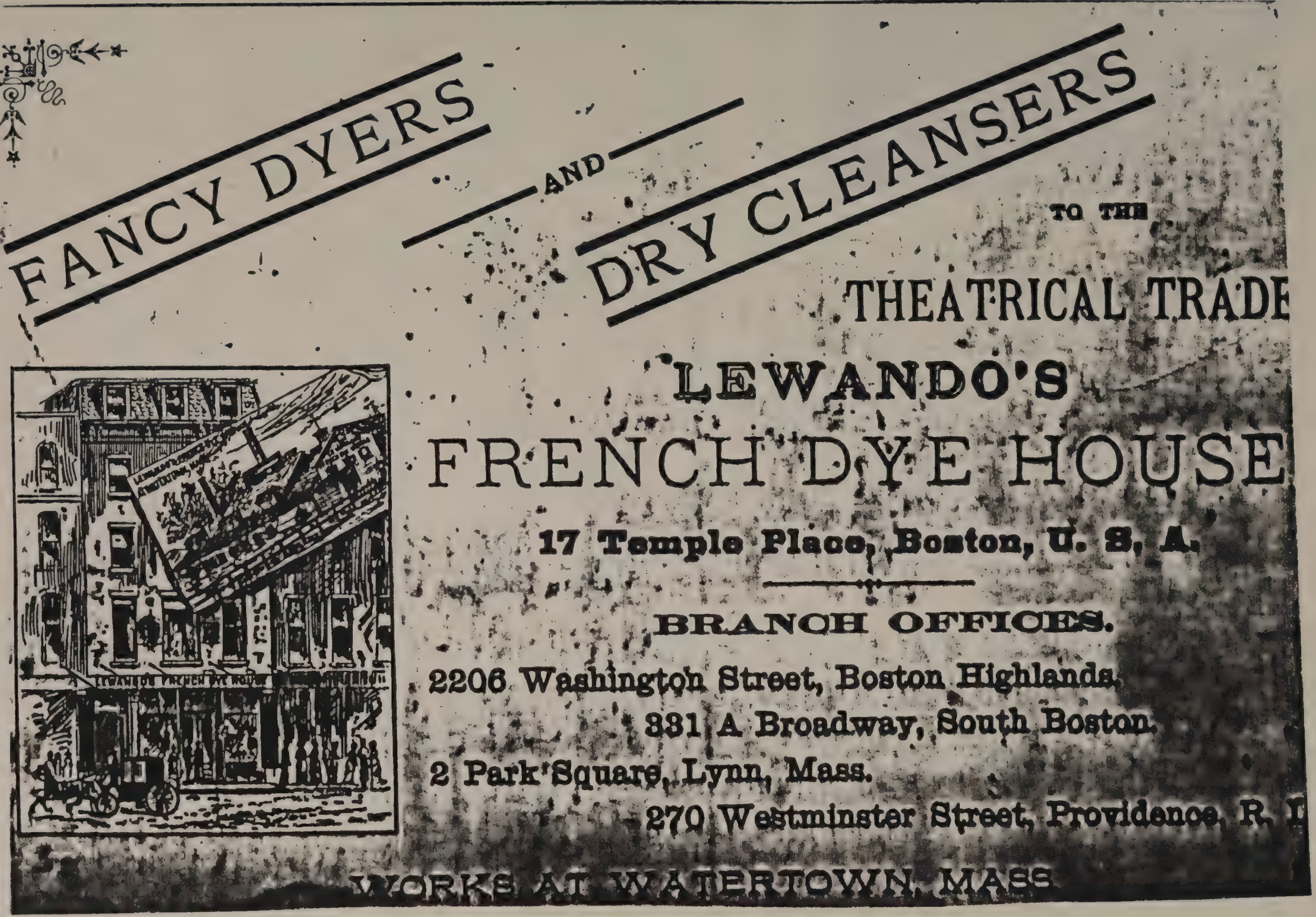
Bostonian Society photo, copied by Pierce Pearmain



Temple Place (c. 1860's) looking from Washington to Tremont St. The only buildings remaining today are #11-15 and #17-19, (both heavily altered)

file under 11-15, 17-19 Temple Pl.

17 Temple Pl.



FANCY DYERS AND DRY CLEANSERS TO THE THEATRICAL TRADE

LEWANDO'S

FRENCH DYE HOUSE

17 Temple Place, Boston, U. S. A.

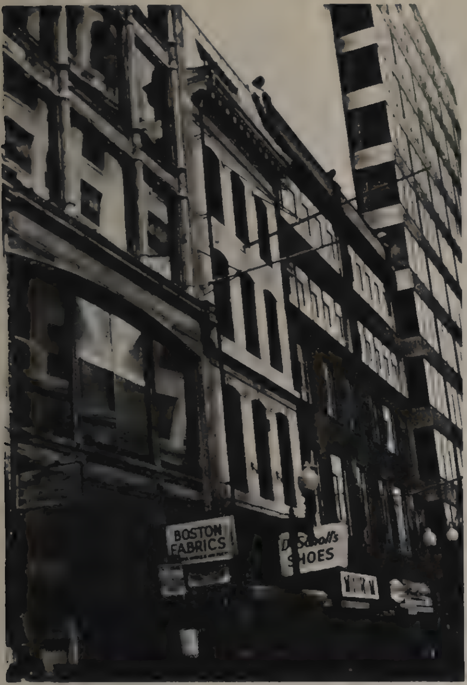
BRANCH OFFICES.

2206 Washington Street, Boston Highlands.
331 A Broadway, South Boston.
2 Park Square, Lynn, Mass.
270 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I

WORKS AT WATERTOWN, MASS.

From: Evans House, Ladies Parlor Strangers Guide (1880's?)
(SPNEA)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 21-23 Temple Place COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1865 Deed records[1] source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: Thomas Lamb original / ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 1/4*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF canted copper mansard (painted white) cupola ____ dormers 1 recessed triple window

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay 19th century granite Mansard commercial building. Modernized storefront. Three upper stories have window openings graduated in size, with segmental heads and no enframements or lintels. Some original 2/2 sash. Heavy stone modillion cornice and sheet copper mansard.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront altered (? reversibility)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1253 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

21-23 Temple Place is significant as a largely intact example of pre-fire commercial building in the restrained Boston granite tradition, contributing to the streetscape.

The building was constructed sometime after 1865, when Maria Lamb sold to Thomas Lamb her share in the property and a dwelling house thereon. The previous year, Temple Place had been extended to Washington St.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and the formerly quiet residential street was becoming increasingly commercial.

In 1877, the building was occupied by a boot and shoe store (1st), tailor (2nd), engraver (3rd) and photographer (4th) and 5th. From the late 1880' through the 1920's it was the home of George M. Wetheren's millinary shop.

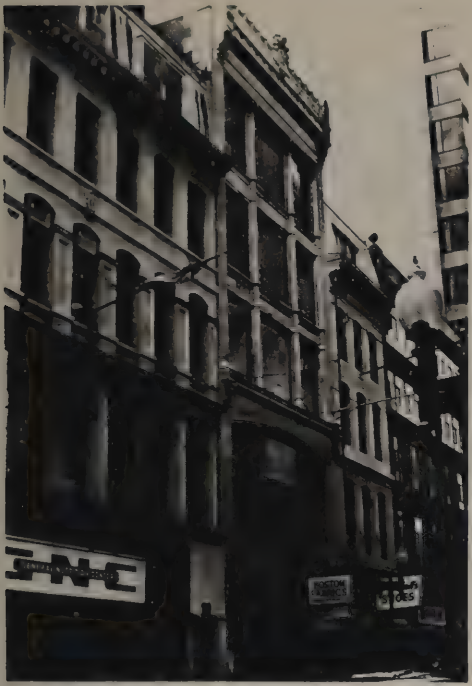
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Deeds, book 863, p. 300.
2. Set of 1940 blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection)
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 25-27 Temple Pl COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1907 Building permit 3/30/1907

source

ARCHITECT Peabody and Stearns (permit)

source

BUILDER McNeil Brothers (permit)

source

OWNER Cushing Estate/

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 2/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ cast iron]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay early 20th c. pier & spandral commercial bldg. with free classical decoration. Side piers are stone, rest of facade has metal piers and spandrals framing wide plate glass windows. Storefront partly modernized, flanked by torchères & topped by lintel accented by 2 lion's heads. Segmental arched 2nd fl. window w/ Greek wave band above. Levels 3-5 treated as a unit, have 3-story fluted Corinthian colonettes supporting wide entablature & parapet w/ cartouche and initial "H" in center.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(some storefront changes)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor metal needs painting LOT AREA 1532 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well-detailed early 20th century commercial building by major Boston architectural firm, notable for its skeletal frame arrangement designed to allow maximum window area and interior light.

In 1930 the building was occupied by G.M. Wetheren Co,—a millinery store formerly at 21 Temple Pl,—as well as a luncheon restaurant, bleachery and 2 beauty shops, all uses typical of this "ladies street."

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

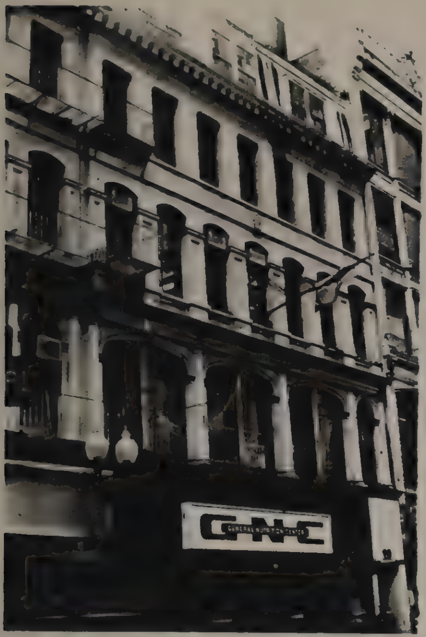
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. undated blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 29-35 Temple Place COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1868-70 Bradlee drawings[1] source & Deeds[2]

ARCHITECT Nathaniel J. Bradlee (drawings) source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER N.H. Emmons, T.B.Wales & George W. Wales, Trus/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 2/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF painted metal straight-sided mansard cupola ____ dormers 3 (paired)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7-bay gray granite Mansard commercial building. Altered storefront. 2nd floor has 3 wide basket-arched windows and one 2/2 semi-circular arched window at right(above orig. entrance to upper floors) Doric half-columns between windows. 3rd fl. has 7 identical 2/2 segmental-arched windows separated by pilasters. Stringcourse bet/ 3 & 4 with center shield & "W" in block letters. 2/2 windows on 4 followed by heavy stone modillion cornice & mansard.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (altered storefront, piers removed except possibly one)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 4475 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of row of very similar 19th c. granite commercial buildings by Bradlee (#29-43)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

29-35 Temple Place is an excellent example of its style, elegantly proportioned, with subtle detailing such as the use of both stippled and smooth granite blocks. The bldg. is significant as a rare surviving example of the pre-fire work of the eminent 19th century Boston architect N.J. Bradlee and as the home for over 50 years of one of the city's best known lace and trimming shops.

Architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) began his architectural training in the office

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of George Dexter and succeeded to Dexter's practice after his death. He was well-known, as an architect of Boston commercial buildings, said to number at least 500,[3] many of which were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1872. The buildings on Temple Place, along with the much-altered 40 Winter St., appear t be the only extant examples of Bradlee's pre-fire work. Among his later desi are the Hemenway, Phillips and Marlboro Buildings, all with Walter T. Winslow

The building was completed in 1870 and was leased to Edward Nagle,[2] a sewing machine dealer who maintained a shop there for several years.[4] In 1877 Whiting's survey lists the tenants as follows: (B,1) W.H. Stone, millinery store, D.R. Emerson, trimming store; (2) ladies' furnishing goods, (2,3) L.Rheims, jobber of millinery goods (3) B.D. Russell, bonnet frames (sales room), L. Shubert, manufacturer of fringes, cords and tassels (4) storage of cases, T.C. Barley, manufacturer of hoop skirts, bustles and ladies underwear Stones stayed at this address only a few years, but D.R. Emerson's remained into the 1930's. King's How to See Boston describes the store as follows: "Emersons...was founded in 1842 by D.R. Emerson and has a very large retail trade in rich laces, trimmings, buttons and other small wares in amazing vari The character of all the early tenants reflects the popularity of Temple Place as a ladies' shopping street.

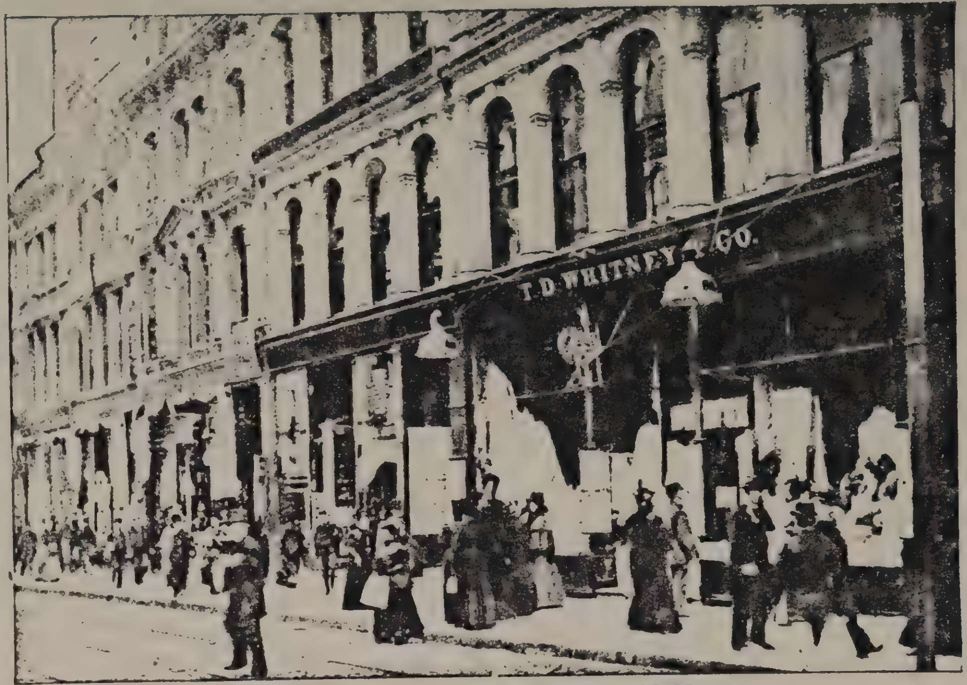
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
Suggested for further study to determine if the building meets the criteria for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bradlee drawings, Boston Athenaeum (Vol 18)
2. Suffolk County Courthouse, Deed book 1035/190 (Feb.20,1870) (lease)
3. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects...
4. Boston City Directories
5. Whiting, John, A Schedule of The Buildings and Their Occupancy...(18
6. King, Moses, How to See Boston (1895) p. 99.
7. Sadducees Associates, "A Re-use Proposal for Temple Place," (B.U. graduate student project, 1978) Copy at BLC. Includes elev. & plans.
8. Blueprint of 35 Temple Pl (20th c.) Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Colle

29-35 Temple Place

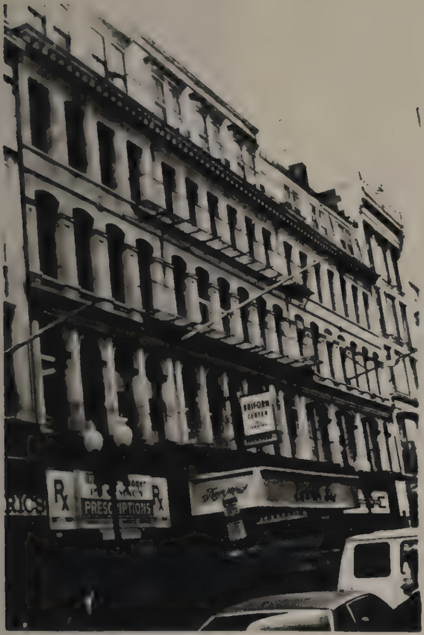


100 T. D. WHITNEY & CO., WHITNEY'S LINEN STORE.
NO. 39 TEMPLE PLACE, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN TREMONT AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Kings How to See Boston (1895) p100

of *The Christian*
Bay-State Gas-Ligh
Tremont St.,
Piano Row, for a
of the block ; but
St. Chickering H
place for fashionable
fession. Opposite
Massacre (or Crispu
The Tremont T
one of the most b
brated for its Renais
ing details. "It occ
1796.
The Masonic T
Boylston Sts., is a
feet front, with a
Jachin and Boaz, ad
floor is occupied by
and Gothic halls are
and dedicated on St
parade, in which Pr
Grand Lodge of M
Grand Council Roy
Knights Templar, a
and Accepted Scotti
ganized in Boston, i
owner of the Green-
by the Grand Lod
lodges in the British
Gen. Warren and Pa
tended "to suggest
connected with the
Where Tremont
remote South End,
Back-Bay District,
one corner is the Ho
another, the Hotel
estate, on the site of
place of C. F. Adam
The Young Me
Gothic building of
48 Boylston St. ; an
reading and corresp
day and evening.
thropic agency, with

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 37-43 Temple Pl COR.

NAME #43 Melvin & Badger Pharmacy / #37-39 Gardner Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1868-9 Bradlee drawings[1]
source

ARCHITECT N.J. Bradlee "
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER #37-39 Wm. H. Gardner / #41-43 Howe & French/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 2/1, 3/6 '80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF straight-sided mansard with painted metal roof cupola ____ dormers 5 (paired windows)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Finely-detailed Mansard commercial building with 4 bays at #41-43 and 6 bays at #37-39, treated visually as a unit. Later classical storefront at #39, original fluted cast iron pilasters & recessed entrance at #41. Windows at 2nd fl. are semi-circular arched w/ keystones separated by Doric half columns, 3rd have stilted segmental heads & 4th have rounded corners(all 1/1 sash).Heavy granite modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Shield & raised letter "T" on stringcourse bet/ 3 & 4 at left
(some storefront alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 6069 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of row of nearly identical mid-19th century granite commercial buildings (#29-43.)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
37-43 Temple Place, along with the adjacent #29-35, is significant as a rare surviving example of the pre-fire work of the eminent 19th century Boston architect N.J. Bradlee, as one of the city's finest examples of mid-nineteenth century mansard commercial architecture, as a rare surviving example of 19th century interior store detailing at #43, and as the home for over a century of the Melvin & Badger Pharmacy, among other notable occupants.

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts ___
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/ development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/ settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/ invention ___
Social/ humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) began his architectural training
in the office of George Dexter and succeeded to Dexter's practice after his dea
He was well-known as an architect of Boston commercial buildings, said to
number at least 500,[2] of which many were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1872.
The Temple Place buildings appear to be one of only two extant pre-fire exampl
(along with 40 Winter St.) and the only one to survive largely intact. Among
Bradlee's later works are the Hemenway, Phillips and Marlboro Buildings, all wi
Walter T. Winslow.

The original storefront tenants, first listed at this address in 1870, were
E.F. Cushman (#37-39) sellers of fancy dry goods, hosiery, trimmings and milli
goods, and the Melvin & Badger Pharmacy. (#41-43) E.F. Cushman remained at this
location through the 1880's, and the drug store still occupies its 1870's store,
which features Neo Grec detailing including glass cases, drawers & shelves and
marble floor. In 1877, Whiting's survey lists several tailors on the upper floo
along with the Youth's Companion office and premium dept.[3] From the mid-1880's
the 1890's, Russell & Richardson designers & engravers was located here. From
1888 to the 1940's, one of the major tenants was T.D. Whitney & Co, descri
by King's guidebook of 1895 as "one of the finest linen stores in the United S
whence the households and wardrobes of thousands of well-to-do families are
supplied. The Whitney linen store has a fame far beyond the limits of Boston,
from many miles around the city come its patrons..."[4] T.D. Whitney was also (cont.belo

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
Suggested for further study to determine if the building meets the criteria for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

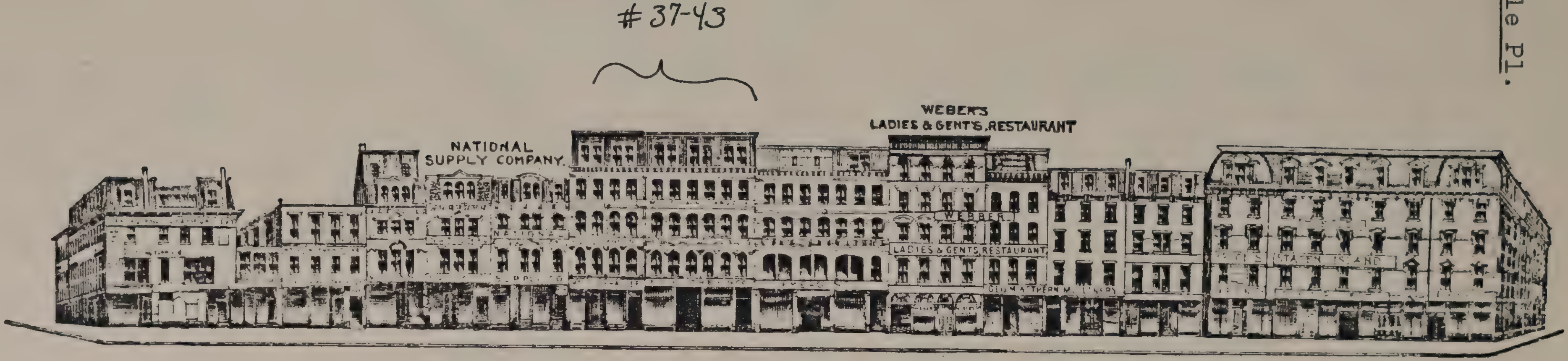
Signficance (cont.) one of Boston's oldest firms, having been established in 1796 as the Irish Linen Store.[5]

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bradlee drawings, Boston Athenaeum.
2. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of Am. Architects...
3. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy ....(1877)
4. Moses King, How to See Boston (1895) p. 99 (photo of storefront, p.100)
5. Boston City Directory (1931) p. 111.
6. Saddducees Associates, Development Consultant Team, "A Re-use Proposal for Temple Place (B.U. student paper, 1978) (copy at BLC)

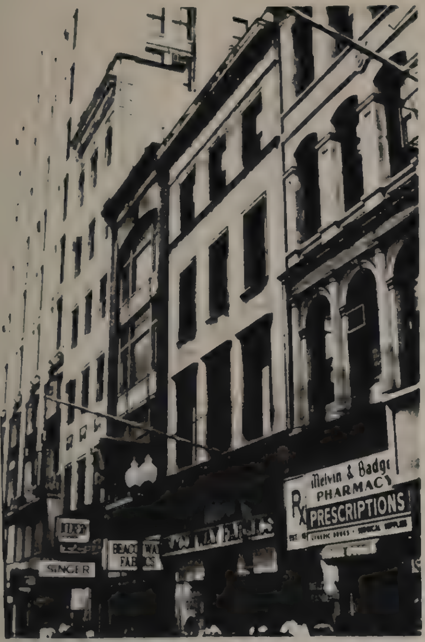
file under
37-43 Temple Pl.

arrows point to extant bldgs.


#37-43
NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY.
WEBER'S LADIES & GENT'S RESTAURANT
WEBBER
LADIES & GENTS RESTAURANT
61-67
57
41
25
11
9
7
5

TEMPLE PLACE – BUILDINGS – BOSTON – 1870's

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



↑

ADDRESS 45-47 Temple Pl. COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original ___

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1902-1908 Atlas source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ___ source ___

BUILDER ___ source ___

OWNER ___ original ___ present ___

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 3/4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast(?) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay turn-of-the-century commercial building with Italian Renaissance detailing. Generally intact storefront has recessed center entrance with original wooden doors, decorative cast iron storefront trim and intact marble piers. Elongated 2nd floor windows with capped lintels. Windows diminish in size on upper floors. 3rd & 4th floor windows have simple surrounds and 1/1 sash. Metal modillion cornice & stone parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 2548 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Contributes to the streetscape because of its compatible scale and style.

Among the original tenants was the Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins shoe shore, which remained there at least through 1930, at which time the name had been shortened to Thayer McNeil.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

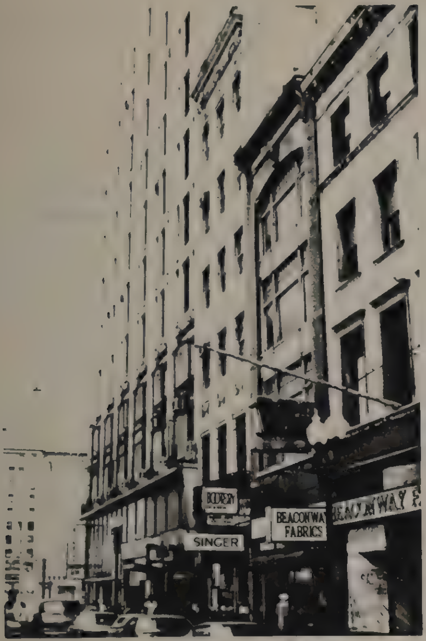
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



↑

ADDRESS 49-51 Temple Pl COR. ________

NAME ________
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E
24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE early 20th century (style)
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ________
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER ________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 3/5 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] ________

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-bay early 20th century pier & spandral commercial building. Storefront probably altered. Upper floors organized by continuous brick piers flanking metal spandrals. Windows one triple-bay wide with small panes above plate glass, separated by metal transom bar. 4th fl. window arched & accented by alternating brick & stone voissoirs and projecting keystone. Metal modillion cornice, brick & stone pedimented parapet w/ center shield.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________
(storefront alterations)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ________ LOT AREA 2079 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ________

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Contributes to the streetscape because of the compatible scale and alignment of the cornice lines.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/
development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/
settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/
invention ______
Social/
humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

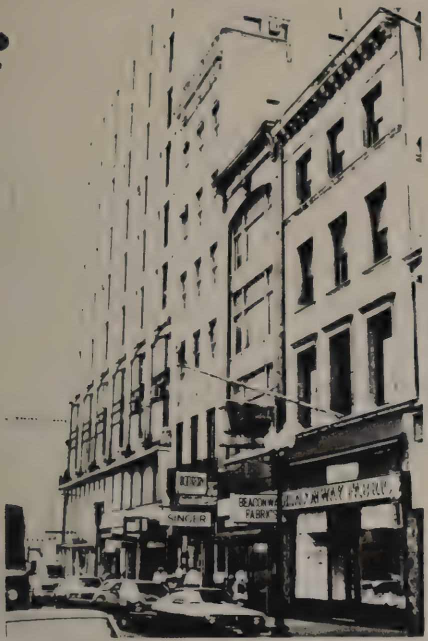
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register Distr

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 53-55 Temple Pl COR.

NAME Singer Building(Singer Sewing Machine Co.
present original (same)

MAP No. 24&25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1926 Building permit 9/21/1926 1,2
AABN and City Directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Little and Russell AABN 1
source and permit

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Singer Sewing Machine Co./
original present/

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 3/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] salesroom & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Federal Revival commercial building. Generally intact storefront with 2 fluted pilasters with tobacco leaf capitals, stone entablature and offset right recessed entrance with original wooden pedimented door off an interior hall. Upper portion of storefront windows features leaded glass oval medallion motifs. Elongated 2nd fl. windows w/ iron balconies. Festoon panels bet/ 2 & 3. 6/6 sash at 3rd to 6th fl.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Elaborate entablature w/ pulvinated frieze, stone balustrade.
virtually intact

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2110 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

53-55 Temple Place is among the best examples of Federal Revival commercial architecture in downtown Boston, notable for features such as the leaded glass above storefront windows, festoon panels, and fine Georgian Revival interior wood paneling. The building was constructed as a salesroom for the Singer Sewing Machine Company (with offices for Singer and other tenants on upper floors), and has remained in its original use for over 50 years.

PF(June, 1980) NRD|C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Senior architect J. Lovell Little (1871-1948) was a prominent member of the architectural profession in Boston and president for a time of the Boston Society of Architects. He studied at M.I.T. and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris,and worked as a draftsman under Guy Lowell, and practiced for a time with James Purdon and after 1915 with B.F.W. Russell. Little & Russell were predominantly involved in residential work but also designed office buildings at 20 Newbury St + 380 Boylston and were associated with Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore on the Little Building at Boylston and Tremont St. in the theatre area.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District

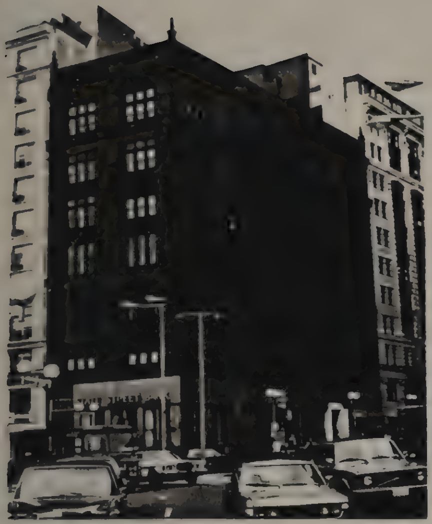
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. American Architect and Building News, Nov. 20, 1928 p. 675 (street floor photo, 2 interior photos, elevation and plan, with caption "Little and Russell, architects")
2. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. is first listed at this address in the 1927 Boston City Directory.

TREMONT STREET

N.B.: Inventory Forms for Tremont Street between Court and West are filed consecutively by number and not by the even/odd system.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 2-16 Tremont St. COR. Court St.

NAME Hemenway Bldg. (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1883 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Bradlee, Winslow & Wetherell / bldg. permit
source

BUILDER L. G. Middin & Co. / bldg. permit
source

OWNER Hemenway Estate
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 1/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Mercantile and Offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus ------

ROOF flat cupola ------ dormers ------

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Richardsonian Romanesque. 8 bays on Tremont, 2 bays on Court St. Rockfaced brownstone quoins, belt courses and window detail. Main entrance in 7th bay on Tremont with bay window over entrance on 2nd floor. Aediculae on 3rd floor between 1st & 2nd and 7th & 8th bays on Tremont. Belt course between 3rd & 4th and 6th & 7th floors. Corner turret on 6th floor. Above cornice a brick parapet with alternating solid and pierced sections, with corner finials.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Marble slab refronting on 1st floor

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 5560 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner location opening onto Government Center area makes the building visually prominent and serves to define the start of Tremont & Court St

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Henenway Building is a finely-detailed and prominently sited example of Richardsonian Romanesque commercial architecture significant as one of the few remaining examples of this style in the Boston central business district, as a work by the firm of Bradlee, Winslow & Wetherell and, historically, as the home for many years of the quality food store S.S. Pierce.

The building is a late work by the important 19th century Boston architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) who in the 1880's had taken into partnership two draftsmen trained in his office, Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and George H. Wetherell (1854-1930). The firm did many commercial buildings in the city (Bradlee is said to

YB (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

have done some 500 commercial buildings) and Winslow and Wetherell are known for numerous large hotels, stores and office buildings designed in the decades after Bradlee's death in 1888. Extant downtown buildings by Bradlee or Bradlee, Winslow, & Wetherell include 29-43 Temple Place, 19-23 Milk (the Goddard Bldg.), 391-405 Washington (the Marlboro Bldg.), 119-123 Water St., and 118-122 Tremont (the Phillips Bld The Hemenway Building is unique among these buildings in its use of Richardsonian Romanesque rather than classically-derived forms.

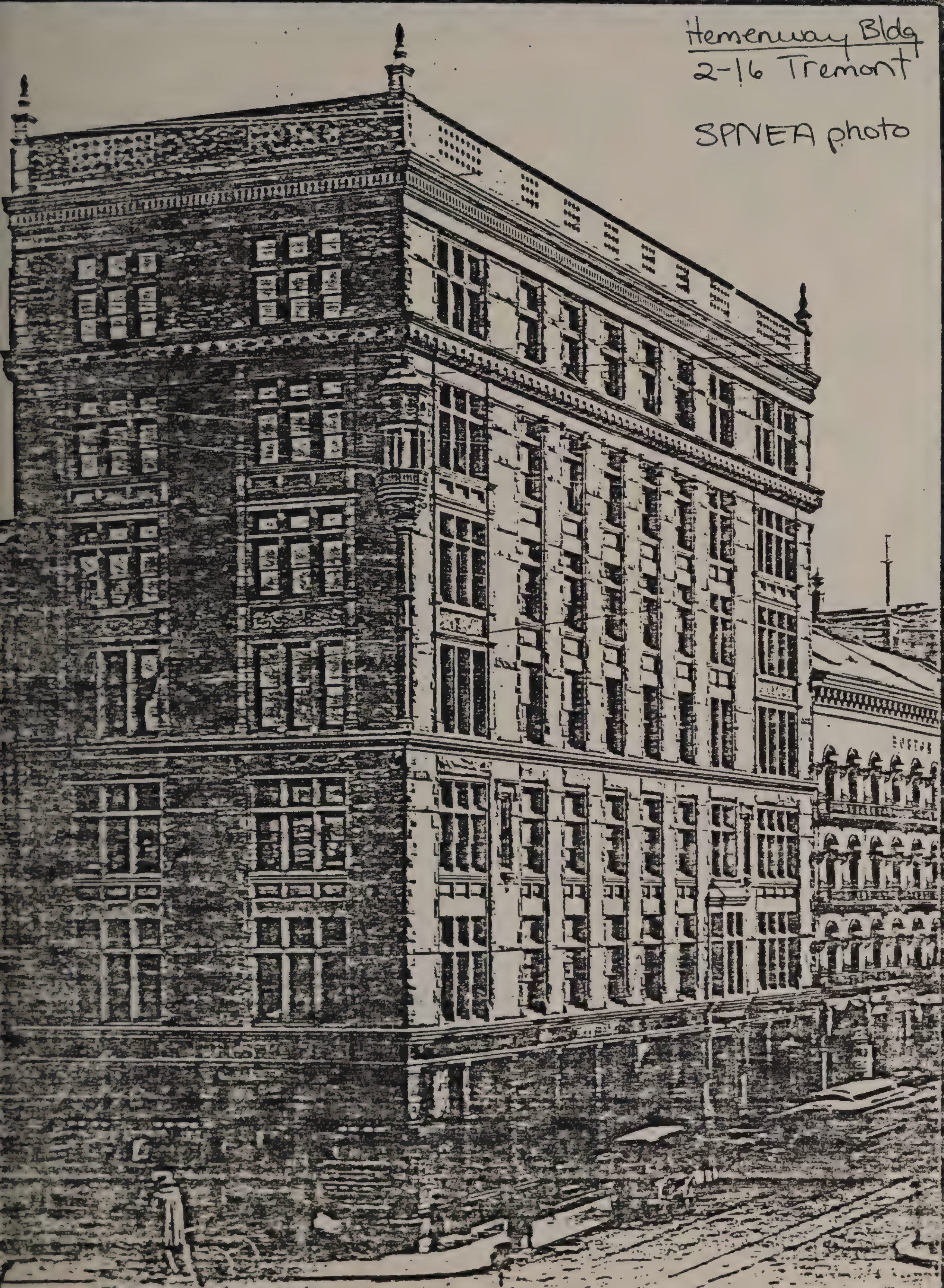
Most of the first floor of the Hemenway Building was originally occupied by S.S.Pierce, a grocery store established in 1831 by Samuel S. Pierce and Eldad Worcester in the 4-story granite building previously on the site. The early ledgers of this distinguished firm record such notable customers as Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes, Francis Parkman, William Ellery Channing and Joseph Cabot. S.S. Pierce remained in this location through the 1890's.The firm is still in business as a wholesale food distributor serving the New England area. The remaining mercantile space was occupied by W.A. Winship, dealers in "fancy leather goods". The majority of the offi space in the upper floors was let to lawyers who found the location convenient to the Suffolk County Court House, located on Court Street until the mid 1880's and later in Pemberton Square.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Drake, Samuel A. Old Landmarks & Historic Personages of Boston. 1900. p42-44
2. Old Colony Trust Co., Old Colony Newsletter, Vol. 6, No. 2, March 1922
3. Kings, How to See Boston, 1895. p12 text, plus photo
4. S.P.N.E.A. Photograph Collection,(under Tremont St.) excellent early exterior photo and one showing detail of main entrance.
5. Bostonian Society, Blueprints, Rice - Mank Collection. 6th floor plan
6. Illustrated Boston, Metropolis of N.E., Amer. Pub. & Engraving Co., N.Y. 1889. p6

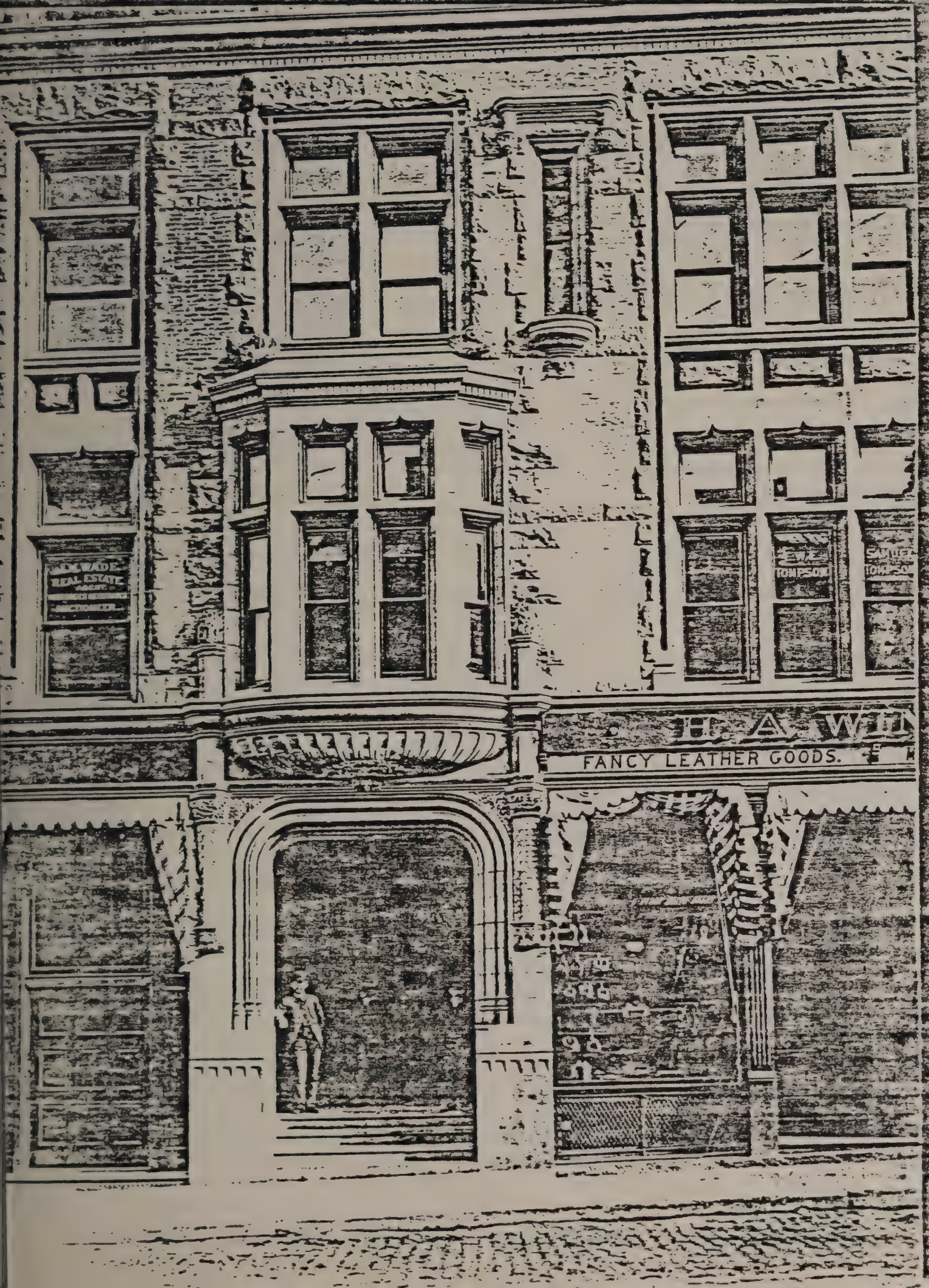


Hemenway Bldg
2-16 Tremont

SPNEA photo

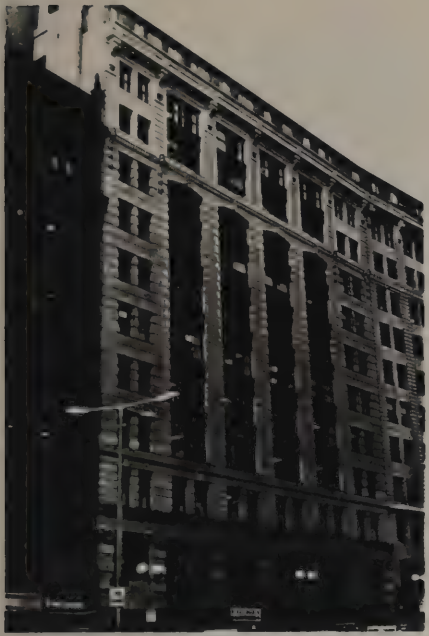
Hemenway Bldg
2-16 Tremont St.

SPNEA Photo


REAL ESTATE
AGENT
THOMPSON
H. A. WIN
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

cross reference 30-32 Tremont St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 18-28 Tremont St. COR.

NAME Kimball Bldg. (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1902 bldg. permit
extension: 1910-12 (see separate form)
source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Bigelow bldg permit
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER C.E. Cotting & A.G. Welsh, Trustees /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/5, 2/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus modern penthouse addition

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2nd Renaissance Revival Commercial bldg. 6 paired bays. Main entrance in 1st bay on left. Lower 2 floors are divided into bays by Ionic fluted pilasters w/ "Gibbs surround" treatment, w/ heavy garland detail on capitals. Fluted cast iron mullions w/ gold cross banding on 2nd floor. Belt course between 3rd & 4th, 9th & 10th fls. Lion reliefs on each side of end bays on top belt course. Pronounced cornice w/ alternating dentils and scrolled brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic sympathetic 1st fl. modern storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 21,043 (including extension) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Close to Gov. Center, "U" shaped bldg. (w/ interior light well) extending from Tremont St. through to Court Sq. where bldg. has simple facade. Extension at #30-32 (see separate form)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

A very handsome example of a Second Renaissance Revival Bldg unusual in its use of yellow brick for this style in the Boston Business District. It is in scale with its neighbor the Hemenway Bldg. and is by the noted Boston firm of Winslow & Bigelow. Its proximity to the County Court House has made it convenient for law offices.

Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) along with George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) was taken into partnership by the famous Boston Architect, Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1828-1888). With Mr. Bradlee's death in 1888, Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929) was taken into the firm and in 1898 was made a partner. Winslow & Bigelow as co-architects designed a number of Boston bldgs., among them the Board of Trade Bldg. (2-22 Broad St.), Compton Bldg. (161-173 Devonshire), Post Office Square Bldg. (77-83 Milk St.) the Paddock Bldg. (100-102 Tremont St.). and National Shawmut Bank at 20-42 Water St.

YB (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Palmer's, 1910 booklet, describes the Kimball Bldg as the "lightest and cheerist of the large office buildings of Boston". (1) It goes on to point out its central locat convenienceto the then existing Scollay Square subway station, since replaced by the Govern. Center Station. The 1930 Boston City Directory lists the following stores on the first floor, Kimball Bldg. Smoke Shop; Charles Bertolami, barber; Joseph S. Gottlie tailor and Lucie E. Munier, newsstand. The majority of the office space on the upper floors was occuppied by lawyers and real estate agents who found the location conveni to the County Court House in Pemberton Square. A 1903 guide book describes the site o the Kimball Bldg. before its construction, "the site of the Boston Museum now razed to make way for a modern business structure". (2)

The Boston Museum was established in 1841 by Moses Kimball. The museum buildin by Hammett Billings(1846) was a four story granite structure in a graceful Renaissance style. Its facade was 11 bays, with the upper 3 floors having arched windo with extending gas lights between each window and wrought iron balconies extending the width of the bldg. "At first the museum proper, with its halls of marvelous curiosite was the chief feature, the theater being called the lecture hall to quiet the conscien of its patrons...". (2) Eventually the Boston Museum became established as one of the leading playhouses in Boston. On its stage Edwin Booth made his debut and William Warren, "prince of Comedians" played for over 50 years.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

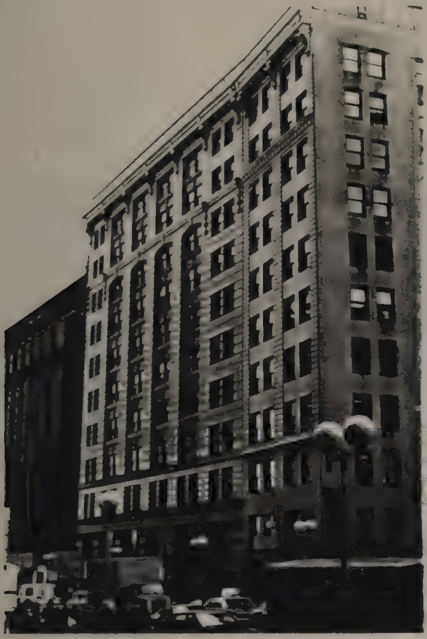
Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Palmer, Past and Present Views of Boston, Palmer Pub. 1910. p31 photo
2. Bacon, Edwin M. Boston, A Guide Book, for National Ed. Assn. Ginn & Co. 1903. p.2
3. Bostonian Society. Rice-Mank Collection Blueprints. floor plans basement to 4th fl
4. King's, Dictionary of Boston, 1883. p73-75 (Boston Museum)
5. Bostonian Society. Photograph Collection under Tremont, rare interior photo of Boston Museum.

(see form for 18- 28 Tremont)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form ~~Form No.~~ ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 30-32 Tremont St. COR.

NAME Kimball Bldg. Extension
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1910-1912 Bromley Atlas 1908 & 1912
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus modern penthouse addition

ROOF flat cupola ------ dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Utilitarian commercial structure, 2 paired bays. Belt course between 3rd & 4th and 9th & 10th floors. Cornice with scrolled brackets. This building is a later addition to the1902 Kimball Bldg. There are two additions, one on Tremont Street and one on Court Square, they share a common wall with the original Kimball Bldg., but they themselves do not connect, but are across from each other in their respective rear portions, extending the light well of the Kimball Bldg.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic sympathetic 1st fl. modern storefront

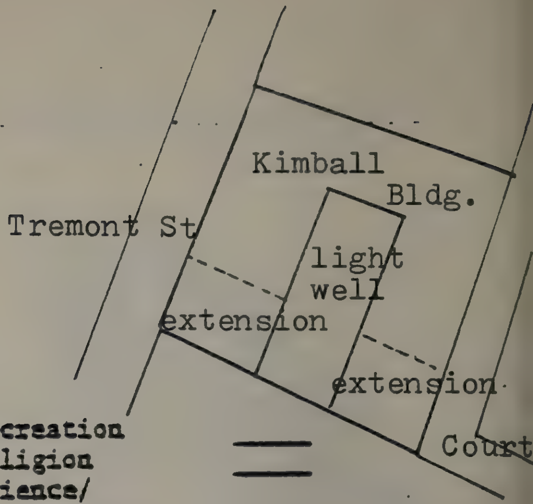
CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA (see 18-28 Tremont) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Addition to 18-28 Tremont St. (see diagram)
Adjacent to Kings Chapel Burial Ground

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Plainly executed office structure in scale and complementing 18-28 Tremont St. via placement of belt courses, cornice with scrolled brackets and window rhythm. The Bromley Atlas for the City of Boston in 1908 shows the former 5-story building still standing. A photo in a 1910 publication confirms this fact. (1) The Bromley Atlas of 1912 shows an 11-story bldg. Thus we can place the construction of this extention between the years 1910 and 1912.

YB (June, 1980) NRD/C



Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

On this site in a three story granite building from 1831 to 1856 was the Provident Institution for Savings. The Mass. Historical Society, founded in 1791 and the oldest in the country, shared quarters with the Provident from 1833. After the removal of the Provident Bank in 1856, the Mass. Historical Society occupied the whole building. Between 1873 and 1885 a five-story granite building was constructed, extending from Tremont St. to Court St. The half facing on Tremont St. was occupied by the Mass. Historical Society till the late 1890's and the half facing on Court Square was occupied by the Suffork County Probate office till the mid 1890's. From around 1900 to about 1911 it was used as extra office space to supplement the Old Boston City Hall on School Street. It was no longer needed with construction of the City Hall Annex on Court Street in 1912.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Cornhill" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Palmer, Past and Present Views of Boston, Palmer Pub. 1910. p31 photo
2. Kings, How To See Boston, 1895. p.83
3. City of Boston Atlas, G.W. Bromley Co. Phil. for years 1883, 1898, 1902, 1908, 1912
4. Atlas of County of Suffork, Boston Proper, Vol. 1., G.M. Hopkins & Co. 1874.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.

ADDRESS Between 32 & 38 Tremont St. COR. ____

NAME King's Chapel Burying Ground/ same
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1630 footnote #1
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 4/5* 4/6,17 6/2 '80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] graveyard

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ____ plus ____

ROOF ____ cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early cemetery on A square plot of land bounded by the Kimball Building on the North, the Old City Hall and its yard on the East, Kings Chapel on the South and Tremont Street on the West. An iron fence encloses both King's Chapel and the Burying Ground.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 19,200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

King's Chapel Burying Ground is significant as Bostons first cemetery, as the resting place for numerous prominent colonists and as the location of a remarkable collection of 17th and 18th century gravestones representing over 150 years of funerary art.

King's Chapel Burying Ground was established with Isaac Johnson's request that he be buried in his garden upon his death, which occured in 1630. The request of other citizens of the town of Boston that they be buried near Brother Johnson established Boston's first cemetery, the only cemetery in the city for the first 30 years of its existence.

Among the notable persons buried in the cemetary are Governor John Winthrop, the

YB (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts _X_
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development _X_

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion _X_
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

first Governor of the new settlement, and members of his family including John Winthrop Jr., Governor of the Connecticut Colony, Wait Still Winthrop, chief justice of Massachussets, and Professor John Winthrop of Harvard College. Other persons buri here include the famous minister, John Cotton; Thomas Brattle, a wealthly merchant; Robert Keayne, first commander of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company; and William Dawes, Jr., who rode to Lexington and Concord by a different route than Paul Revere.

There are almost 1800 grave markers in the cemetary, mostly of 17th and 18th Century origin, representing a history of marker styles from "simple topped slate markers with winged death's heads" to late 18th Century markers with neoclassical symbols "such as urns, willow branches, vases and other motifs derived from the popular study of antiquity". (1)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

On the National Register of Historic Places. (Listed individually)
Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (BLC files)
2. Bacon, Boston-A Guide to the Vicinity, Boston, 1928. p23-24.
3. Kings, How to See Boston, 1895. p.83
4. Weston, George F., Boston Ways, Beacon Press, Boston, 1958. 244-245.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.

ADDRESS 38 Tremont COR. School Street

NAME King's Chapel / (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Government Center

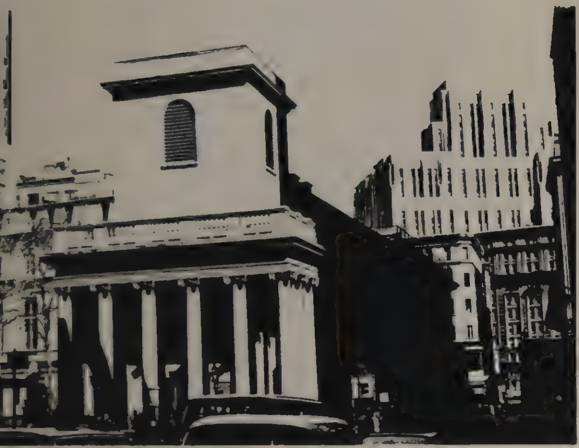
DATE 1749-1754 footnote #1
source

ARCHITECT Peter Harrison footnote #1
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER ________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 3/6*,17 1/5,1/6,25 4/5·80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus tower

ROOF hipped cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION A granite block rectangle about 65 x 100 feet with the short end as the front facade on Tremont Street and the long sides having two tiers of arched windows. Granite tower on Tremont facade with a wood portico consisting of 12 Ionic columns. Rectangle section has hipped roof with tower section having a flat roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 9000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS South West corner of King's Chapel Burial Ground, rear of Church is adjacent to the Old City Hall front court-yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

King's Chapel, one of the earliest churches in Boston, was designed by the great colonial architect Peter Harrison and was the first important building in the British colony to be built of cut stone. It's magnificent interior is considered to be the finest example of Georgian church architecture in the English colonies. (1)

Peter Harrison (1716-1775) is considered one of the first architects in America. A native of England, he settled in Newport, Rhode Island in 1739, where he is noted for his design of the Redwood Library (1747-48), the Brick Market (1761) and Touro Synagogue (1762). Besides King's Chapel in Boston, Mr. Harrison is also noted in the Boston area for his design of Christ Church in Cambridge. He was influenced by James Gibbs Book of Architecture and Rules for Drawing in his design

YB (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development X

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion X
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of King's Chapel and other buildings.

The congregation of King's Chapel was founded in 1686 "under the aggressive leadership of Edward Randolph, with the Reverend Robert Ratcliffe as rector, who had come from England commissioned to establish the Church of England in the Colony". When none of the Puritan citizens would sell a favorable parcel of land for the construction of a Royal Church, the English Governor Andros seized the Southwest corner of the town's burial ground. A wooden church was constructed and completed in 1689 and enlarged in 1710. "The corner stone of the present Chapel was laid in 1749 but the Chapel was not ready for Divine Services until August 21, 1754". (3) The wooden portico before the tower was erected in 1789. A stone spire was to have been built on top of the tower but was never constructed. The new stone church of Quincy granite was "constructed so as to completely enclose the wooden structure, which when the new building was completed was torn down and thrown out the window".(4 After the evacuation of Boston the Church became known as the "Stone Chapel" and in 1785 the first Episcopal Church in New England became the first Unitarian Church in America.

The Church has seen few alterations and its interior is one of the finest examp c Georgian church architecture in the United States. The raised pulpit from the earlie wooden Chapel dates from 1718. Many important people have attended services in the Church, including George Washington. The congregation remains active.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

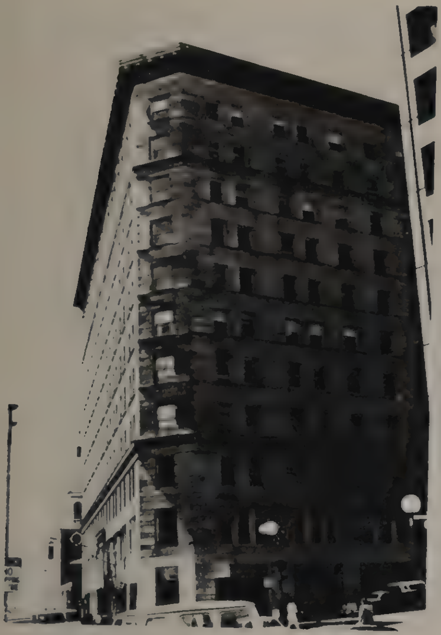
On the National Register of Historic Places (individual listing)

Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark .

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (BLC files)
2. Bacon, Boston-A Guide to the Vicinity, Boston, 1928. p25-27.
3. Perkins, John C., Annals of King's Chapel, Vol. 3, Boston, 1940.
4. Weston, George F., Boston Ways. Beacon Press, Boston, 1958. p.244-248 text & photo
5. King's Chapel, The First Century (1686-1787) by André Mayer (1976) Copy at SPNE

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 67-81 Tremont COR. 4 Beacon
2 Tremont Pl.

NAME Tremont Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1895-1896 (Damrell[1] and City Dir.)
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Winslow & Wetherell (floorplans)[2]
source

BUILDER Norcross Brothers (Damrell[1])
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 4/4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive late-19th c. elevator office building with restrained classical decoration, 9 bays on Tremont, 8 on Beacon & 12 on Tremont Pl. plus truncated corner bay. Two-story center entrance on Tremont with decorative surround & entablature on console brackets. Fret band above 3rd, followed by 6-story shaft of identical floors, a cornice, 2 upper stories and a heavy projecting copper cornice at the roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic virtually intact

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 25,406 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building at prominant intersection; sloping site; building basically U-shaped with U opening onto Granary Burying Ground; sides facing burying ground have cast iron multi-story window bays

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Imposing, well-preserved late 19th century masonry early skyscraper office building with smooth granite surface and restrained use of ornament, designed by one of the city's most prolific and well-regarded late 19th century architectural firms.

The building stands on the site of the famous 1828 Greek Revival Tremont House, designed by Isaiah Rogers and considered the first

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ___/_
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

"modern" hotel in America. Among the famous guests who stayed there were Pres Andrew Jackson, Charles Dickens and Jenny Lind. In the early 1890's, owner Frederick L. Ames prepared plans for a magnificent new hotel to replace the earlier structure but with his death the property passed into other hands an the present building was constructed.[1] In his Half Century of Boston's Buildi Chas. Damrell says of the structure, then under construction, "..when comple [it] will be one of the finest in the city. The exterior...will be of very plain and simple design, without attempt at undue ornamentation, no useless expense being put into architectural effects. The walls will be of solid masonry, with the floors of steel beams, with flat arches of fire-resisting material between."[1] (note the partial use of the new steel-frame technology)

Among the original tenants was the fancy grocery store S.S. Pierce, which moved here from its original location at Tremont and Court St, and the Home Savings Bank. Upper floors had about 50 offices per floor, rented over the years by lawyers, accountants, real estate agents, etc. (the 1930 Boston Cit Directory lists several hundred lawyers at this address)

Architects Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and George Wetherell (1854-1930) began work in the office of N.J. Bradlee and succeeded to his practice after Bradlee's death in 1888. During their dozen years of partnership, the firm b more than a dozen commercial bldgs extant in the CBD along, including the Proctor Bldg (100-106 Bedford), Shreve, Crump & Low (147 Tremont), Jewelers Bldg. (371-379 Washington) and Auchmuty Bldg. (104-122 Kingston)Later, with Henry F. Bigelow, Winslow designed the National Shawmut Bank Bldg on Water S the Board of Trade Bldg, and many others.The contractor, Norcross Brothers, also well-known as the builder of most of H.H. Richardson's works & one of t first gene contracto

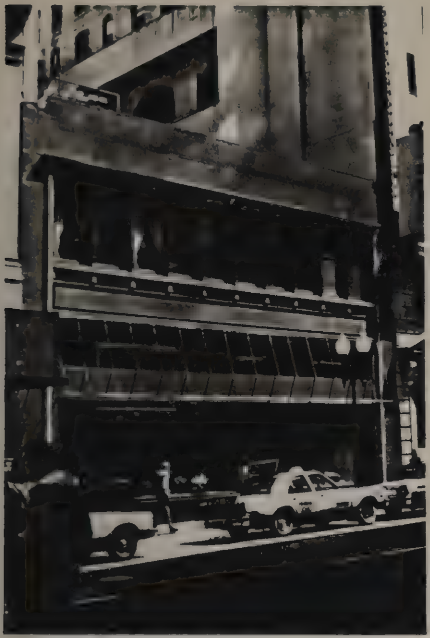
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed ont the National Register as part of the "Park Street" District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Chas.. Damrell, A Half Century of Boston's Building (1895) quote from p. 1 Norcross Brothers listed as the contractor on p. 368.
2. Floorplans and blueprints with architect's name printed on them, Bostonia Society, Rice-Mank Collection.
3. Architectural Club Yearbook, 1899 (illustration, no attribution or text)
4. King's How to See Boston, 1895. Gives 1894 as date of demolition of Tremo Hous

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D



ADDRESS 70-74 Tremont COR. ____

NAME Tremont Cafe /
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1927 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Parker, Thomas & Rice bldg. permit
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Mass. General Hospital/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *31 3/1, 30 2/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] store and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete [✓ iron]/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10 bay. Continuous repeating windows on 2nd floor seperated by iron mullions with classic motif, iron panels below 2nd floor windows. First floor has been structually altered with a modern store front. Stepped parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic 1st fl. modern store front

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3175 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This building was designed by the Boston firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice. It is out of scale with its neighbors the Parker House and the Tremont Temple Baptist Church and breaks up rhythm of streetscape. However, is kept in excellent repair by the Parker House. Unusual as a small-scale structure designed by this firm within the survey area, as their other buildings are on a much larger scale. Unfortunately the alterations no longer make the building a good example of this firms work.

J. Harleston Parker (1873-1015) and Douglas H. Thomas (1872-1915) formed a partnership in 1900 and in 1907 Arthur W. Rice became a third member of the firm.

n+ YB 6|80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Parker, Thomas and Rice was noted not only for buildings in Boston, but in New England and in Baltimore, Maryland. Local examples are, State St. Trust Co. (2-14 Congress St.) R.H. Stearns, (138-140 Tremont St.) and the United Shoe Machinery Bldg. (34-36 High Street). In Baltimore noted designs are the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, Academy Hall at John Hopkins University and the Hotel Belevidere. Mr. Thomas was only with the firm until 1915 due to his untimely death in an auto accident at the age of 43.

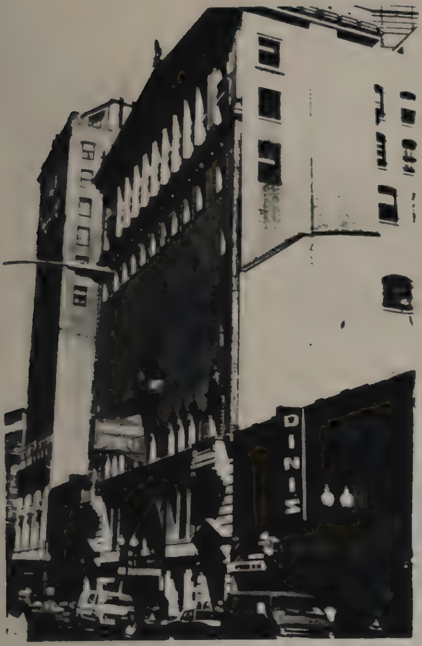
The first occupant of the store was the Nature Food store. In the 1940's the Parker House took over the building and has used it as a resturant for their hotel up to the present time.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society. Rice-Mank Blueprint Collection. floor plans for basement to second, roof plan and elevation. Blueprints record the firm of Parker, Thomas &

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No.____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 76-88 Tremont St. COR.

NAME Tremont Temple Baptist Church/ same
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E   SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1894   bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Blackall & Newton   bldg. permit
source

BUILDER L.P. Soule   bldg. permit
source

OWNER Evangelical Baptist Benevolent & Missonary Society/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 30 2/3, 25 4/4, *31 3/3, 31 3/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential], Church, stores 1st floor

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8   plus -----

ROOF flat   cupola -----   dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] lime concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2nd Renaissance Revival, Florentine style. 5 bays. 1st & 2nd floors of vermiculated & rusticated limestone. 1st fl. has pedimented drways in end bays. Main door in center bay w/ 2 story arched cast iron framing. 3rd floor end bay windows with bracketed lintels & balcony; center bays w/ triple arched fenestration. 4th floor w/ deeply recessed balcony under arch at central bay. 11 arched windows at 6th fl. Engaged Ionic half columns incorporating 7th-8th floors support triangular pediment w/ acroteria & classically molded cornice. 15 colors of terra cotta above 2nd floor.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Store front section altered

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 12,948 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Tremont Temple Baptist Church is highly significant as a rare example of a 2nd Renaissance Revival building executed in the Florentine Style.** This distinquished building is the result of the colaboration of two prominent Boston architects Clarence H. Blackall and George F. Newton. The congregation founded in 1839 has a long history of initiating and supporting progressive social reforms.

Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942) and George F. Newton (1857-1947) were co-architects for the Tremont Temple which was regarded as one of their outstanding designs. Mr. Blackall while employed in the office of Peabody & Stearns in the 1880's was the first American to win the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. He was the enior member of the firm Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, organized in 1889. Mr. Blackall was known

**In addition, it retains its elegant auditorium in almost intact form.

N+ YB 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion __x__
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian __x__
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

for the design of numerous Boston theatres, including the Wilbur and Colonial. With hi partners he planned numerous public and commercial buildings in Boston. Mr. Newton wa also the winner of the Rotch Traveling Scholarship. He entered the firm of Peabody & Stearns first as a draftsman then becoming head designer in the office. After leaving this firm he practiced independently, designing churches and public buildings, along with numerous residences in the New England and New York area. Local examples are the First Congregational Church at Wellesley and the Technical School in Newton, Mass.

Tremont Temple Baptist Church was founded in 1839 by a group of men who comprised radical elements of all the Baptist Churches in Boston. They believed it was the responsibility of the Church to advance social and moral reforms. This congregation wa one of the first in the country to have free seats and desegregated seating, and was first known as the First Free Baptist Church. The pulpit of the Church has been occupied by many famous Bible teachers, including Billy Sunday and Billy Graham. The first meetings were in hired halls until the purchase of the Tremont Theater in 1843, the site of the present Church. The Church was forced to rebuild three times on the present site due to fires, with the last rebuilding resulting in the present 1894 bld

The handsome and elegant auditorium considered one of the most beautiful in N.E. is in Florentine styling and seats 3000, and has seen few alterations. It is richly decorated in carved wood paneling, marble pilasters and 12 stained glass windows. The 1923 Casavant organ w/ 6000 pipes was unsurpassed by any in the U.S. when installed.

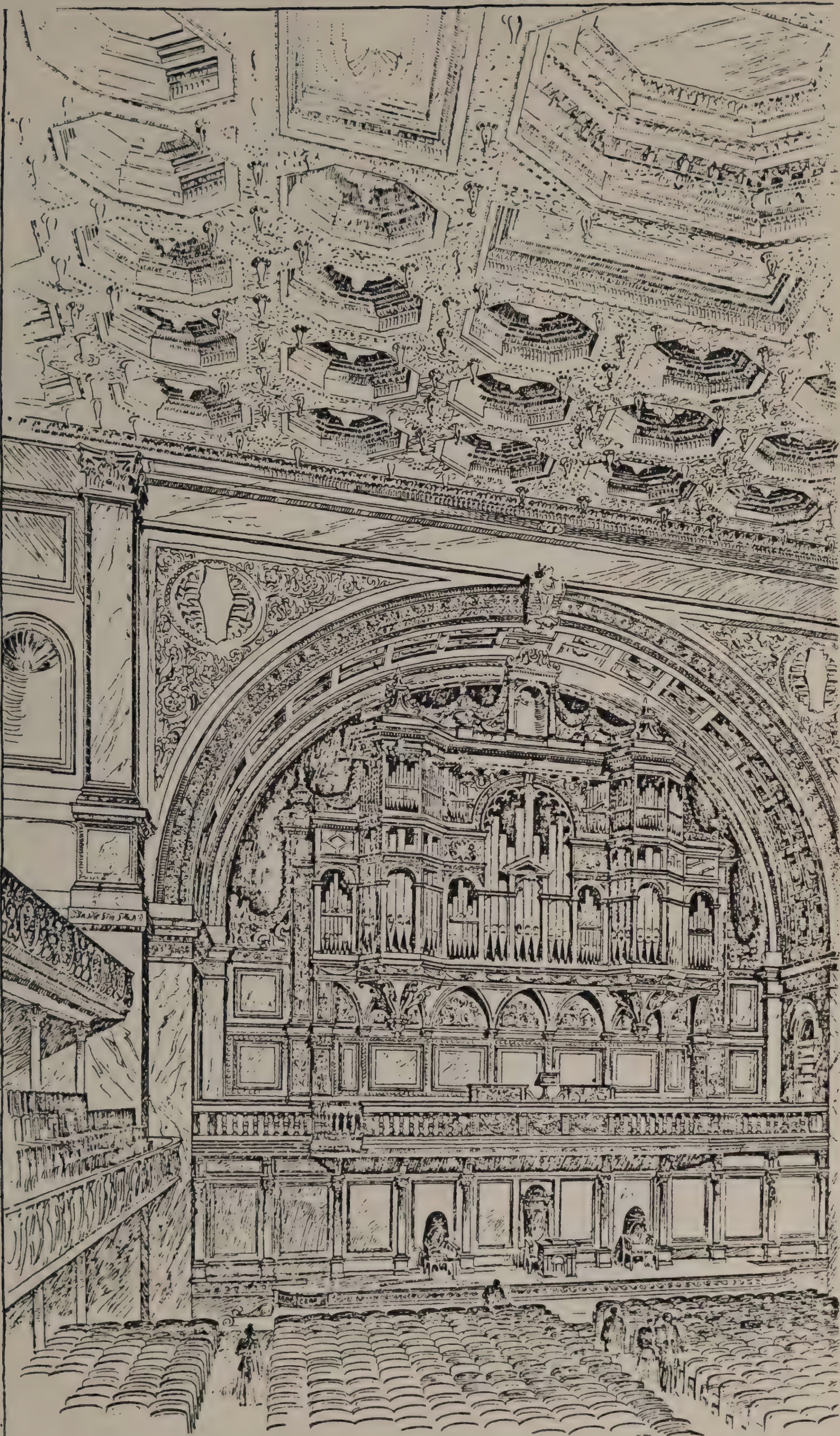
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register individual listing.

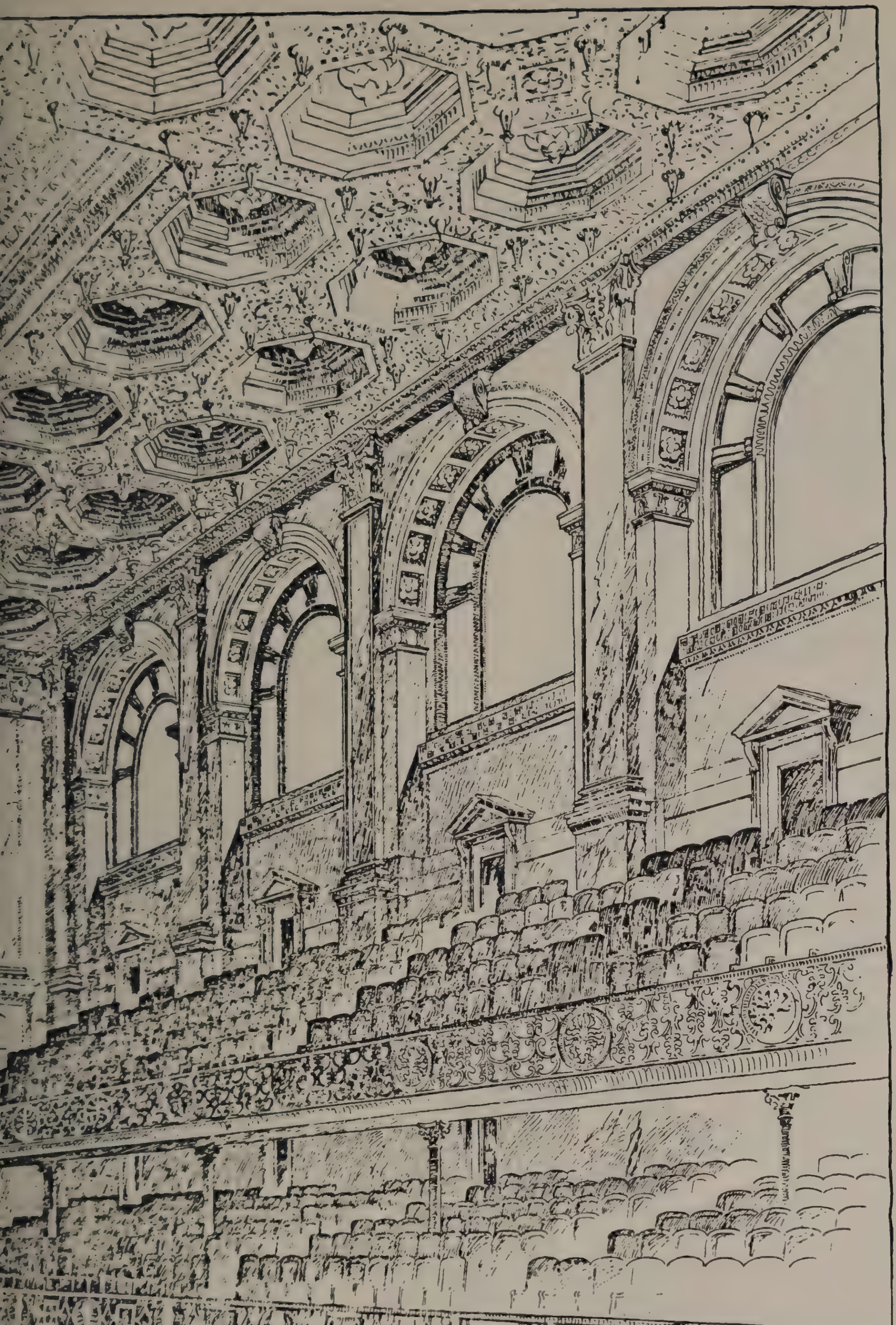
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Historical Sketch Book, Boston, 1953.
2. Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Symbols Used in the Decoration of Tremont Temple, Boston, 1934.
3. Architecture and Building, April 6, 1895, Vol. 22, No. 4, interior & exterior pla
4. Amer. Architect & Building News, July 14, 1894, Vol. 45, p. 19, text plate 968, exterior & interior drawings.
5. Palmer, Past and Present Views of Boston, Palmer Pub. 1910, p.31, photo.

76-88
Tremont

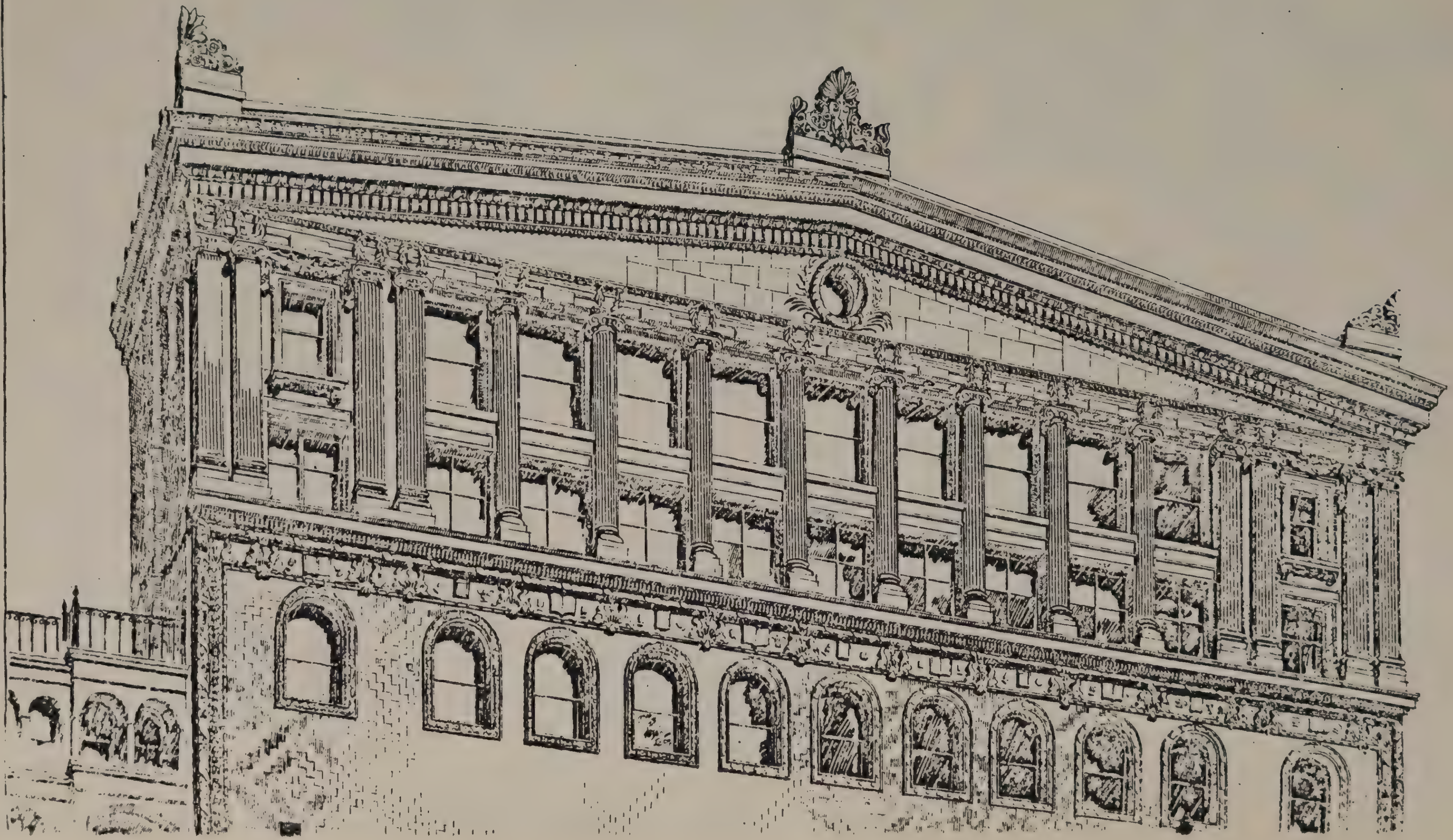


AABN
April 6, 1895
Vol. 22 #14

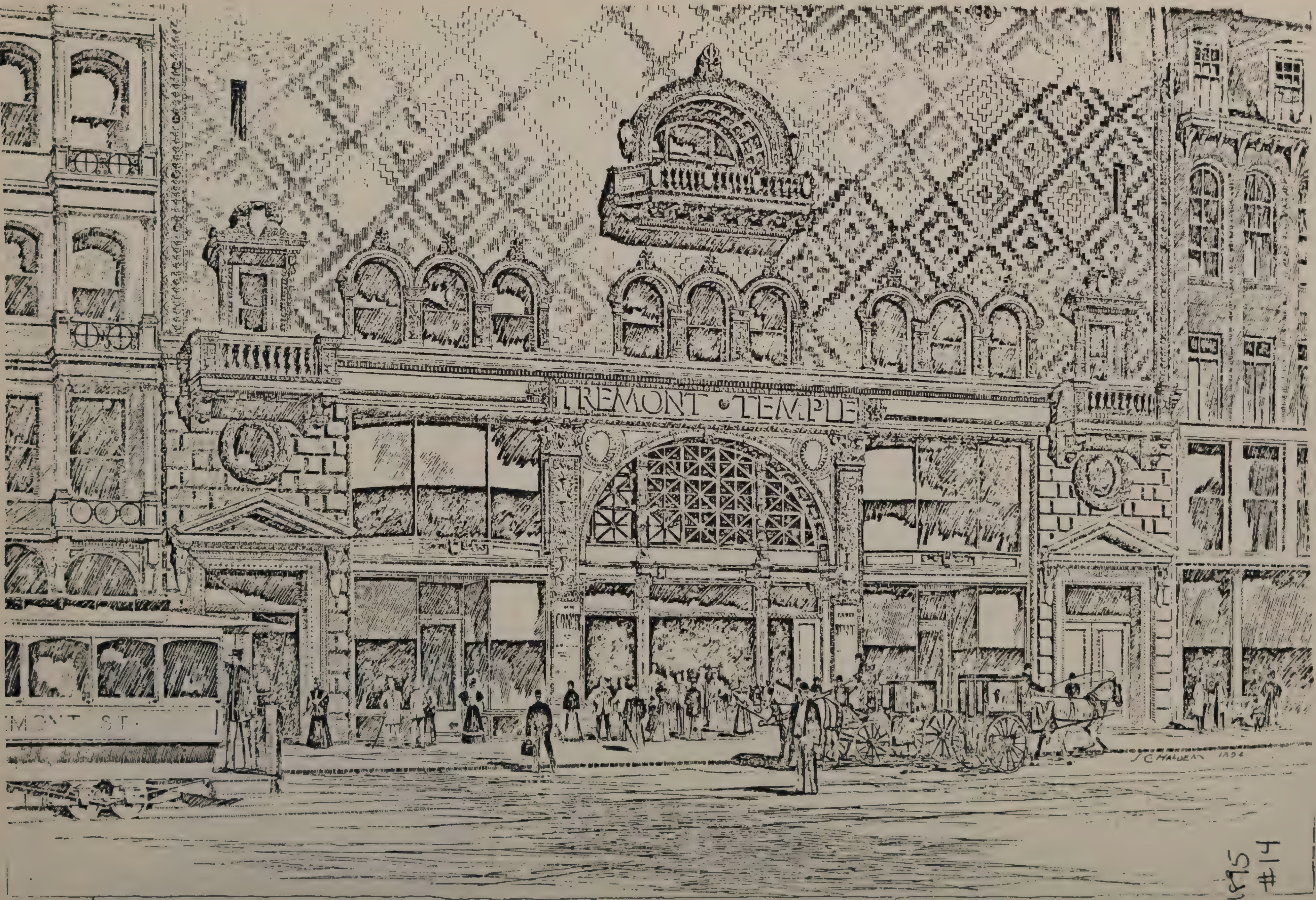


76-78 Tremont

AABN
April 6, 1895
Vol. 22 #14



76-88 Tremont


TREMONT • TEMPLE
MONT ST.
CONC
J C HALDEAN 1894

ROBERTA WELKE PHOTO-LITH 178 WILLIAM ST N.Y.

TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, MASS.

BLACKHALL & NEWTON, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON.

6-88
Tremont

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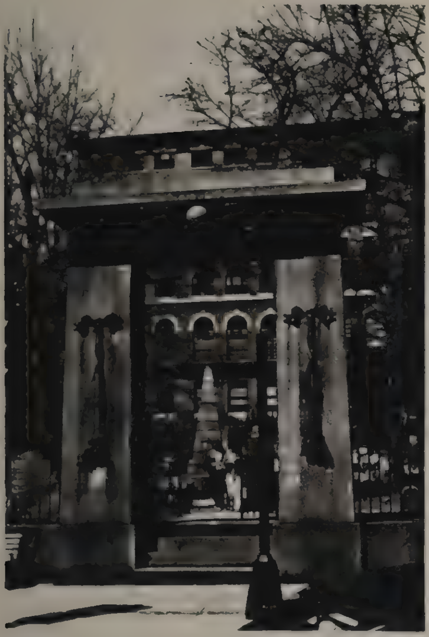
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 83-115 Tremont St. COR. ____

NAME Granary Burying Ground/South Burial Ground
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1660 National Register Form[1]
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 1/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] cemetery

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ____ plus ____

ROOF ____ cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION The burying ground is a trapezoid-shaped plot of nearly 2 acres enclosed by buildings on three sides, with an ornate iron fence on a granite base extending across the open Tremont St. side. The public entrance is marked by a large Egyptian Revival granite gate. A central path leads to the most distinctive visual feature, an obelisk over the Franklin Tomb. Throughout the site are linden & oak trees. About 1700 graves and 200 tombs are located here.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 87,900 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS (see above)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Granary Burying Ground, one of the three oldest cemeteries in Boston, was established in 1660 (the same year as Copps Hill) when King's Chapel Burying Ground became overcrowded. More distinguished Bostonians of the colonial period are buried here than in any other cemetery, including the following eminent figures: Paul Revere, John Hancock, Peter Faneuil, James Otis, Samuel Adams, Uriah Cotting, Robert Treat Paine, Benjamin Franklin's parents, many

PF (June, 1980) NRD|C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development X

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

governors, and the victims of the Boston Massacre.

The largest and most visually distinctive monument is the 27' high granite obelisk over the Franklin Tomb, erected by Benjamin Franklin in memory of his parents and designed by Solomon Willard in 1827. Willard, one of Bosto major architects of the Greek Revival period, also designed the Egyptian Revival gates, which date from 1840.

In addition to major monuments, the slate markers of ordinary citizens provide excellent examples of early New England gravestone folk art.

The cemetery was originally called the South Burial Ground. Its subsequen name was derived from its geographic location next to the town Granary, whi stood on the site of the Park Street Church.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

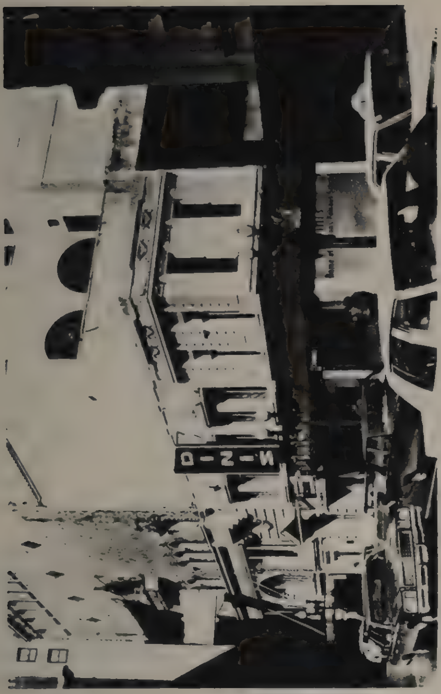
Listed on the National Register as part of the "Park Street" District.

Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. All information derived from the National Register Nomination Form for the Park Street District. Include the following three additional references:
   a) Boston Cemetery Department, Historical Sketch and Matters Appertainin to the Granary Burial Ground, Boston, 1903.
   b) City of Boston, Real Property Dept, Engineering Division, Map K25-26, Granary Burying Ground.
   c) Ogden Codman, Gravestone Inscriptions and Records of Tomb Burials in the Granary Burying Ground, Boston, Salem. Essex Institute, 1918.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D



ADDRESS 90-98 Tremont St. COR. Bosworth St.

NAME Dini's Resturant /
present original

MAP No. 12N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *5 6/2, 25 6/4, 31 3/2-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] painted concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classically detailed 4 bay facade on Tremont St. 1st 3 bays are paired rectangular windows surmounted by scrolled, classical motif. 4th bay contains narrow, paired rectangular windows flanked by classically capped pilasters & surmounted by 2 panels with swags.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] First floor heavily altered, top fls. removed.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 6972 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This building has been heavily altered and detracts from the street scape.

Originally two distinct buildings, one 4½ and one 5 floors. The building records show there was a fire in the building in 1928. As a result of this fire, structual damage may have occured which could have been the reason the top floors were removed in 1958.

The 1930 Boston City Directory show the occupants as being Golub Brothers, florists,

Mr YB 6/80

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Lerner Shop, woman;s furnishings, Dini's Sea Grill, and the European Linen Stores In
A 1939 renovation plan shows on the first floor: Dini's, a hat shop, a dress shop
Health Guild Products & Co., and an entrance on Bosworth Street for James Lunch.

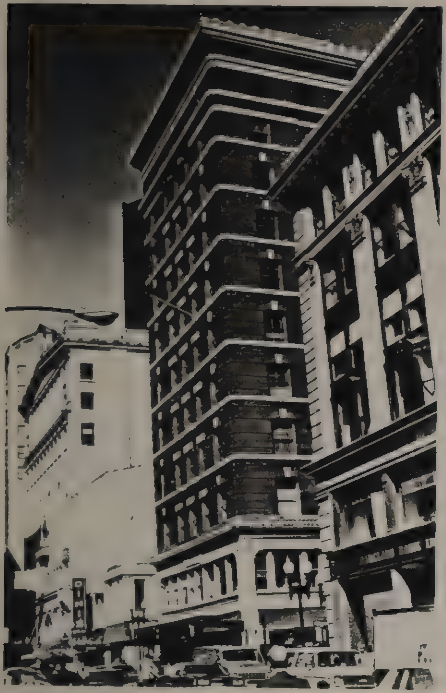
It was not 'till after 1965 that Dini's occupied the entire remaining structure. Dini's was founded by the Limberti family in 1926 and remains in the family to the present time.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society. Rice-Mank Collection of Blueprints. renovation plans.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 100-102 Tremont Street COR. 17-21 Bosworth St 59-73 Bromfield St.

NAME Paddock Bldg. / Paddock Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1901 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Bigelow bldg. permit
source

BUILDER L.P. Soule & Son bldg. permit
source

OWNER C.E. Cotting & F.C. Welch Trustees /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *5 6/3, 25 4/3, 31 3/5-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus ------

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] ________ concrete [✓ iron]/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2nd Renaissance Revival. brick rustication. 5 bays on Tremont, 13 bays on both sides. Two story cast iron base w/ classical motifs. Tremont facade, 3 center wds. grouped together w/flat stone lintels, single window on each side of middle grouping w/segmental arched brick lintel, w/ flared key stone, Stone sill course between each floor above 2nd fl. Projecting belt course between 10/11 fls. Marquee over center door way.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic modern store front replacement

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 6671 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Across from Granary Burying Ground with main facade on Tremont Street on a narrow block, side facades running down Bromfield & Bosworth Sts.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

A good example of a turn of the century elevator office bldg.executed in red brick in a Second Renaissance Revival style by the noted Boston firm of Winslow and Bigelow.
Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) along with George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) was taken into partnership by the famous Boston architect, Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1828-1888), succeding to Bradlee's practice at his death in 1888. Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929) was made a partner in 1898. When Wetherell retired in 1901, the firm's name became Winslow & Bigelow. Winslow & Bigelow maintained their partnership until 1908, designing a number of Boston buildings. Among them are the Board of Trade Bldg. (2-22 Broad St.), Compton Bldg. (161-173 Devonshire), Post Office Square Bldg. (77-83 Milk), & Kimball

YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Bldg. (18-28 Tremont St.)

Palmers 1910 booklet notes its location as "opposite the subway entrance", refering to the Park Street Station on Boston Commons. It describes the building as a "strictly modern office building located in the most desirable shopping distric of the city, its accesibility is unsurpassed". (1)

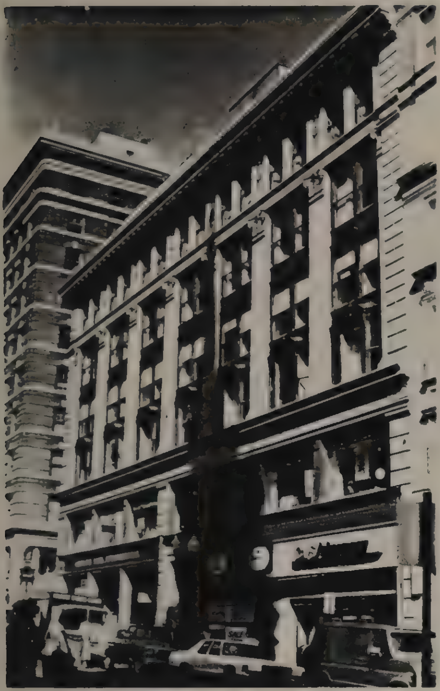
The 1930 Boston City Directory shows the first floor as occupied by a United Cigar Store and Baileys Embroidery Goods Co. The upper floors were occupied by vario business concerns, the major types being, lawyers, real estate agents, architects, building suppliers, dentists and optometrists, along with sundry other concerns such as the, Anti Trap League, The Lend A Hand Society, Bolivian Consulate, John Sullivan & Co., sacramental wines and the Cedar Grove Cemetery treasury office to name a few.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Palmer, Past and Present Views of Boston, Palmer Pub., 1910, p.35, photo.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 104-116 Tremont St. COR. 60-62 Bromfield St. 46-56 Bromfield St. (addition)

NAME New Studio Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1922(with 1923 addition) Permit 1/4/1922
source

ARCHITECT Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore (permit
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER S.S. Kresge/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 6/4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite & concrete iron/steel/alum.
sandstone

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 X 6 bay pier and spandral commercial building with classical decoration. 2-story granite rusticated storefront piers at corners and flanking center entrance bay. Entablature above 2 carved w/ bldg. name. Some original decorative cast iron storefront pilasters remain on 6-bay addition at 46-56 Bromfield. Polygonal bays at 2. Levels 3-5 treated as unit w/ 3-story sandstone pilasters flanking metal windows. Band above 5 and granite leafy modillion cornice above 6 followed by granite parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
modernized storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 22,745 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site facing Granary Burying Ground.

Addition at 46-56 Bromfield follows original in style and materials and features a more intact storefront.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Good example of its style by noted Boston architectural firm, with some intact storefront detailing and interesting use of gray granite and peach-colored sandstone to provide coloration. The main lobby has also remained largely intact and features original marble walls, ceiling stenciling and bronze elevator doors.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Sr. architect Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942)was the first winner of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship and formed his long-time partnersh with James F. Clapp and Charles A. Whittemore shortly after returning from the two years of European study & travel provided by the award. Blackall designed the Carter/Winthrop Building, the first steel frame skyscraper in Boston, and is also identified with the design of numero Boston theatres including the Colonial, Wilbur, Music Hall/Metropolita Pilgrim/Olympia and Tremont Temple, as well as the Little Building in theatre area.

Among the original tenants was the S.S. Kresge Department Store, which remained at this location at least through 1930. The 1930 Boston City Directory also lists the Rogers Peet Clothing Company on the ground fl and numerous tailors, furriers, beauty shops, jewelers, chiropodists, dentists, manicurists, opticians, lawyers and similar personal care and professional services offices on the upper floors. The Old Corner Bookstore was located in the addition from 1923 through early 1980.

The New Studio Building replaced the "Studio Building", so called becau was the headquarters of the artists of Boston and contained the studio (cont. be

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

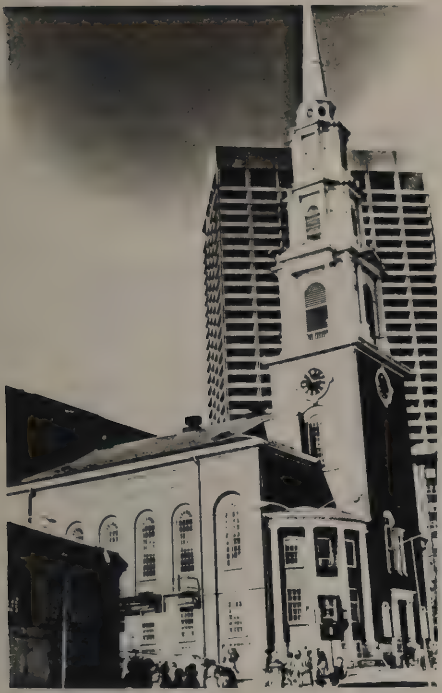
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Significance (cont) of 19th century artists including Copeland, Griggs Ordway, Shapleigh and others.[2]

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. According to Building Dept. correspondence, the addition was constructed one year after the main portion of the building, after a fire damaged the earlier office building on the site.
2. Stamwood, Boston Illustrated (1875) p. 76-77.
3. Original plans for each floor and facade illustration in leasing brochure, C.W. Whittier Brothers, agents. c. 1922. Bostonian Societ (Rice-Mank collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 117-123 Tremont St. COR. Park St.

NAME Park Street Church (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1809 Publications[1]
source

ARCHITECT Peter Banner "
source

BUILDER Daniel Brigham, mason[2]
Solomon Willard, chief carpenter[2]
source

OWNER Park St.Church/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 5/5*, 16 4/4·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus tower & steeple

ROOF gable front cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Federal style church in New England meeting house form, with nave extending along Park Street and marked by six tall, round-headed windows. Central entry on Tremont St. has Palladian window above and is flanked by two bowed vestibules divided into bays by 2-story columns. Above, the brick clock tower serves as the base of a Wren-type steeple rising 217' and composed of 3 polygonal belfrys, a small polygonal lantern, and a spire.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor], moderate drastic
(see significance section)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 8000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner site at one corner of the Boston Common across from the Park St. subway station. Granary Burying Ground directly to north.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Park Street Church is highly significant as an early 19th century church of graceful beauty long associated with important civic, educational and social issues.

The church is the major work of English-born architect Peter Banner, who drew his inspira- from the English churches of Christopher Wren and James Gibbs. Banner was assisted by Solomon Willard, later the architect of the Bunker Hill monument, who served here

PF(June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts ___
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/ development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/ settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion X
Science/ invention ___
Social/ humanitarian X
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as chief carpenter[2] and carved the capitals of the steeple.[6]

The congregation of this evangelical Christian church was formed in 1809 in response to the so-called "Unitarian landslide," a theological upheaval wh resulted in 15 of 17 Boston Congregational churches succumbing to Unitarianis The church building was erected at a cost of $71,000 on the site of the town Granary, which had served as a repository of grain for the poor.[5] The new chur was immediately recognized as a landmark. Henry James called it "the most imp sive mass of brick and mortar in America."[3]

Among the organizations founded under the auspices of the church were the American Education Society (for the purpose of strengthening Christian college and educating ministers) (1815); the Handel and Hayden Society (1815); one of America's first Sunday Schools (1817); the American Temperance Society (1826) Animal Rescue League (1898); and Watch and Ward Society. In 1829, when other Bo halls were closed to him, the church provided a forum for Wm. Lloyd Garrison' first and subsequent anti-slavery speeches. (The name "Brimstone Corner" was p ularly thought to derive from such fervent speeches but properly refers to th fact that brimstone, which is used to make gun powder, was stored under the church during the War of 1812) The church was known for its choir, and in the 1830's the organist was Lowell Mason, who has been called "the father of Prot Church music in America." In 1831 the hymn "America" was sung for the first t

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont bel for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed on the National Register as part of the "Park Street" District.
Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Significance (cont) in the Park St. Church.[3]

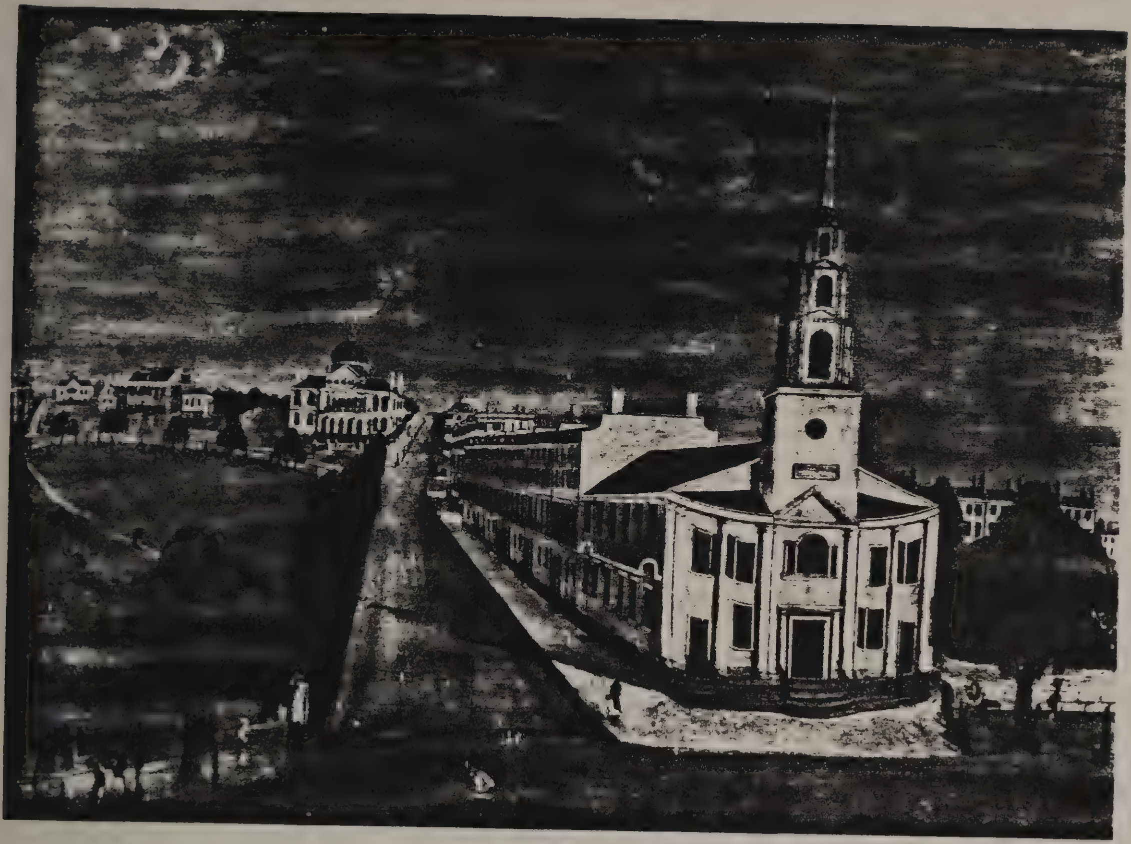
According to an article in Old Time New England, the second floor windows along Park St. were originally rectangular (see Bostonian Society illustratio Some time in its early history, the roof was raised and arches inserted. The brick is Flemish bond only up to the top of the arches & common bond thereaft

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rev. Chas. A. Place, "From Meeting House to Church in New England", Old Tim New England, Vol XIV, #1, July, 1923 (ext. photo c. 1865 and discussion)p
2. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of Am. Architects...p. 34.
3. Dr. Harold John Ockenga, "Our Historical Heritage," sermon of March 9, 195 (Bostonian Society, Park Street Church files)
4. Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture, p. 102.
5. King's How to See Boston, 1895, p. 92.
6. National Register nomination form, Park Street District (copy at BLC)
7. Bostonian Society clipping and photo files on Park St. Church (also SPNEA
8. Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, Sept. 3, 1853. P. 156 (Illus. & text)

117-123 Tremont St.
(Park Street Church)

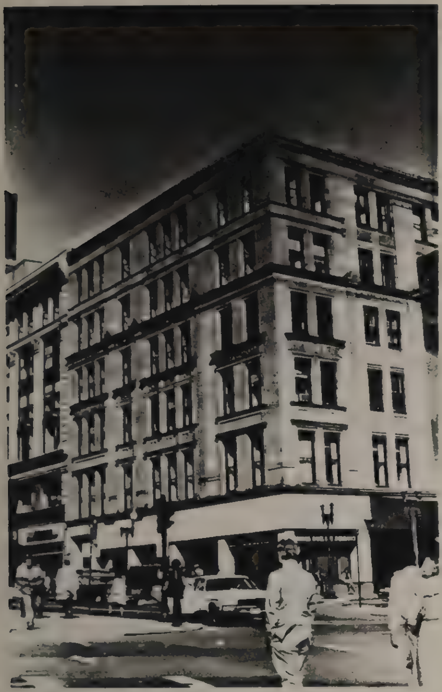
(before altering second
floor windows and
raising roofline)



Bostonian Society

Bostonian Society photo file

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 118-122 Tremont St. COR. 1-6 Hamilton Pl.

NAME Phillips Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE
(1) 3-4 Hamilton: 1883-5 (Damrell,p.54)
(2) 118-122 Tremont: by 1890 (1890 Atlas)
(3) 5-6 Hamilton: 1892 (permit 6/28/1892)

ARCHITECT
(1) Bradlee, Winslow & Wetherell (Damrell
(2) attributed to Winslow & Wetherell
(3) Winslow and Wetherell (permit)

BUILDER
& Preble, mason
1) N. Wilbur, carpenter & Neal, (Damrel
3) L.P. Soule & Son (permit)

OWNER W.S. Dexter, Trustee for John C. Phillips/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 6/5 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] ~~sandstone~~ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Second Renaissance Revival commercial bldg, 4 bays on Tremont and 12 on Hamilton Pl. Partially-intact recessed entrance offset left at #120 Tremont (rest of Tremont storefront has been modernized)Tremont fenestration pattern is assymmetrical, alternating single, paired & triple window groupings in a 3/1/3/2 pattern, with classical ornament concentrated above these groupings. Pulvinated frieze above 4, dentil cornice above 6.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefronts modernized

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 17,329 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site facing Granary Burying Ground and Park Street Church

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Phillips Building is significant as a well-detailed, well-preserved work by a leading Boston firm and as an early example of the renewed interest on the part of late 19th century architects in classical forms, an interest which lead to the development of the 2nd Renaissance Revival and Georgian Revival styles over the next decade.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) was for many years one of the city's most respected and prolific architects. The Phillips Bldg.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is a late work by Bradlee and probably reflects the influence of his two younger colleagues, Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and George H. Wetherell (1854-1930), who formed a partnership after Bradlee's death in 1886 and were responsible for many downtown commercial buildings in the classical style, including the Proctor Building, Jewelers Building (part 1), Shreve, Crump and Low (147 Tremont), and the Walker and Stein Buildings in the theatre area.

The Phillips Building was constructed in three stages between 1883 and 1892. The sections were planned using the same style, scale and materia Among the early tenants were Mills & Gibbs, importers of lace curtains, embroideries, white goods, etc. and Goldenberg Brothers, wholesalers of laces and embroideries.[3] In 1900, tenants included several upholstery goods dealers, curtain and trimming companies, and a curtain and pole dealer. The building was also occupied for many years by the F.W. Woolworth store. A 20th century leasing brochure in the Rice-Mank colle of the Bostonian Society shows S.S. Kresge on the 1st fl. and says offi above were "suitable for dentitst, hairdressers and for retail and whol sale trade."

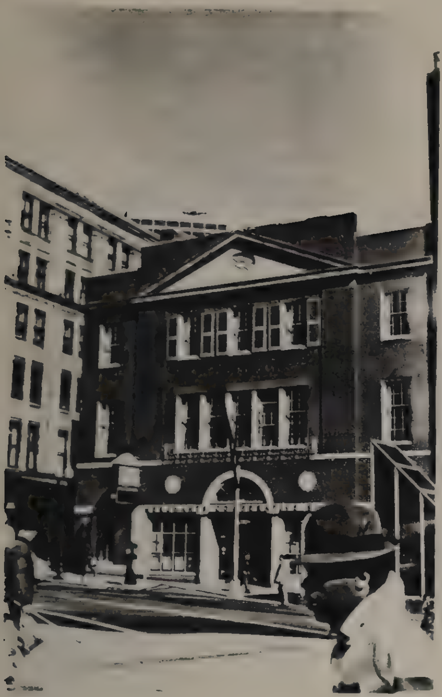
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Charles Damrell, Half Century of Boston Building (1895) p. 54. "Offi Building, 3 & 4 Hamilton Pl. Built in 1883-85 and cost $110,000. It designed by Bradlee, Winslow & Wetherell; the builders being Neal & Preble, masons & N. Wilbur, carpenter. W.S. Dexter is trustee of the propert
2. Boston Transcript, June 10, 1892, p. 1.
3. 1889 Boston City Directory.
4. Excellent photo c. 1885-6 of 3 & 4 Hamilton Pl, BPL Print Dept. (Street Views #9)
5. Photo, Tremont St. façade, c. 1895. (Bostonian Society.) Blueprints, Rice-Mank collection (undated)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 124-126 Tremont St. COR. 11-12 Hamilton Pl.

NAME Merchants Cooperative Bank (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1955 Bldg. Dept. Records
source

ARCHITECT Perry, Shaw, Hepburn & Dean "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Merchants Cooperative Bank/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 6/6 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid-20th century Georgian Revival commercial building. Palladian motif used for entrance, which is flanked by fluted Doric columns and has a fanlight above. 2nd and 3rd story have narrow side bays flanking a wide central pavillion surmounted by a stone triangular pediment set within a brick parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4800 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) In the design of 124-126 Tremont, "Colonial" elements such as the Palladian motif, central pediment and side stepped gable imitate the past without capturing the proportions or spirit of the Georgian style. For this reason the building is not architecturally distinctive, although it harmonizes fairly well with the streetscape. The building is still occupied by its original tenant, the Merchants Cooperative Bank.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire 'Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 127 Tremont St.COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original

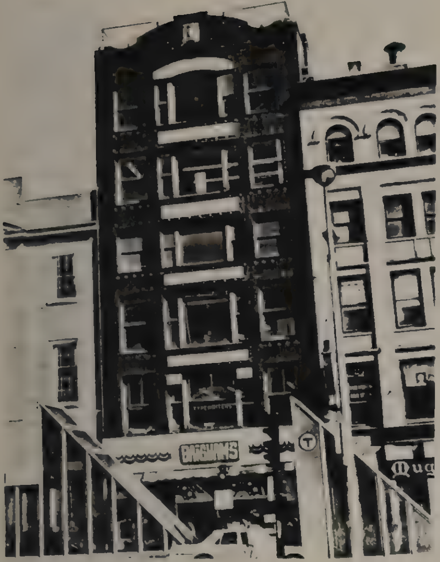
MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE present facade: 1910-12 (photos) source

ARCHITECT ___ source

BUILDER ___ source

OWNER ___ original ___ present



PHOTOGRAPHS 5 5/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay early 20th century pier and spandral commercial style facade executed in dark red "Tapestry Brick" with geometrical spandral panels and brickwork typical of that style. Storefront modernized. Upper floors virtually identical except for arched center window in top story, which is followed by a shaped parapet with cast stone coping and a center cartouche.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront modernized

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 2433 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

127 Tremont harmonizes with the streetscape but is not individually architecturally distinctive.

The Tapestry Brick facade represents a modernization of an earlier commercial bldg. which took place between 1910 and 1912. Beginning in 1912 the building was occupied by

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C-

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Noyes Brothers mens' furnishings store, which moved there from Washingto and Summer Streets and remained at least through 1930. A 1914 photogra shows Noyes occupying the first 2 floors, H.I. Gross importer on the 3r a millinary goods shop on the 4th.[2]

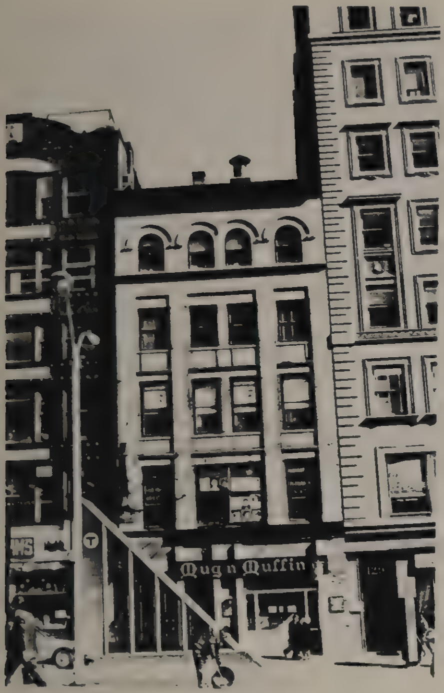
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photos taken as part of the subway construction project and located at SPNEA were used to date the present storefront. One photo dated 1910 ("Red Line" box) shows the earlier facade and a second photo dated 1912 ("Red Line" box) shows the present facade.
2. 1914 photo, SPNEA, (" Orange Line" box)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 128 Tremont St.COR.

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1902-1908 Atlas (no permit) source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 5/2 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th century pier and spandral commercial style building with Romanesque Revival accents. Modernized storefront followed by 3 nearly identical stories organized by continuous tan brick piers and brick and stone spandrals into 3 bays, the center with paired windows. The 5th story is an arcade of semi-circular arched windows with stone voissoirs, a stone sill course and stone drip moldings. Classical pressed metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
modernized storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2412 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Not a distinctive example of its style.

A 1914 photograph shows the building occupied by a Riker & Jaynes Drug Store, and a tailor, hair specialist, chiropodist, rug cleaner, doll repairman and foreign book store.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C-

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

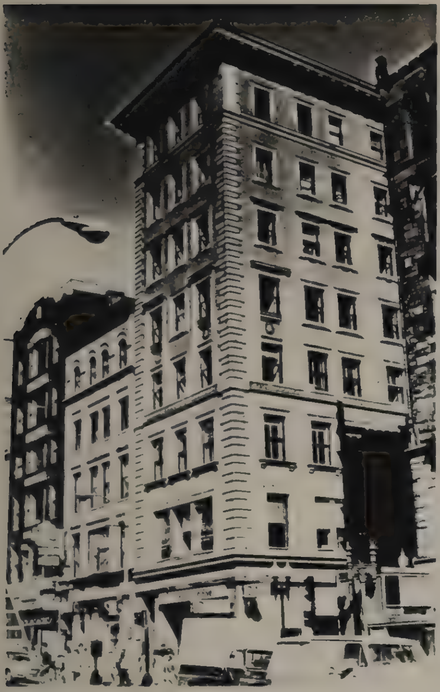
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1914 Photograph at SPNEA (box marked "Orange Line/Photographic Views Subway Construction")

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 129 Tremont St. COR. 47-49 Winter St.

NAME __________ present __________ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1895-96 Brickbuilder[1] & Boston City Directory (no permit) source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Wetherell Brickbuilder[1] source

BUILDER __________ source

OWNER __________ original __________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 5/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus __________

ROOF flat cupola __________ dormers __________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone __________ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 8 bay turn-of-the-century commercial building in the Second Renaissance Revival mode. Unusual peach-colored brick with apricot terra cotta accents such as the quoins at corners, banding, and window architraves. Metal storefront lintel and 1 pier remain intact. Base (levels 1 & 2) separated from shaft by Greek wave band. Shaft is 4 stories with emphasis on levels 4-5, where terra cotta garland is placed in spandrals on 3-bay Tremont side. 1-story cap & heavy projecting copper modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor __________ LOT AREA 2337 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site across from Boston Common and Park Street subway station.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The unusual coloration and simple but suitable Renaissance Revival detailing make 129 Tremont a notable example of its style. The architects, Walter T. Winslow(1843-1909) and George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) enjoyed a successful and prolific partnership for a decade between 1888 and 1898, during which time they designed such fine buildings as the Proctor Building, Jewelers Building (part 1), Shreve, Crump and Low (147 Tremont) and

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Steinert Building, Walker Building (part 1) and Hotel Touraine in the Theatre area.

The original ground floor tenant was the G.A. Sawyer & Co. men's clothi store, which moved into the building from across the street (130 Tremo and remained through the early 1950's. Offices above were rented by real estate agents, opticians, optometrists, insurance agents, and other professionals.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Brickbuilder, Vol. 4, Nov. 1895, Pl. 72 (ext. illus with architects' names listed in caption)
2. Boston Globe, 11/26/1972.
3. Photo at SPNEA (box marked "Red Line/photographic views/Boston subway construction.")

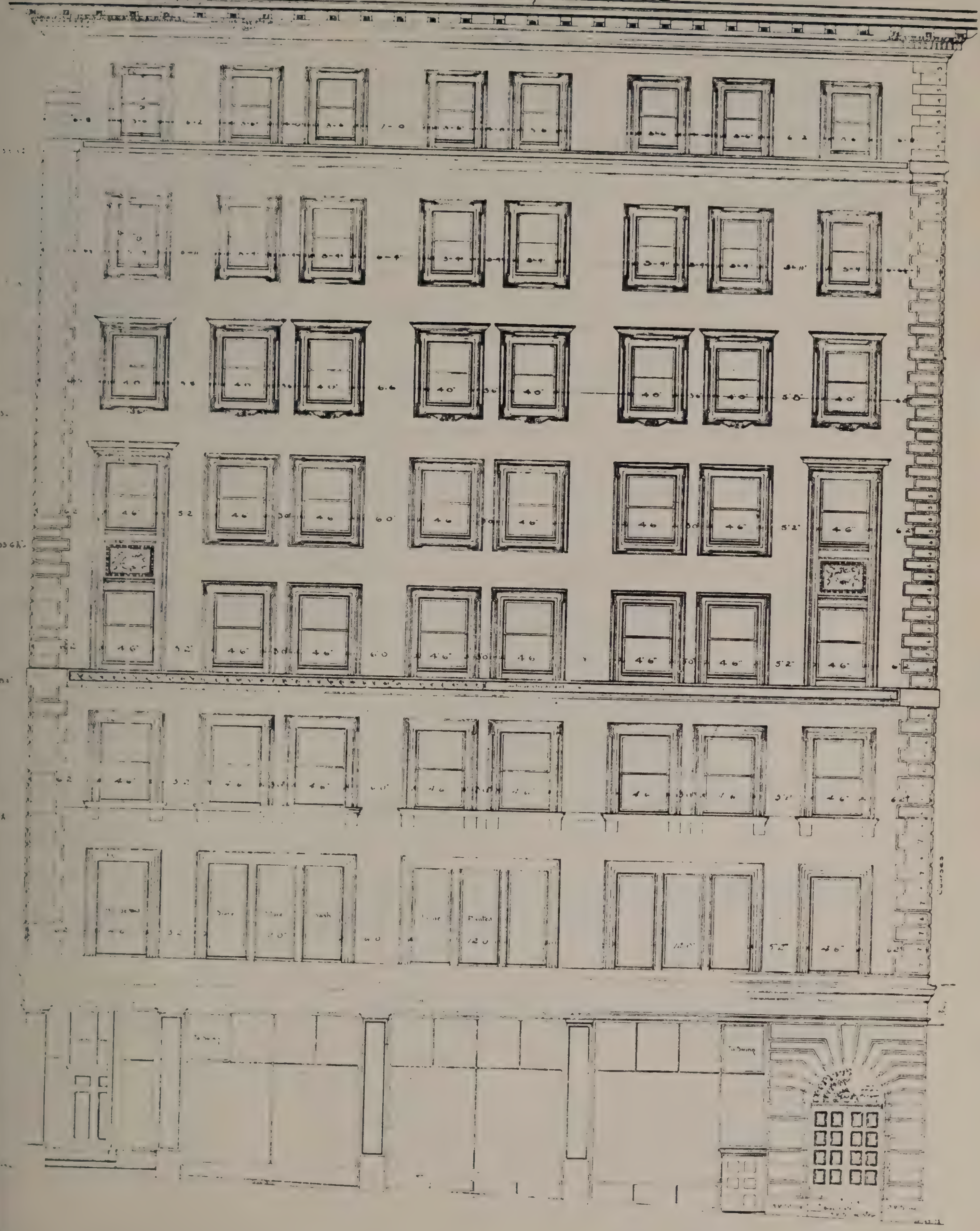
THE BRICKBUILDER.
VOL. 4. NO. 11. PLATE 72.

129 Tremont St.

(Nov. 1895)

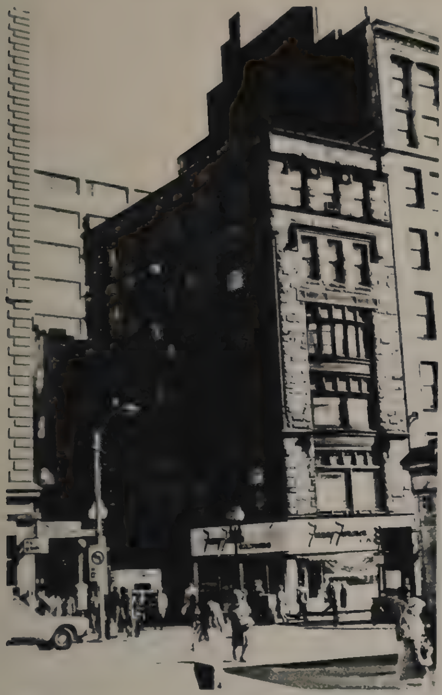
on

ation of Office and Store Building, corner Winter & Tremont Streets"
Winslow & Wetherell, architects



ATION OF OFFICE AND STORE BUILDING

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 130 Tremont St. COR. 52-60 Winter St.

NAME ____ present Thomas Building original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1887 source Building inscription (no permit)

ARCHITECT John A. Fox source Boston of Today[1] and AABN[2].

BUILDER ____ source ____

OWNER ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 5/3 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] limestone? concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 5 bay rock-faced stone Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building. 1st fl. modernized except for decorative Gothic tudor-arched doorway in center of Winter St. facade. Tremont facade has single curved metal window bays between stone piers at levels 2-4 followed by 3-window groupings at levels 5-6 caped with drip moldings. Parapet with "T" inscribed on Tremont facade and "1887" on Winter. Freestanding carved lions heads at roof corners

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront alterations

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2169 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner bldg. with 3 bays on Tremont, across from Boston Common and Park St. subway station. Colonnettes mark corners of bldg. Red brick rear facade visible from Winter St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style which contributes to the streetscape and is virtually intact except for first floor alterations.

Architect John A. Fox was born in Newburyport in 1835, educated in Boston, studied civil engineering in the office of Whitwell & Henck,

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and later entered the office of B.F. Dwight, where he remained until beginning his own practice in 1870. Fox also built the Keeler Buildin on Washington St. (? address) and the Providence Opera House (since demolished), Lewiston Music Hall and Chelsea Academy of Music. Other th 130 Tremont, no work by Fox has been identified in the CBD or Theatre

The major original tenant was the George A. Sawyer & Co. men's clothin store, which had been located at the same address for many years prior to the construction of the Romanesque structure. G.A. Sawyer & Co. mov a newer building at 129 Tremont in 1895-6. Turn-of-the-century photos show an ice cream soda shop on the ground floor and optician on the 2n

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-fire Mercantile" National Register District.

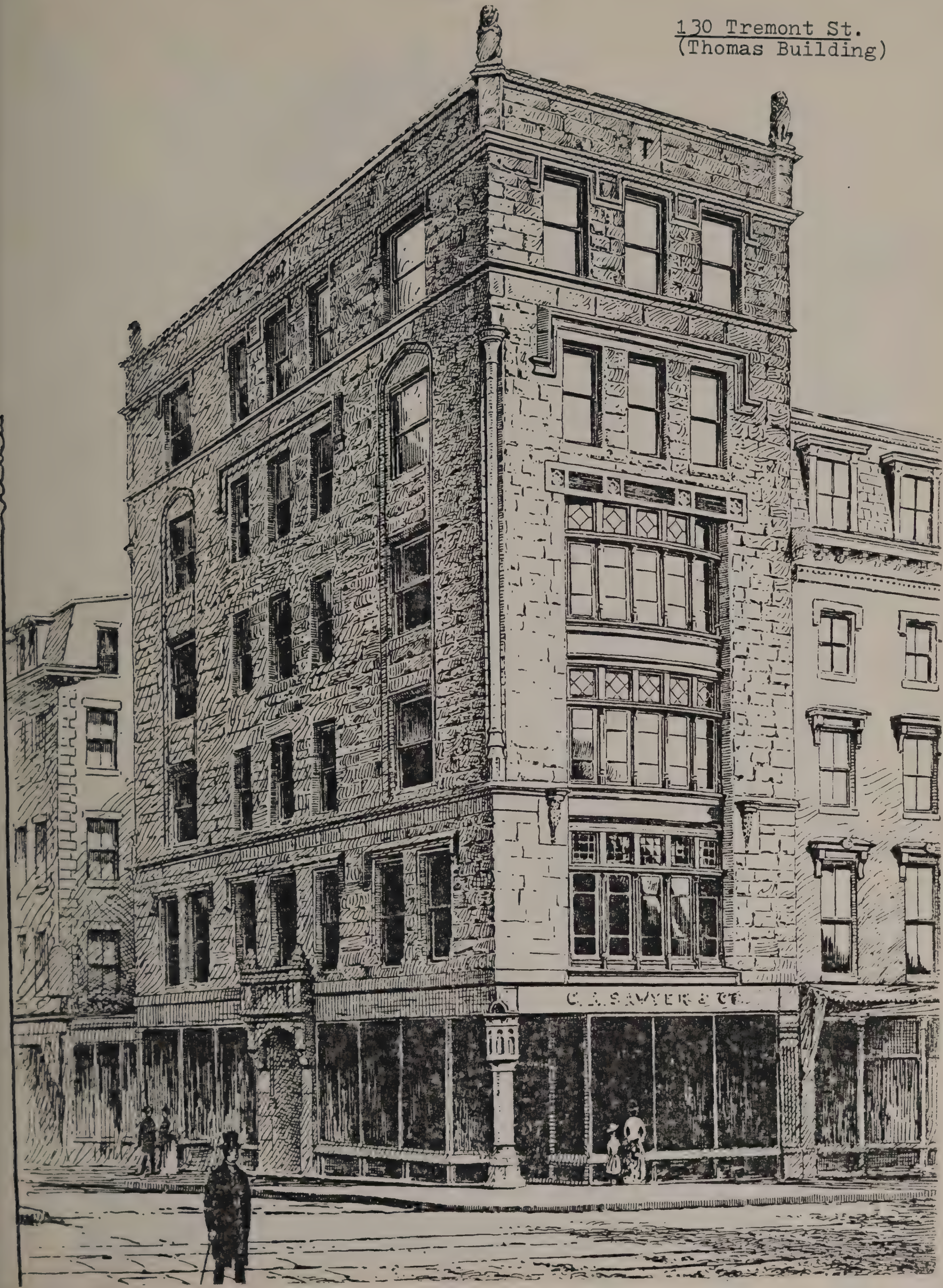
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

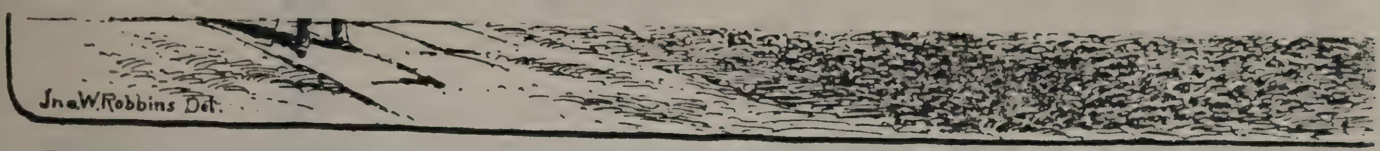
1. Richard Herndon, Boston of Today (1892) p. 230.
2. American Architect and Building News, v. 24, July 28, 1888 p. 38, pl. 657 (ext. illus. with architect's name)
3. Excellent early photo showing storefront (Boston Public Library Pri Dept., commercial buildings #7 box)
4. 20th century blueprint , Bostonian Society(Rice-Mank collection)

No. 657. AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, JULY 28 1888

COPYRIGHT 1888 BY TICKNOR & CO.

130 Tremont St.
(Thomas Building)


1887
T
C. A. SAWYER & CO.

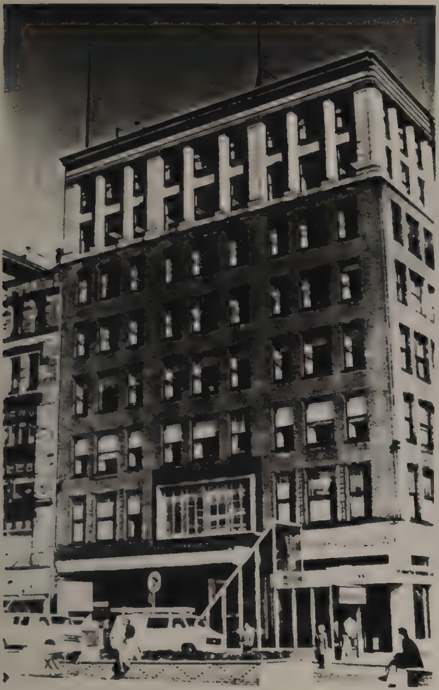

Jno.W.Robbins Del.

BUILDING ON CORNER OF TREMONT AND WINTER ST'S BOSTON. JOHN A. FOX A

Heliotype Printing

G. A. SAWYER & Co.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 131-134 Tremont St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1907 Building permit 9/23/1907
source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Bigelow (permit)
source

BUILDER Arthur C. Whitney (permit)
source

OWNER
131: J.A. Willard
132: W.B.Hall
133-4: Boston Real Estate Trust /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 4/1·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile and one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]/tan [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Second Renaissance Revival commercial building. Modernized storefront; 9-bay, 5-story shaft of tan brick with some decoration between and above the 2nd fl. windows; 2 stone upper stories with 2-story Doric half columns between bays; terra cotta modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic alterations to storefront and 2nd fl. center bay.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5700 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Boston Common. Adjacent to St. Paul's Cathedral.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
131 Tremont St. contributes to the streetscape and is notable as the work of a leading Boston firm and as the home for many years of Shepards Department Store.

The firm of Winslow and Bigelow was responsible for many fine downtown buildings including the National Shawmut Bank and Board of Trade Building. 131 Tremont is not one of the best examples of their work.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Between 1910 and 1913, the ground floor of the building was leased to the U.S. Customs Service while the Greek Revival Custom House on India St. was being enlarged by Peabody and Stearns. By November, 1913, photographs show that the ground floor was occupied by Shepards,[1] and by 1917 (and perhaps earl the entire building was part of Shepards.[2]

The Shepard Norwell Co. was established on Winter St. in 1865 by 31-year-o John Shepard Sr.,[2] who developed the business into one of the city's leading department stores.[2] By 1917, the company, which had become known as "The Shepard Stores," had some 70 outlets including a large Providence store. The downtown Boston store had entrances and display windows on 3 streets. The mai building at 26-42 Winter (since demolished) was connected on the interior to both 26-28 Temple Place and 138 Tremont (a narrow marble-lined passageway[3] located just south of St. Paul's Cathedral, constructed in 1906.[2]) These three entrances allowed customers a convenient thoroughfare between the busy shoppi streets. The "Tremont Street wing" at #131-134 was probably also interconnecte This part of the store housed the 3 restaurants, including the grill on the 5 fl., for quick luncheon service, the Colonial Restaurant on the 6th fl., which featured orchestra music and dancing, and the 7th fl. Garden Restaurant, desc in 1917 as a "fairyland, with birds twittering from festooned cages...and ice skating in winter."[3] In later years (the 1940's and 50's) the building housed John H.Pra Sons carpet sto

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

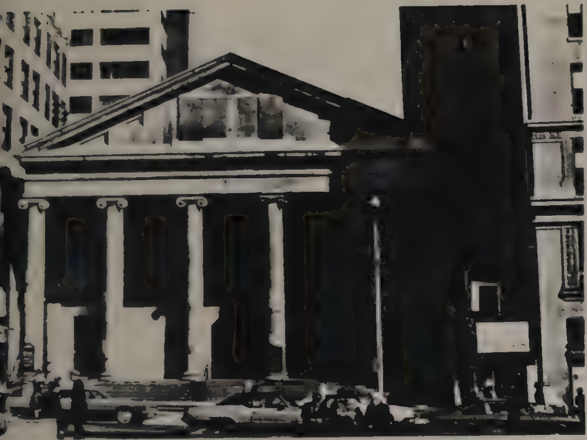
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photographs at SPNEA (Boxes marked "Orange Line" and "Red Line"/Photograph Views/Boston Subway Construction.
2. "The Shepard Stores, 1865-1917" Boston Sunday Herald, 9/30/1917.
3. Photo, Bostonian Society, Tremont St. file, 1934.
4. Rental brochure, W.H. Ballard Co (undated, probably 1930's) Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection. Shows photo with Art Deco entrance.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 136 Tremont St. COR.

NAME St. Paul's Cathedral/ St. Paul's Church
present original



MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE commissioned 1819, dedicated 6/30/1820
source NR nomination[1]

ARCHITECT Alexander Parris & Solomon Willard
source NR nomination[1]

BUILDER
source

OWNER St. Paul's Church/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 4/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus

ROOF gable front cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite & sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Severe, monumental Greek Revival temple front church. Hexastyle portico formed by massive sandstone columns supporting a wide entablature and triangular sandstone pediment decorated with flat panels (intended to hold sculpture), which now form an abstract design. Granite face wall with 2 side entrances and double-leaved wooden center doors. Above, a long horizontal band is inscribed "St.Paul's Church,Erected A.D.MDCCCXX."

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 17,250 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back about 15' from the street. Now dwarfed by surrounding structures, which do not follow this setback line. Early engravings & photos show iron fencing & trees in front (no longer present)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

St. Paul's Cathedral is significant as the first church in the Greek Revival style to be erected in New England, as the work of two of the city's most important Greek Revival architects, and as a bold design which has survived largely intact as a fine example of the monumental Greek Revival aesthetic.

The St. Paul's congregation was the fourth Episcopal Church in Boston, after King's Chapel, Christ Church and Trinity, and was the first to be established after the Revolutionary War. Among the original subscribers were prominent Bostonians such as Daniel Webster, who was a member of the building committee, and Dr. John C. Warren, Boston's leading surgeon and a pioneer in the use of ether.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In 1819, the vestry of the newly established parish commissioned Alexander Parris and Solomon Willard to construct a Grecian temple, a model of ancient classic art to contrast with Boston's existing churches in the Georgian, Fede and Gothic Revival styles. The building, one of the largest churches in the c when completed, was constructed of Acquia sandstone from Virginia and granite Each column is composed of dozens of flat discs piled atop one another. The Ionic capitals were carved by Willard. Because the cost of construction, said be $100,000, was more than double the original estimate and pews sold slowly, parish was in debt for many years and a sculpture planned for the gable pedim to represent St. Paul before Agrippa--was never completed.

St. Paul's was the first major Boston public building by Alexander Parris, who came to the city after the War of 1812 and had received several residenti commissions including the Appleton-Parker Houses(1817-19) and David Sears Hou (1819) on Beacon St. St. Paul's introduced the Greek Revival vocabulary to N. some 7 years before it appeared in book form in Asher Benjamin's 6th edition the American Builders Companion (1827). The culmination of Parris's work in th new mode is Faneuil Hall Market of 1824-6. Willard, who is best known as th builder of the Bunker Hill Monument, has been called the intellectual stimulu and eccentric of the emerging group of Greek Revival architects[3], and the exte of his influence on the final design is not known.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

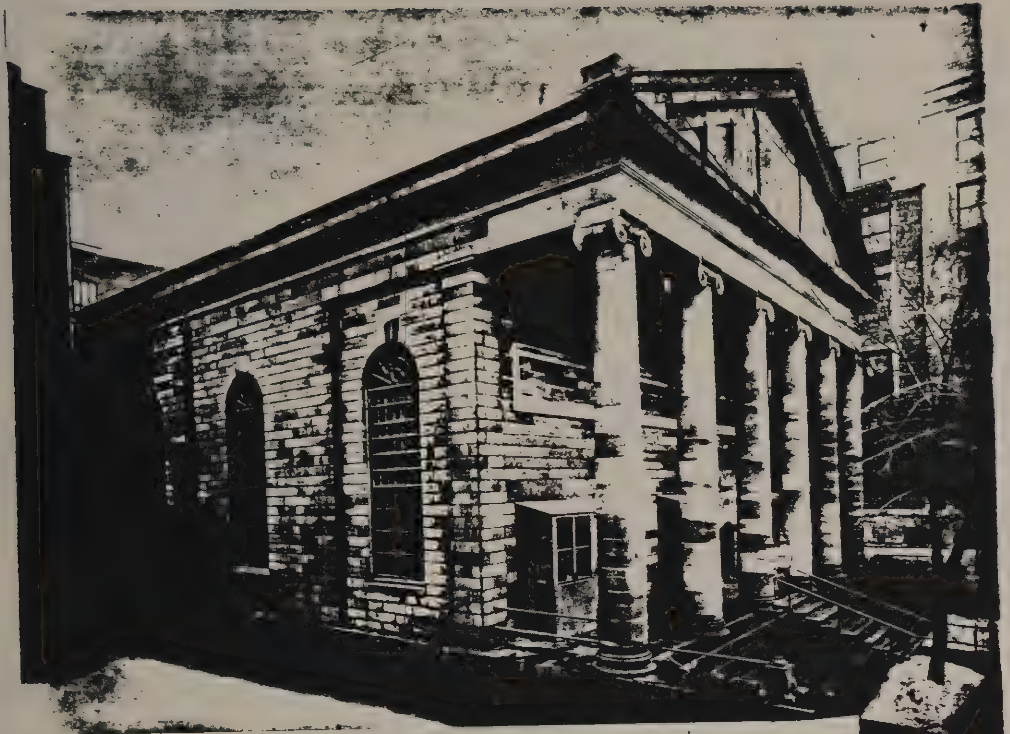
Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

In 1912, the Church became the cathedral for the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, and as such it continues in use for meetings as well as worshi services. In 1926-7 the original chancel of the church was rebuilt & enlarged Ralph Adams Cram. Otherwise the interior is largely intact.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register Nomination Form, Boston Landmarks Commission files.
2. Boston Globe, Jan. 6, 1938 and Sunday Globe, 5/12/1912
3. Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture, p. 101.
4. Edw. M. Bacon, Rambles around Old Boston (1914) p. 107-8.
5. "The Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston: An Historical Sketch" undated brochure, Bostonian Society files.
6. King's How to See Boston (1895) p. 99.
7. Student paper for Prof. E. Sekler, Harvard University, on file at Carpen Center (could not be located, 4/23/1980)

136 Tremont St.



458 reversed here

St. Paul's Church showing side that was walled up when the Shepard Norwell Building was extended

458

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 138 Tremont St. COR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1906 newspaper article[1] source

ARCHITECT ______ source

BUILDER ______ source

OWNER Shepard Stores/ original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 3/5 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] passageway

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Vaulted passageway from Tremont Street to interior of the block, modernized on outside and marked by Bailey's clock. First part of interior has very elaborate Beaux Arts plasterwork on the vaulted ceiling; entire passageway has white marble walls.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic exterior modernized

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA ______ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Connects on interior with 26-28 Temple Place which is used as Bailey's luncheon area, and in turn has an exit to Winter St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Constructed as a Tremont Street entrance to the Shepard Store, which had its main facade at 26-42 Winter (since demolished) and a Temple Place entrance at#26-28 (now occupied by Bailey's.) The passageway was called the "marble court" and was described in a 1917 article as follows"The court's dome is of delicately tinted glass and its interior decorative scheme is gold and white." It was said to be a great convenience to the shopping public.[1]

(June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

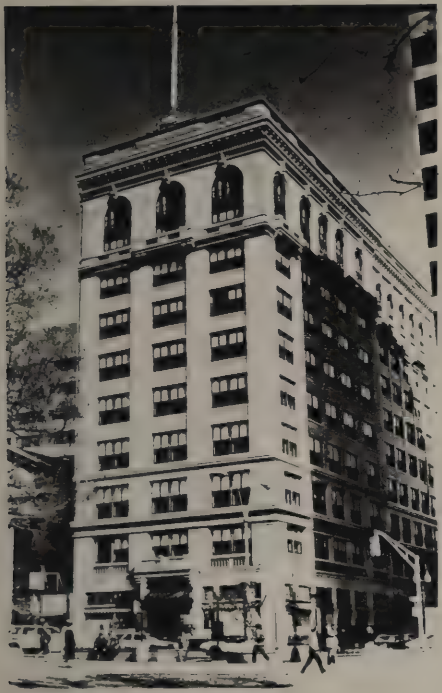
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Sunday Herald, Sept. 30, 1917. "The Shepard Stores, 1865-191

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 140 Tremont St. COR. 8-24 Temple Pl.

NAME The Stearns/ R.H. Stearns & Co.
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1908-9 Architectural Club Yearbook[1]
source

ARCHITECT Parker,Thomas & Rice "
source
Densmore & LeClear, engineers "

BUILDER Wells Brothers, builders
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 4/4.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] department store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus one additional floor hidden behind parapet

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 12 bay Beaux Arts skyscraper. Generally intact storefront with center entrance, decorative cast iron marquee, and stone bracketed hood toped by parapet with center cartouche. 2nd floor windows have blind balustrade beneath sill and carved stone pilaster strips at jambs. Cornice above 3. 5-story unadorned shaft from 4-8th fl. terminated by a cornice w/balcony under center bay.2-story arcaded upper section.Heavy projecting stone leafy modillion cornice & balustraded roof parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(sash changes,marquee changes)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 11,106 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building on corner site facing Boston Common adjacent to St. Paul's Cathedral

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

R.H. Stearns is significant as a fine example of the restrained Beaux Arts classical early skyscraper popular in turn-of-the-century Boston as the work of a noted Boston architectural firm,and as the home for nearly 70 years of one of the city's major department stores.

R.H. Stearns exemplifies the high quality of commercial work executed in the downtown area by the firm of J. Harleston Parker (1873-1930), Donald H. Thomas,Jr. (1872-1915) and Arthur W.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Signficance (cont)
advertising the store's understated elegance across the Common to Boston's influential citizens living in Back Bay and on Beacon Hill." [3]

The first Stearns store was located on Washington St. near the Adams House Stearns moved to the present site in remodeling the old Masonic Temple which stood at the corner (a readaptation which involved raising the bldg. an adding 2 lower stories.)Carl Fehmer was architect for this project. 20 years later, Stearns razed the converted temple to make way for the present st

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	X	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Rice (1869-1938). Parker completed 4 years of advanced training at the Ecole Beaux Arts in Paris before returning to Boston and entering into partnership Thomas in 1900. Rice became the 3rd partner in 1907. Among the firms' designs the Minot Bldg(111 Devonshire), Wm.Lawrence Bldg.(85 Devonshire),State St. Tr Co.(10 Congress) and United Shoe Machinery Bldg, with Henry Bailey Alden.

An article in the 1913 Architectural Record described the store as "scrupulously simple in its general appearance, and both economical in the amount of ornamentation and reticent in its effect...one detects the possible influence desire on the part of the store owner to be solid and unpretentious but none less smart--like a good old Boston family."[2] Although conservative stylistical the building utilized the latest reinforced concrete and steel framing techni and was equipped with one of the 1st sprinkler systems in the city of Boston[3]

The building was occupied by Stearns from 1909 to May,1977, when the company went out of business. Stearns marketing strategy has been described a follows: "Founded in 1847 and from the onset a prestigious and exclusive stor H. Stearns & Co. established traditions of etiquette, style and selective mer dising throughout the Boston community....R.H.Stearns carved out a market nic by catering to the carriage trade...R.H.Stearns was successful in part becaus the market had confidence that items for sale in the store had been preselect for their 'correctness.' The 1909 building was perfectly matched to this conc

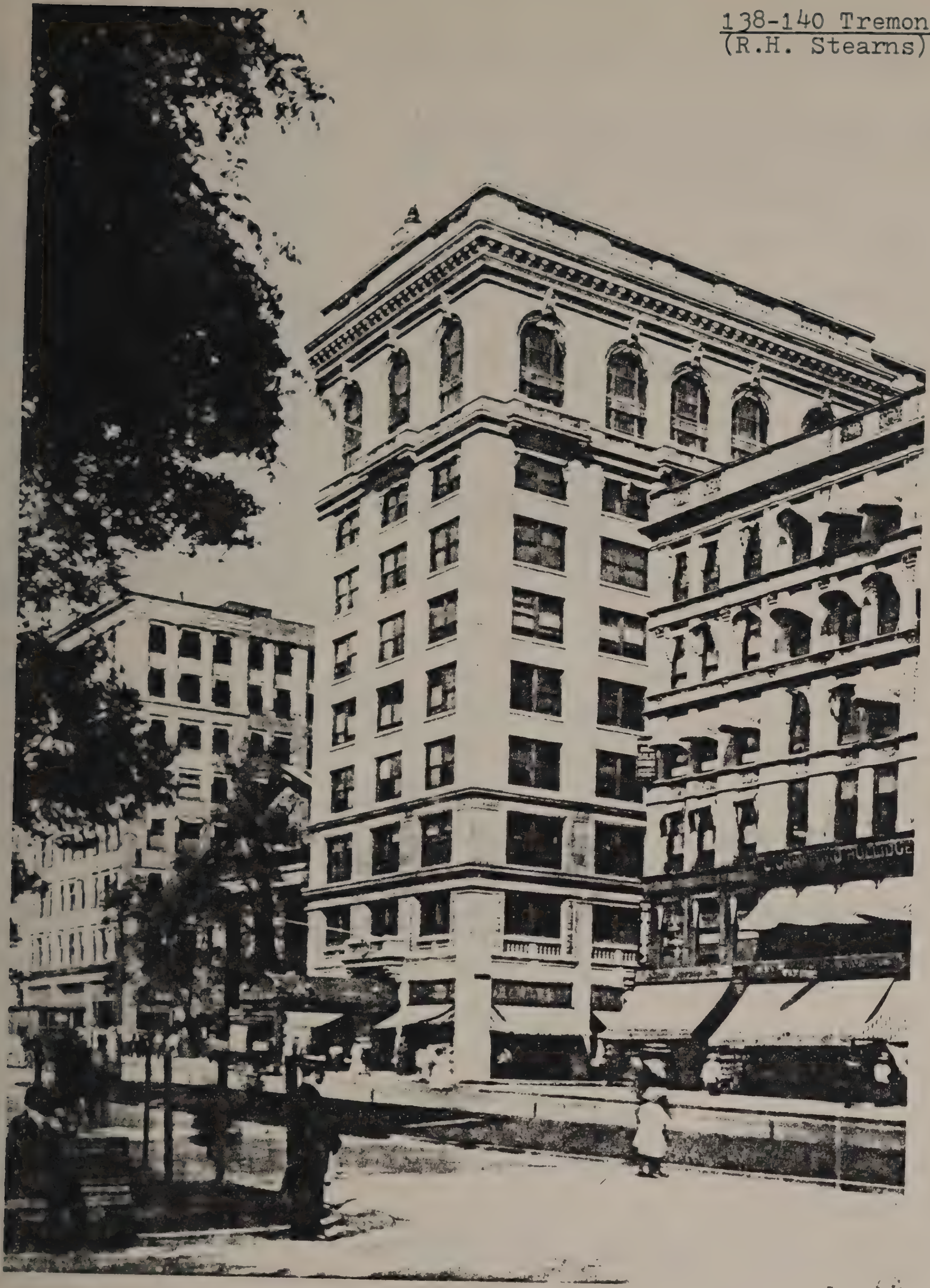
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont.abo for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile"National Register District.
Listed individually on the National Register.
Presently being renovated for elderly housing.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architectural Club Yearbook, 1908 (illus. with architect's name) an 1909 (adv. with illus on p. 203, also p.195)
2. Architectural Record, v. 34, 1913 p. 108-9 (2 ext. photos)
3. National Register Nomination Form, Boston Landmarks Commission files.
4. Halpert, Brahmins & Bullyboys, (1973) p. 100 (photo of ground fl.&marquee)

138-140 Tremont
(R.H. Stearns)

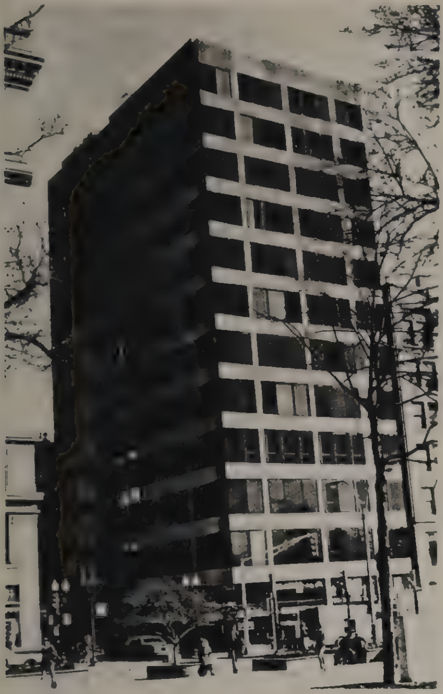


STEARNS' BUILDING, BOSTON

Parker, Thomas & Rice, Architects

Architectural
Club Yearbook, 1912

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 141 Tremont St. COR. Temple Place

NAME One Forty One Tremont
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1969 Building permit 10/6/1969
source

ARCHITECT F.A. Stahl & Assoc. (permit).
source

BUILDER Jacet Construction Corp. (permit)
source

OWNER Max Wasserman/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 4/3.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and bank on first floor, offices above

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern curtain wall office tower, 4 bays on Tremont and 6 on Temple Place. Grid pattern formed by limestone piers and spandrals placed in the same plane. Stone is gouged in fluted pattern.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 5407 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Boston Common

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Good contemporary design.

On site of the Crawford-Hoolidge store.

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

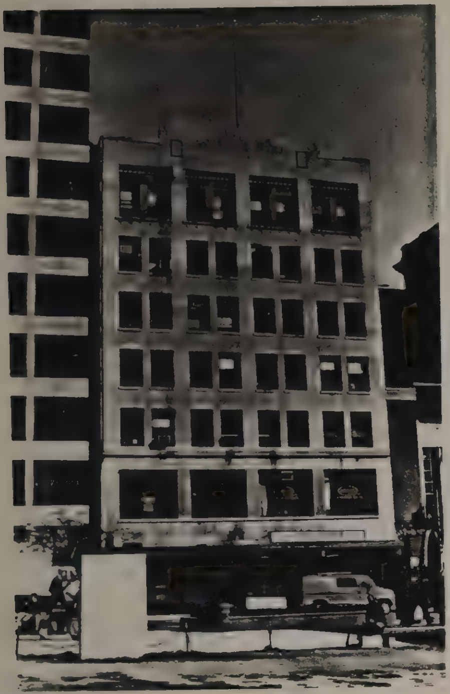
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Globe, 9/26/1971

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 144-5 Tremont St COR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1929 Building permit 2/6/1929 source

ARCHITECT Shepard & Stearns (permit) source

BUILDER W.M.Evatt Co. (permit) source

OWNER Atlantic Natl.Bank/ original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 4/5.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store, bank, shops and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Flat 4-bay Moderne commercial building with 2-story storefront (modernized at level 1, show windows and fluted piers at level 2) identical upper stories from 3rd to 6th, with 8 1/1 windows, followed by top story accented with decorative copper jambs and mullions. No cornice. Stepped roof parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic modernized storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 5715 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Boston Common. Partially visible side elevation suggests that the Moderne building may have incorporated parts of an earlier structure.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Example of moderne commercial architecture which is not individually distinctive but contributes to the streetscape in scale.

The building originally housed a branch of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston, as well as the Security Safe Deposit Vaults, the Mark Cross Co. leather goods store (lower floors) and 2 jewelers, 2 beauty parlors, 2 shoe salons, a dress shop, dressmaker, and several optometrists (upper floors).[2]

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C-

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

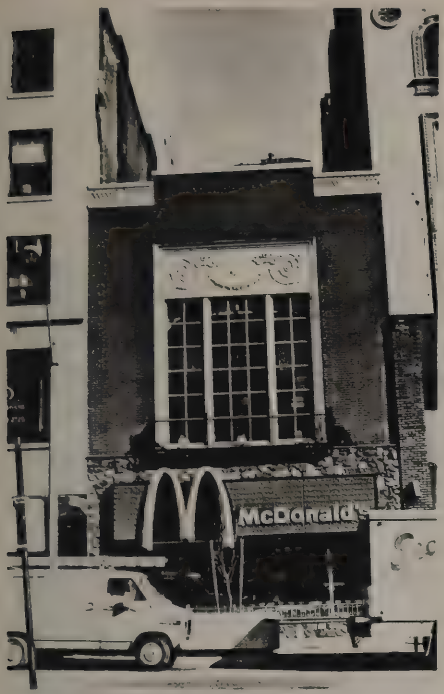
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architects blueprints labeled"1928, Shepard & Stearns."Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank collection.
2. 1930 Boston City Directory.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 146 Tremont St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original ____

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE orig. bldg: c. 1860-70 present facade: 1926 (permit 8/20/1926) source

ARCHITECT present facade: Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore source (permit)

BUILDER present facade: John McGaw & Sons source (permit)

OWNER ____ original ____ present ____

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 4/6.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
(Flemish bond)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-bay commercial building with Federal Revival detailing including use of Flemish bond brick, swag motifs in the window tympanum, and a decorative iron balcony between level 1 & 2. Cast concrete parapet motif.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic heavily altered storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2864 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Boston Common

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The present Federal Revival facade is not a distinguished example of its style, and its importance is further diminished by heavy ground floor alterations.

Building Department records indicate clearly that the facade was erected in 1926, when the well-regarded Boston firm of Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore was hired by Huyler's

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Confectionary Company to erect a new storefront at the sidewalk line. The previous 5-story building, a mid-19th century Mansard, was set back 6' from the sidewalk. Although the setback restriction was written into the deeds, the owners of 146 Tremont noted in an appeal to the Building Department that most other owners on the block (with the exception of St. Paul's Cathedral) had already built out to the sidewal

Huylers had a candy counter and lunch and tea room on the first floor.[3] In 1930, the Touraine Glove Co. also occupied space in the building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

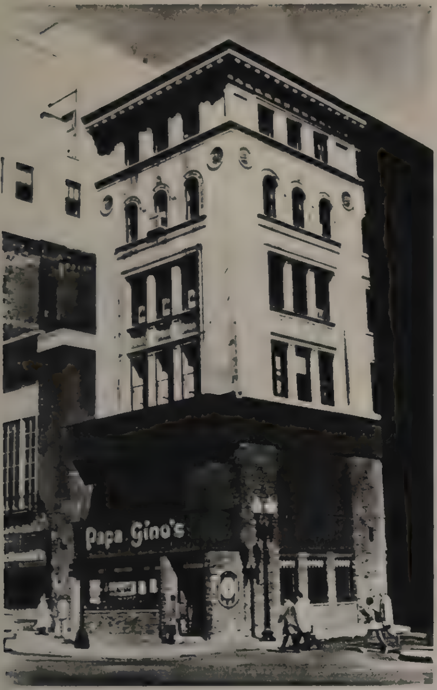
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Excellent photo of building before new facade was added, Boston Public Library Print Dept, (Commercial Buildings #7)
2. Illustration in King's Handbook of Boston, p.352 (before alteratio
3. 1926 blueprints by Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

Tremont = see also BLC Theatre Report

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 147 Tremont St. COR. 47-55 West St.

NAME / Shreve, Crump & Low
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1890 City Directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Winslow & Wetherell Withey[4]
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 3/1*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 9 bay Beaux Arts commercial building drastically altered at levels 1 and 2. Above, design features 2-story window enframements at levels 3-4, an arcade at 5 followed by a cornice, a smaller upper story, and heavy stone leafy modillion cornice. Much use of classical moldings, especially the egg and dart.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic Papa Ginos storefront projects out at levels 1 & 2

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2900 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site facing Boston Common

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although modernization of the lower two floors detracts from its importance, the Shreve, Crump and Low building remains a notable example of restrained Beaux Arts classicism designed by a leading Boston architectural firm for a long-established Boston dealer in jewelry, china and quality household furnishings.

The building is an early work by the partnership of Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909)

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and George Wetherell (1854-1930) architects who had worked in the offi of N.J. Bradlee and succeeded to Bradlee's practice at his death in 1888. Among their other designs are the Hotel Touraine, Walker Building, Steinert Building, Phillips Building and Marlboro Building. Observations which have been made about the nearby R.H. Stearns building would appear to apply to Shreve's as well: that it was designed with "understated elegance" which wo appeal to the old Boston families which formed the so-called "carriage trad

These were the customers which had been served by Shreve's and its predecess firms since 1800, when the company was established by John McFarland. The st moved from Washington Street to the increasingly fashionable Tremont St. in 1891 and remained at this location through the late 1920's, when the presen Back Bay store was constructed. A 1903 publication enumerated the articles that could be found on the 4 lower floors of the Tremont St. building: 1st- jewelry, silver and stationery; 2nd- clocks, bronzes, high grade fancy good ivory carvings; 3rd- antique goods, tapestries, furniture, hall clocks; 4th- gas and electric fixtures, andirons, fire sets, lamps.[2]

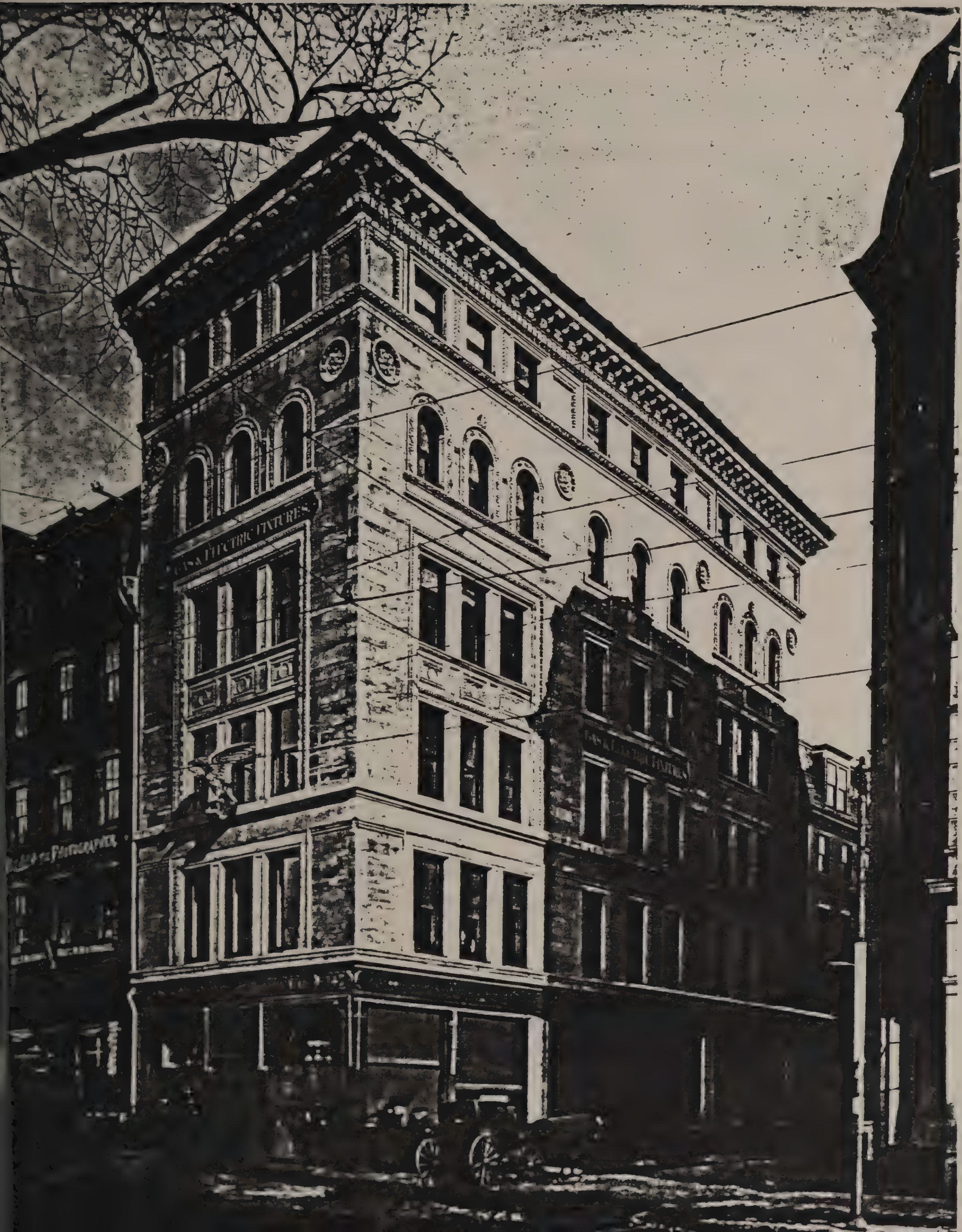
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

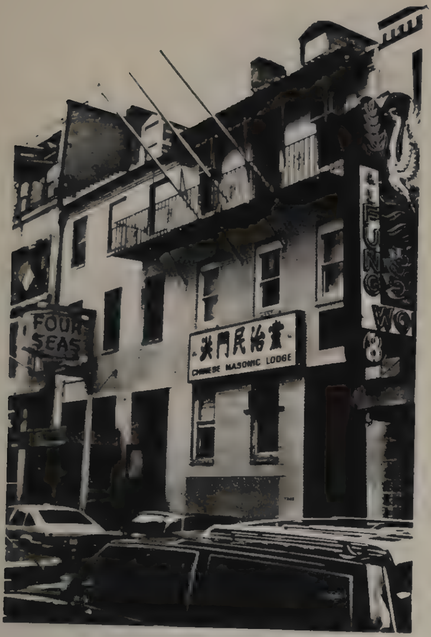
1. Excellent early photo with original storefront , Boston Public Library Print Dept,(Commercial Buildings #7.) N.B. Building did not originally project outward at the lower stories.
2. The Boston Budget, 6/6/1903, p. 3, adv. with photo. (SPNEA file marked "Boston, General Views")
3. SPNEA photo, Tremont St. (Shreve, Crump & Low file)
4. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of Am. Architects Citation on Walter T. Winslow states that Winslow designed "Shreve, Crump & Low's new store on Tremont"-source was the AIA Quarterly Bulletin,Jan,1909, obit. of Wins

147 Tremont Street
(Shreve, Crump & Low)


GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURES
GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURES
PHOTOGRAPHER

SPNEA
files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 4-6 Tyler St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE facade #4: 1938
#6: 1937 permits
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER #4 - H. Barruw [illegible]
#6 - M.P. Horan & Co. permits
source

OWNER #4 - Tr. of Sun Yuen Hank & Co.
#6 - Tr. of Chinese Merchants Assoc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 3/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] facades: mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ____

[✓ ROOF] pitched cupola ____ dormers 2 - triangular

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common with Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two connecting rowhouses of 3 bays each, with 20th c. yellow brick facades. Rectangular fenestration conforms in size and placement to original members of row, 12-22 Tyler St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] new facades

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2600 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS once part of early 19th c. red brick row housing. Along with #8-10, projects out beyond streetscape wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The architectural significance of these buildings has been lost because their original facades, like those at 12-22 Tyler St., were replaced in the 20th c. Even so, there was clearly an attempt to maintain the continuity of the row, & these buildings continue to contribute to the street scape in their scale & massing.

This area was clearly established as a Chinese community by 1890. Chinese grocers occupied #4 in 1930, as well as a Chinese restaurant in 1940.

m+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

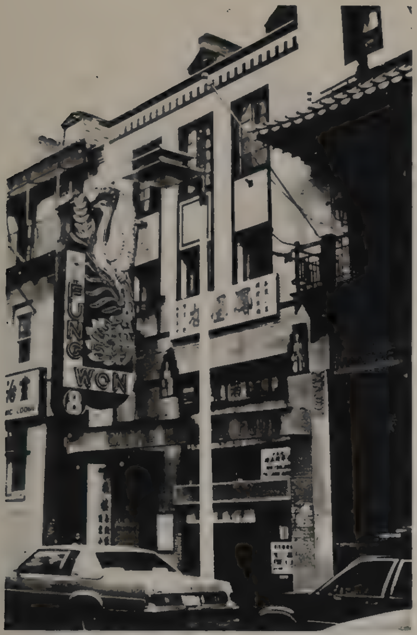
The Chee Kung Tong Society was located at #6 in both 1930 & 1940.
In 1916, the top floor of #6 was utilized as a lodge room by Chinese Free Masons.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 8 Tyler Street COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE facade: 1933   permit 4-18-1933 source

ARCHITECT H. Feldeman   permit source

BUILDER J. Glassman   " source

OWNER 1933 Joy Hong Low Co. original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] 1933: restaurant & store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ____

[✓ ROOF] pitched   cupola ____   dormers 2- triangular

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] glazed   stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Originally early 19th c. 3 bay red brick row house, with 20th c. facade of salmon colored glazed brick, decoratively trimmed around rectangular window openings & at cornice with green & pink glazed brick.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1510 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms colorful and exotic unit with 10 Tyler Street. Projects out beyond streetscape wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure provides colorful, aesthetically pleasing contribution to streetscape, maintaining scale and massing of contiguous buildings. Significant as reflecting cultural ties with Chinese community, firmly established in this area by 1890.

In 1933, a permit was taken out to extend entire front out to street line, building a new wall and entrances. The owner/occupant at that time was

N- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

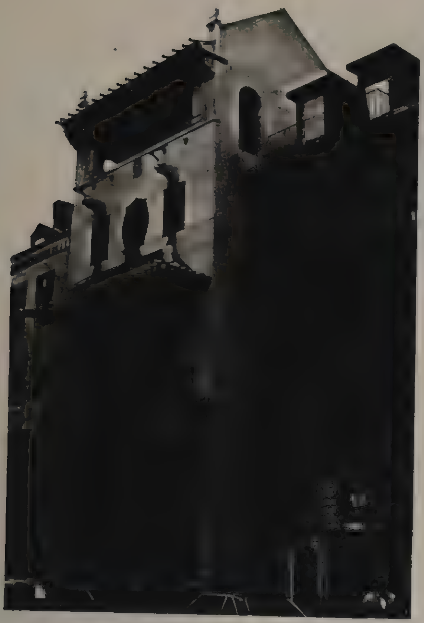
the Joy Hong Low Restaurant, and presumably this alteration was effected to enhance restaurant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. SPNEA photo file, "Tyler St.," c.1927 photo of 10 Tyler St. shows portion of #8 in its original state.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 10 Tyler St.   COR. ____

NAME ____
present   original

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1927   permit 4-6-1927
source

ARCHITECT Ralph Harrington Doane   permit
source

BUILDER I.F. Woodbury & Sons Inc.   "
source

OWNER Phillip G. Kee
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 3/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] restaurant

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four   plus ____

ROOF flat, with pitched end parapets.   cupola ____   dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles [✓ stucco] asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast blocks concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay structure strongly influenced by Chinese architecture; altered storefront. 2nd level features continuous band of 6 rectangular windows with small-paned sash, fronted by orientally designed cast iron balcony, & surmounted by projecting, high-pitched, curved canopy with copper roof. At 3rd level, rectangular windows, capped by Foo dog-flag pole brackets, flank orientally-shaped window. 4th level contains deep, open balcony, & round arched windows in 1st bay of side elevations. Pagoda-like copper roof supported at corners by ornamental brackets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____   LOT AREA 1441 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms exotic and colorful unit with 8 Tyler St. Projects out beyond streetscape wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant as work of distinguished Boston architect, as well as one of Boston's few buildings designed wholly in an oriental style. Its colorful & exotic flavor contributes in a major way to the street scape, and at the same time it maintains the small scale & massing within the block. Significant also as reflecting cultural emphasis of area, firmly established as Chinese community by 1890.

In 1930, the building was occupied by Chew Hin

N MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
Sui Tong Society, and Goon Shee Association. Although the permit indicates its use as a restaurant, none was located there in that year.

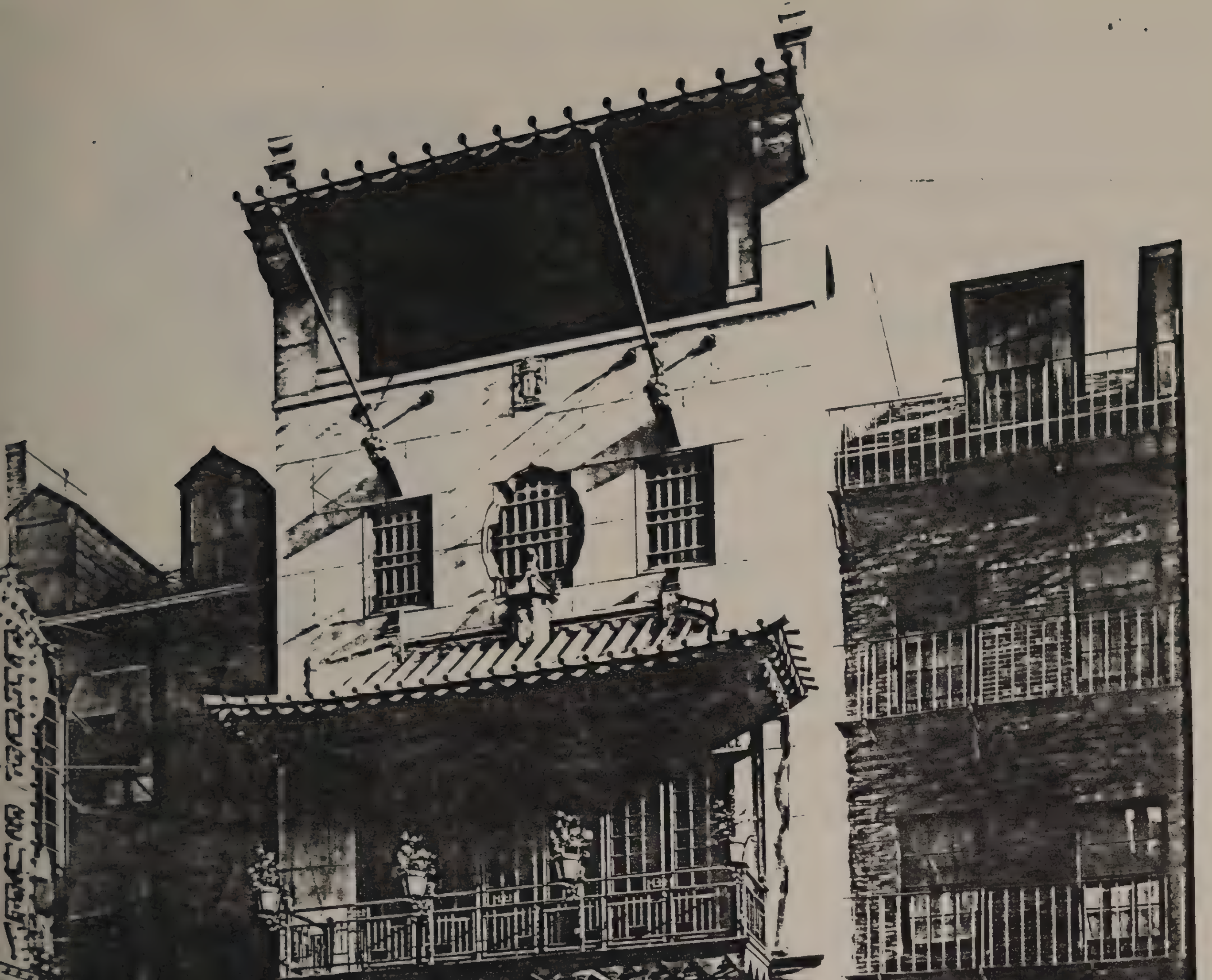
Ralph Harrington Doane (1886-1941) was born in Nova Scotia, & studied at MIT. He was appointed Consulting Architect for the Phillipine Government in 1916, and for two years supervised construction of capitol in Manilla, and other buildings on island. After WWI, he opened a Boston office, specializing in apartment buildings and school design. He is best remembered for Park Square's Motor Mart Garage, 1927, for which he was awarded the Parker Gold Medal of the Boston Society of Architects as Boston's best architectural work for that year.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

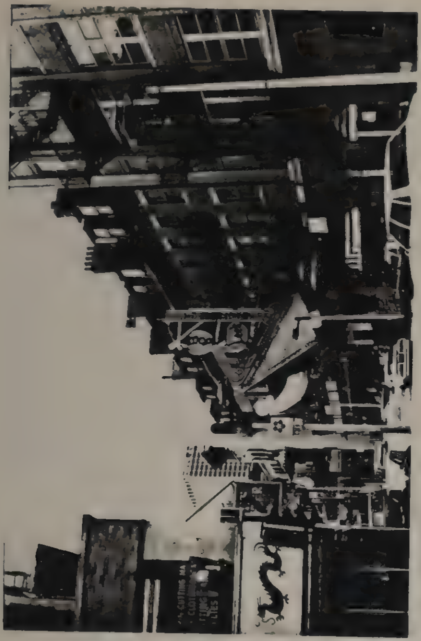
1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. SPNEA photo file, "Tyler St.," photo c. 1927.
4. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

10 Tyler St.


HONG LOW
#8
CHINE
SAM YICK
2644
12 WAH JET

"Tyler Street" - Spencer photo file

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 12-22 Tyler Street COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1840s no permits
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER see reverse
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 3/3-80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ___

ROOF pitched cupola ___ dormers 2 per unit - flat roofed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of six red brick Greek Revival rowhouses, 3 bays each, with entries originally in first bays. Facades now largely covered by oriental facade of Bob Lee's Islander Restaurant; some historic fabric may be intact underneath. Some original brownstone trim remains. Stepped brick freize at cornice line.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] [✓ drastic] some facades partially rebuilt; also, see above.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor some bad cracking in facades LOT AREA 8849 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS remnant of 19th c. rowhousing, faces another remnant across Tyler Street. Adjacent to exotic, orientally influenced bldgs at 8-10 Tyler.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although much modified, Buildings significant as 20th c. survival of mid-19th c. rowhousing of a type that once characterized entire area, and were constructed in response to the South Cove Development. In their present state, reflect cultural emphasis of area, firmly established as Chinese community by 1890; the colorful 20th c. facades lend an exotic flavor to the streetscape.

The new streets close to the Rail Road Stations, as developed by the South Cove Assoc.,

N- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were intended for residential use; however, the R.R. tracks blocked expansion to the east & south, reducing the area's desirability. By 1843, middle class residents were leaving area, instigating its transformation into a low rent district & making it increasingly accessible to immigrants. Predominently characterized by the Irish in mid-century, after 1875, a steady stream of Chinese moved into the South Cove area, and by the 1890s, a strong Chinese community had developed. By the 1930s, these buildings were occupied by Chinese goods or groceries shops, a Chinese restaurant, and apparently a few residences on the upper floors.

1874 Atlas Owners: #12 - R. Briggs heirs
14 - American Educational Society
16 - Susan W. Jones
18 - O. Gragg
20 - Samuel R. Smith
22 - Mary E. Taft

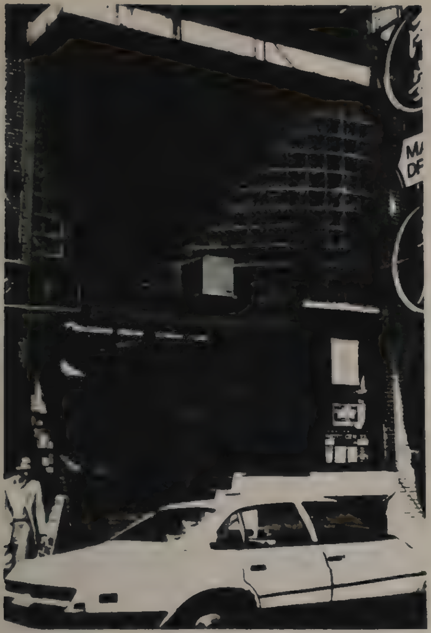
According to the Building Dept. records, in 1923, the front wall of #12 was taken down to the 2nd story and rebuilt; in 1927, the top story of #16's front wall was taken down and rebuilt; also in 1927, the entire front wall of # 18 was taken down and rebuilt.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Chinatown, Boston 200 Neighborhood History Series, 1976.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 7 Tyler St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1940 permit 9-10-1940
source

ARCHITECT Archie Riskin permit
source

BUILDER Harry Lilly "
source

OWNER York Reality Co., A. Schapiro, pres.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 2/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial: restaurant

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ glass]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

One bay structure in Art Moderne style, with altered ground floor. Second level characterized by reverse curved facade of glass blocks.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 792 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Interesting mid 20thc. facade treatment, although not stylistically compatible with surrounding streetscape.

Nothing is known of the architect, Archie Riskin. His other known structures in the CBD, all located in the South Cove area, detract architecturally from the streetscape.

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

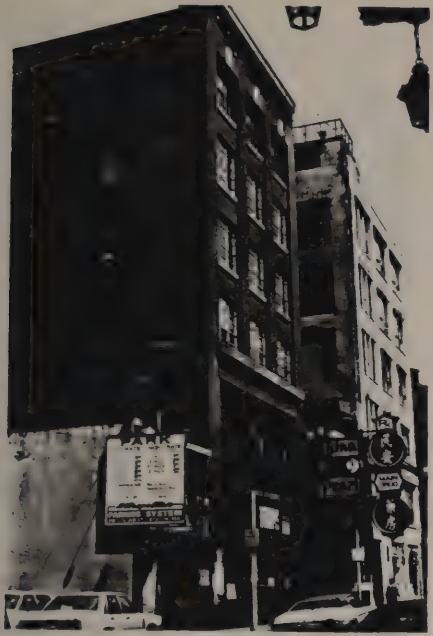
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.

X-ref. to 68-74 Harrison Ave.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 9-13 Tyler St. COR. through to 68-74 Harrison Ave.

NAME ____ present; Gaston Building original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE ____ source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *182/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ____ plus ____

ROOF ____ cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay facade at rear of 68-74 Harrison Ave., similar in organization & ornamentation, though somewhat simplified. Two-story infills flanking the base of T.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

N- MHK 6/80

113

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

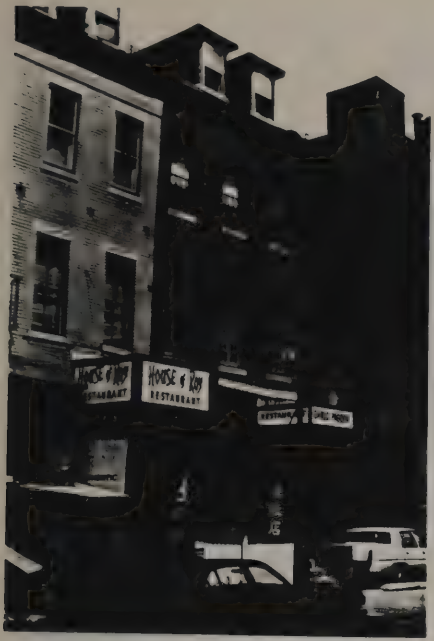
Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 23 Tyler Street. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1840s / rebuilt 1927 permit 8-1-1927

source

ARCHITECT G. B. Washburn Co "

source

BUILDER same "

source

1927
OWNER R. J. Roddy

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 2/2 - 80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile & dwelling

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus

ROOF pitched cupola dormers 2 - flat roofed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
Common w Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay structure in Greek Revival style, with entry up flight of granite steps in 3rd bay. Rectangular fenestration with cast stone sills and no supporting lintels. Denticular cornice and projecting brick freize. Some star-capped iron tie rods remain on facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] rebuilt facade

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 1146 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #23-7 all connected via party wall openings.
Maintains scale of streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Because of its rebuilt facade (1927), this structure has lost its architectural significance. However, it does maintain the style of buildings that once characterized the South Cove area, and therefore makes an important contribution to the surrounding street scape.

In 1930, the building was occupied by the Gain Oh Restaurant.

M+ MHK 6/80

115

Moved; date if known____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

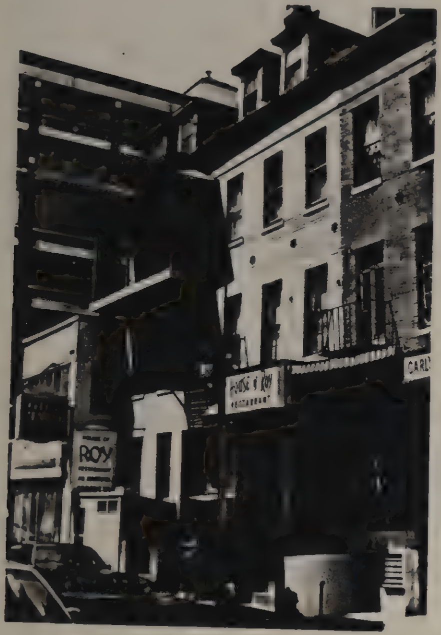
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 25-27 Tyler St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1840s / new facade 1927 permit 1927
source

ARCHITECT non cited
source

BUILDER M. P. Horan Co.
source

1927 #25-Hong Far Low
OWNER #27-Chin T. Wee
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS ____

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] 1927 - mercantile & dwelling

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ____

ROOF pitched cupola ____ dormers 2 per unit -flat roofed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellowstone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two three-bay structures, with original mid-19th c. granite steps leading up to entries in 3rd bays. Rectangular fenestration, and brick denticular cornice with projecting brick frieze. Cast iron tie rods with star caps on facade of # 25, and metal & cast stone balcony added to 3rd level of #27 (1927). Greek Revival style in yellow brick.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] new facades

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 2316 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS #23-7 all connected via party wall openings.

Maintains scale of streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Because of its rebuilt facade, this structure has lost its architectural significance. However, it does maintain the style of buildings that once characterized the South Cove area, though no longer of red brick, and therefore contributes to the scale and massing of the streetscape.

in 1930, a Chinese restaurant was located at #25, and the Chan Wing Chuan Association occupied #27.

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 1-13 Union St. COR. 2-12 North St.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1926 Boston Public Library source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Shepard & Stearns " source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER unknown original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 20 2/1, *20 2/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flamish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9x5 bay 1920s Commercial style structure, with remodelled storefronts. Central round arched keystoned entry, also located in last bay of North St. facade. Upper level fenestration, also remodelled, organized via central rectangular windows, flanked on each side by 4 large rectangular windows. Arcaded brick corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefronts & fenestration

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 6286 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS. Prominent corner site, facing Government Center & Faneuil Hall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractive 1920s structure contributes to the streetscape through its scale, materials, & design, and maintains a relatively close correspondance in scale to the adjacent 19th c. structures. It was renovated as part of the Atlantic Ave. waterfront renewal project in 1969; the remodelling architect was Samuel Mintz of PARD team. The fenestration originally consisted of coupled windows with 2/2 sash, featuring a central stone keystone.

The Boston firm of Shepard & Stearns were also--

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

architects for the Art Deco I.J. Fox building on Washington St.

Among the original occupants of the building was the Arthur E. Dorr Division of the First National Stores.

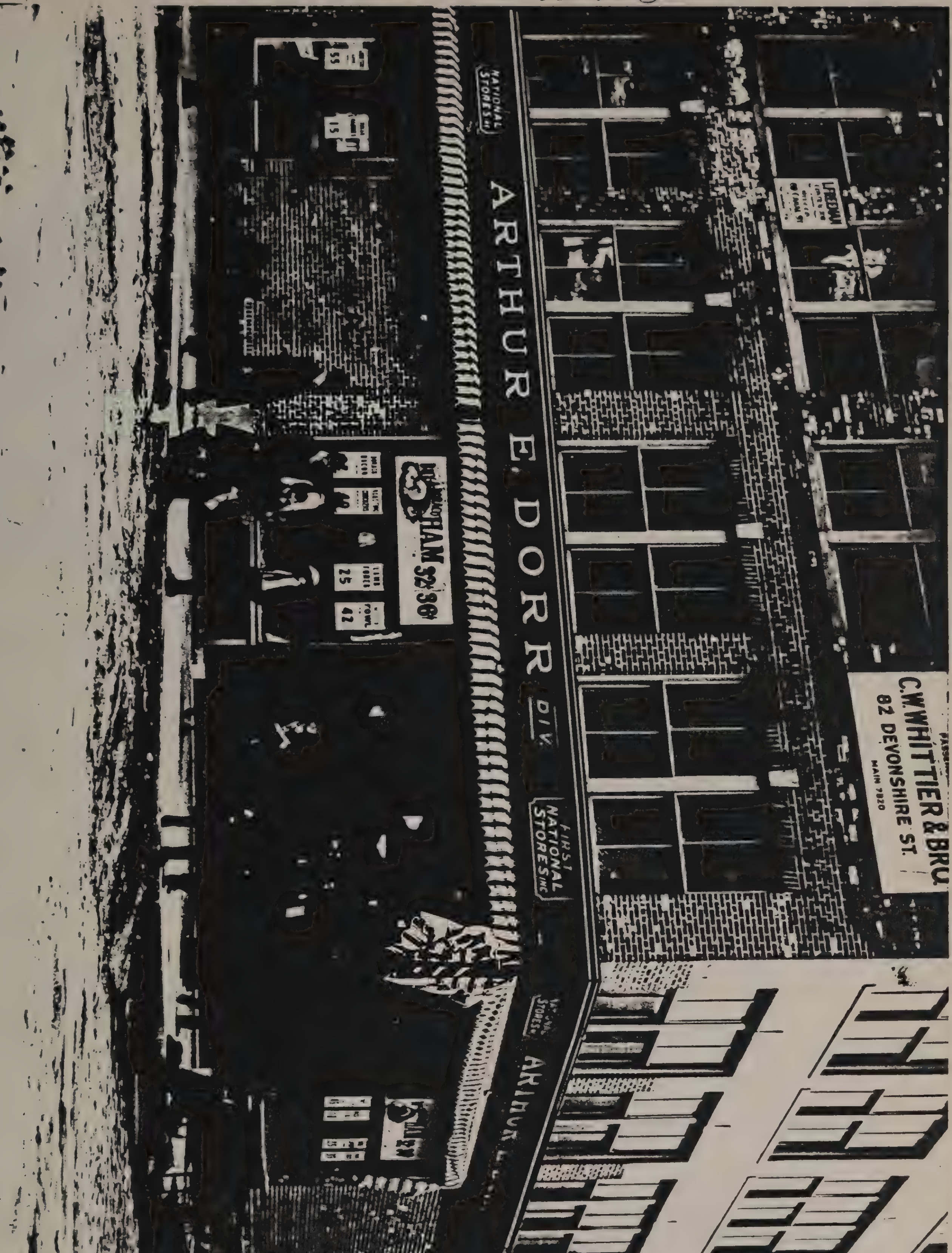
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Sunday Globe, March 22, 1970, p. B-54.
2. Boston Buildings File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
3. Bonston City Directories.
4. Bostonian Society, "Union St.," 1927 photo of storefront area.

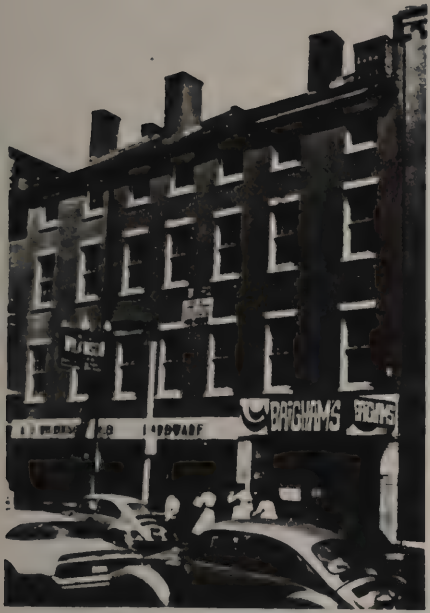
1-13 Union St.


ARTHUR E. DORR DIV
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
NATIONAL STORES INC.
HAM 32¢ 30¢
C.W. WHITTIER & BRO.
82 DEVONSHIRE ST.
MAIN 7820

131

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 15-21 Union St. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1822 Gomez-Ibanez [1].
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER The Fifty Associates
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *20^6/5, 23^6/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus 1/2

ROOF pitched- slate at #15 cupola ___ dormers 1 on #15-flat roofed, 8/8 sash

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone-painted concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 3 Federal style structures, consisting of 2-3-2 bays. Storefronts remodelled. Rectangular fenestration, decreasing in height at each level, and featuring small square windows at 4th level. Stone sills & flared stone lintels, retaining original 6/6 sash, and 3/3 at top level. Plain cornice, & 4 chimneys.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA approx. 4319 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces park & City Hall

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as fairly intact example of early 19th c. Federal style, based on design of Charles Bulfinch as introduced in his 1805-7 Broad St. Project. Also example of early 19th c. redevelopment of area from "integrated residential and commercial neighborhood..........to larger commercial concerns, primarily food markets & retail clothing stores, which undermined the block's residential quality."[1] In addition, is important element in streetscape of largely 18th & early 19th c. structures. Historically significant as home of oldest hardware company in Boston.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

By way of clarification, the numbering on Union St. apparently changed sometime betw
1850-1852. The earliest known occupant of #15 Union St. was William F. Homer, import
china & earthenware, first located here in 1830 (then numbered 33 Union St.). Homer
stayed at this address until 1858, when he removed to the Union Block. In 1877, the
occupant was Cheney, Myrick, Hobbs & Co., druggists: herbs, medicinal extracts, esse
oils, etc. George H. Ruggles, isinglass or mica, occupied 21 Union St. for several
years; before 1852 the address was 31 Union St. In 1858, Dalton & Ingersoll, hardwar
was located at 19 Union St. and was still the occupant in 1877. The current occupan
of 17-21 Union St. is A.J. Wilkinson & Co., established in 1842 by Andrew Jackson
Wilkinson, and first located a 2 Washington St. This is the oldest hardware firm remaining in Boston.

It appears that originally[2] there may have been a central gabled dormer on each buildi
containing 3/3 sash.

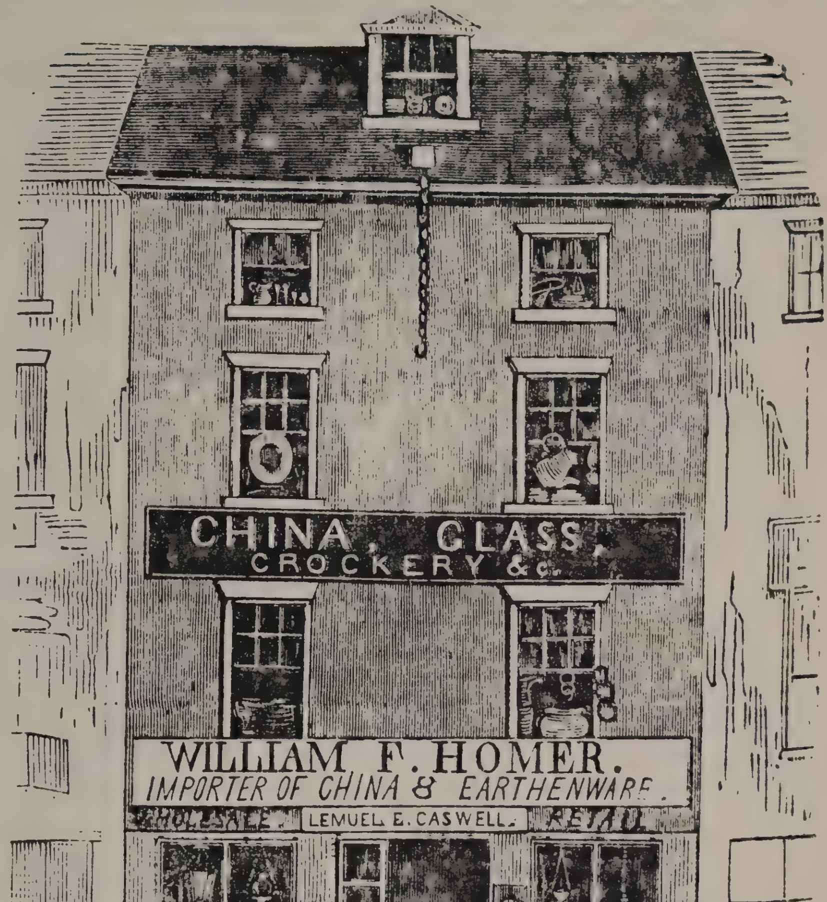
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Gomez-Ibanez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blac
   stone Block," Old-Time New England, vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1-2, Summer-Fall 1977, pp. 19-33.
2. 1855 Boston City Directory, p. 16 of advertisements at back of book.
3. Bostn City Directories.
4. 1858 Boston Almanac.
5. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
6. Deed research may uncover further information.

15-17 Union Street


CHINA, GLASS,
CROCKERY &c.
WILLIAM F. HOMER.
IMPORTER OF CHINA & EARTHENWARE.
WHOLESALE
LEMUEL E. CASWELL.
RETAIL

Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives, Casters and Japanned Tea Trays and Furnishing Goods generally.

NOS. 15 & 17 UNION STREET.

Boston City Directory, 1855

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 25-27 Union St. COR. Salt Lane

NAME
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1821 1830 Boston City Directory[1.]
remodelled - 1970s source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source
1874 Atlas

OWNER The Fifty Associates
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *20 6/6, 23 6/2-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus 1/2

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 19th c. structure reduced by 2 stories & colonialized in 1970s. Storefront area consists of picture windows in 1st 3 bays, and entry in 4th. Rectangular fenestration at 2nd level with 12/12 sash & shutters. Side facade retains some earlier brickwork. There are 2 story remnants of 3 early brick buildings at rear ell, containing round arched entry and fenestration with segmental relieving arches now bricked in.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] entire facade & loss of upper stories

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA Approx. 5776 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited at corner of lane, and faces Government Center

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

As it now stands, structure no longer architecturally significant, was renovated with little sensitivity to its architectural integrity & siting. Rear buildings are significant as remnants of era when Blackstone Block was largely a residential neighborhood.

Originally was part of adjacent row of Federal style brick structures, and consisted of 2 buildings of two bays each. An undated photo of the storefront and 2nd level of 23 Union St. pictures the building's

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

original fenestration w ich featured flared stone lintels & 6/6 sash.

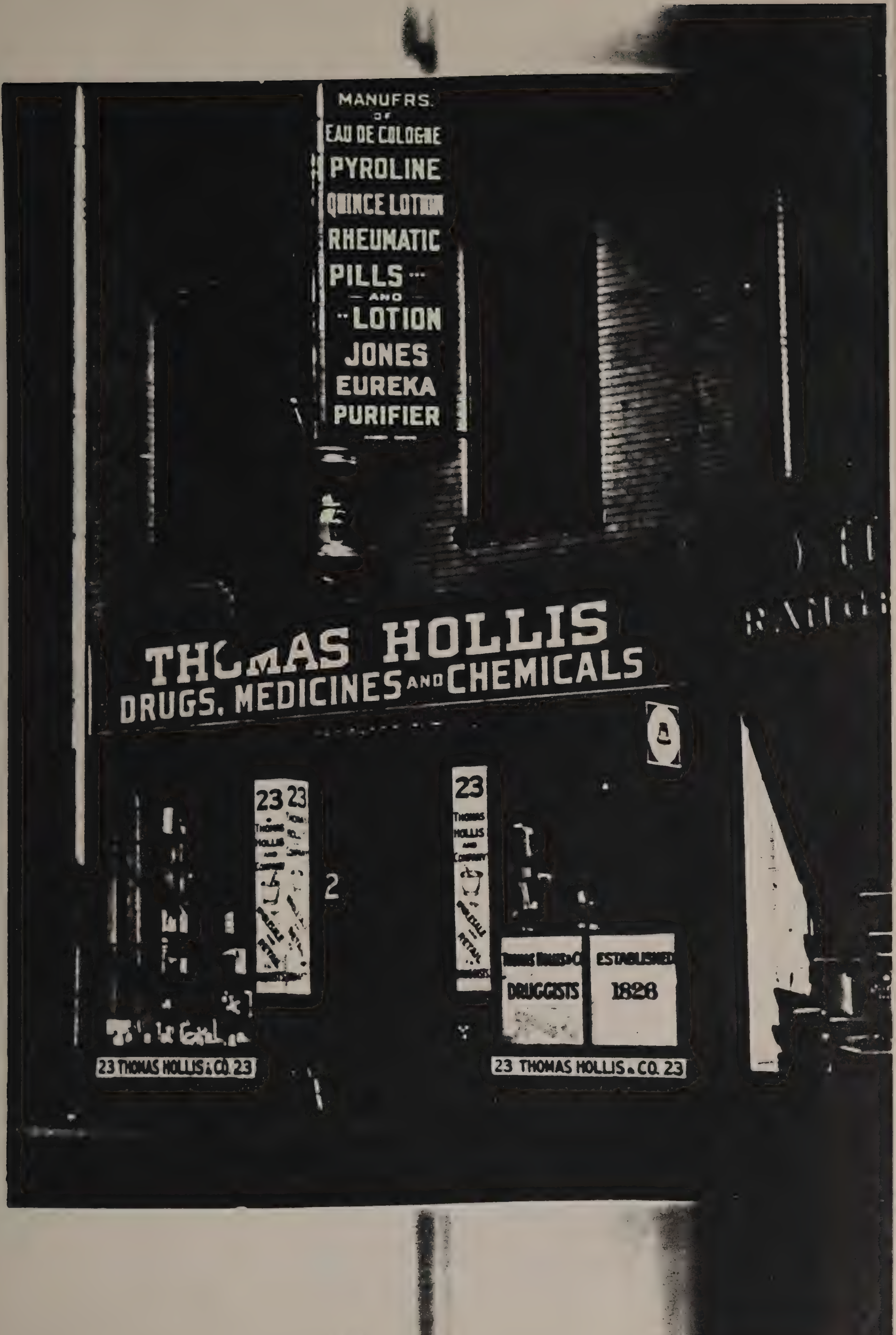
An original occupant of the building was apothecary Thomas Hollis & Co.,founded in 18
and in 1930, still owner-occupied.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

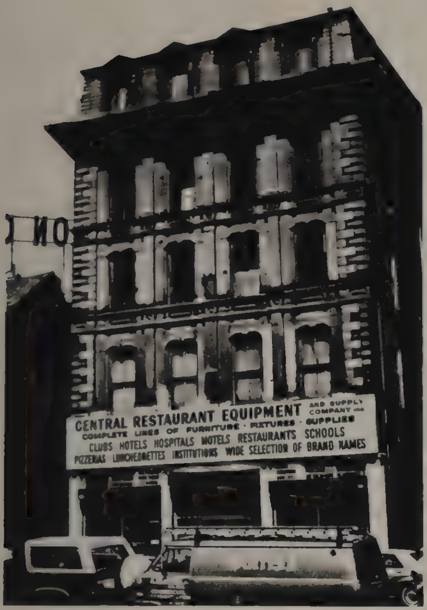
1. "A List of Boston Individuals, Firms and Corporations who have been in Business Fifty Years or More," 1930 Boston Directory, p. 96.
2. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Union St.," undated photo of 23 Union St.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.
4. Gomez-Ibanez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blac
   stone Block," Old-Time New England, vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1-2, Summer- Fall 1977, PP. 19-33.
5. Deed research may uncover further information.


MANUFRS. OF
EAU DE COLOGNE
PYROLINE
QUINCE LOTION
RHEUMATIC
PILLS
AND
LOTION
JONES
EUREKA
PURIFIER
THOMAS HOLLIS
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS
23 23 THOMAS HOLLIS AND COMPANY
2
23 THOMAS HOLLIS AND COMPANY
THOMAS HOLLIS & CO DRUGGISTS
ESTABLISHED 1828
23 THOMAS HOLLIS & CO. 23
23 THOMAS HOLLIS & CO. 23

127

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD


CENTRAL RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY COMPANY INC
COMPLETE LINES OF FURNITURE · FIXTURES · SUPPLIES
CLUBS HOTELS HOSPITALS MOTELS RESTAURANTS SCHOOLS
PIZZERIAS LUNCHEONETTES INSTITUTIONS WIDE SELECTION OF BRAND NAMES

ADDRESS 31-5 Union St. COR. Marsh Lane
Salt Lane
Creek Square

NAME ____________ present ____________ original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1874 source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER Wlaker-Pratt Co. original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 235/1, *235/2-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus mansard

ROOF mansard cupola ____ dormers 4-triangular pediments

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] sides [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4x12x13x8 bay Mansard style structure. Retains piers of cast iron storefront (lintel area covered by large sign). Flat-arched windows with central drops at upper levels, recessed behind piers which terminate in flat arches over 4th level windows; 2/2 sash. Quoined corners. Deeply carved band courses below 3rd & 4th level windows feature conical & oblong faceted bosses & pendant mutules. Guilloche frieze. Large overhanging cornice with rolled brackets extends 2 bays on each side facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 5396 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding, trapezoidal in plan. Faces park and Government Center.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as fine, largely intact example of Mansard style, also impor- as characterizing one aspect of the 19th c. development of the Blackstone Block from an integrated residential/commercial area to a large scale commercial area. Unique as the only such Mansard style structure in the block.

Earlier the site of the Union Market, the 1864 Almanac lists market stalls at that location, as does the 1874 Atlas. The 1874 Boston City Directory, however, firsts lists Walker, Pratt & Co., stoves & furnaces,

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts					
Commerce		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Communication		Military			
Community/ development		Political		Transportation	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

at this address, pointing to a construction date of 1874. Illustrated Boston of 1889 states that this firm was established in 1858 by George W. Walker, who in 1874 took Horace E. Walker as a partner. In 1874, the firm of George W. Walker & Co. joined w Miles Pratt & Co. under the name of Walker, Pratt & Co. In 1877, Whiting states tha they did some iron work, with 2 large iron forges on the 5th floor, & tin & sheet wo on the 5th. By 1889, their offices and salesroom was at this address, with foundry & works at Watertown. In 1930, the Walker-Pratt Co. was still located at this address.

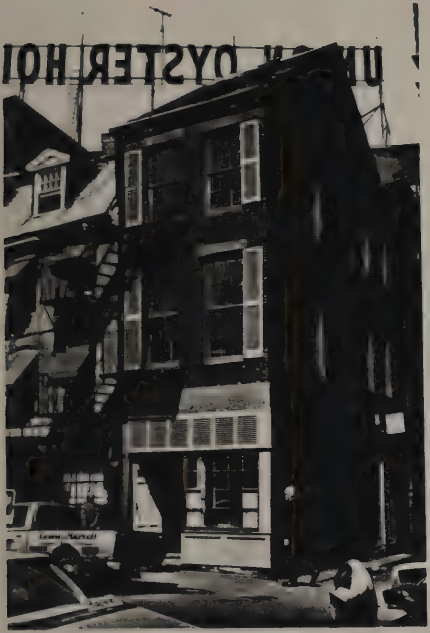
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Illustrated Boston, 1889, p. 215, SPNEA.
2. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
3. 1874 Boston Atlas
4. 1864 Boston Almanac.
5. Boston City Directories.
6. Deed research may uncover further information

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 37 Union St. COR. Marsh Lane

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1825-30 estimate source No permit

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1874 Atlas
OWNER S. Phillips heirs original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 235/3 *235/4-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus 1/2

ROOF pitched cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
pressed & granite

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Tiny 2x4 bay Greek Revival structure. Retains trabeated granite storefront; entry in 1st bay. Rectangular fenestration with brownstone sills & lintels above; original 6/6 sash marred by burglar alarm wiring. Shutters not original. Lintels of level 3 extend into plain stepped brick cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 420 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site, facing park & Government Center.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as largely intact example of Greek Revival style in the vernacular, exemplifying type of building characteristic of early 19th c. development within the Blackstone Block. Located adjacent to historic 18th c. Union Oyster House.

The earliest known occupant is H. F. Shephard & Co., hats, located here in 1864. In 1877, J. A. Mushet, manufacturing confectioner, was located here, having one candy furnace in the 2nd and one in 3rd floors,

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and a melting pan heated by kerosene stoves in the 4th.[1] Undated photos show later occupants to be a sign dealer,[2] E.A. Coates, paper hanger, and Hall Enamel Co.[3].

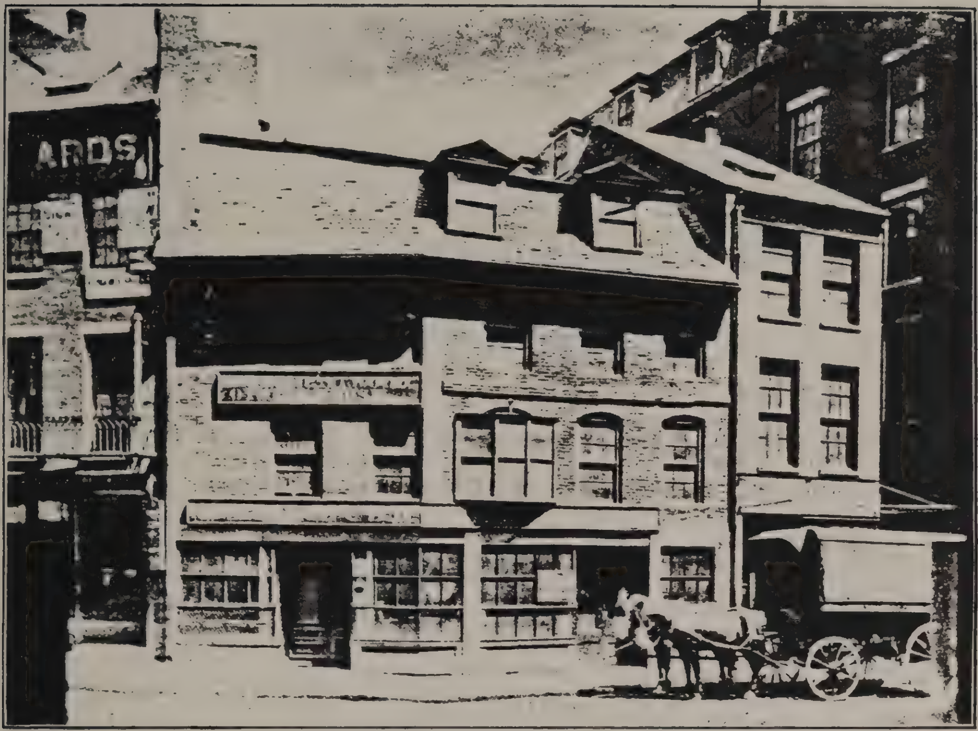
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
2. Bostonian Society, "Union St.," 2 undated photos.
3. SPNEA, photo file, "Union St.," 2 undated photos.
4. 1864 Almanac.
5. Deed research may uncover further information.

37 Union St.

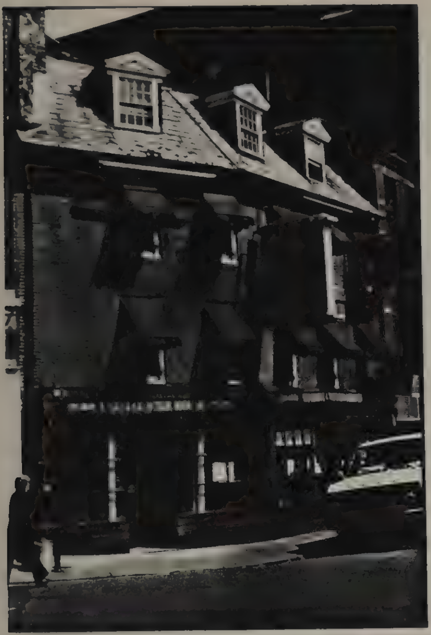


VII.—OLD BUILDING, CORNER OF UNION AND MARSHALL STREETS.
SCENE OF COUNT RUMFORD'S CLERKSHIP.

REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.
Issued with Bulletin, January, 1895.

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 41-43 Union St. COR. ____

NAME Union Oyster House
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1713-1717 Nat. Reg. Nomination Form
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *234/1-80

TYPE [✓ residential] [✓ single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus 1/2

ROOF gambrel cupola ____ dormers 3-triangular pediments

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay structure in Georgian style with remodelled 1st floor. 41 Union is laid in Flemish bond, has segmental relieving arches over 2nd floor windows, and belt course between 2nd & 3rd floors. 43 Union does not have these features, and apparently was rebuilt at an earlier date. Evidence in the attic points to #43 as being an addition to #41, about 1 decade later. 12/12 sash, and wooden modillion block cornice. Only facade now visible.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic 1st level & partially rebuilt facade

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1560 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Pologonally shaped structure extends through to Marsh Lane. Angled facade responds to street pattern.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as earliest building located within Blackstone Block, as well as rare surviving example of Boston's Georgian architecture. Historically significant as home from 1771-1775 of Isaiah Thomas, and the place where he published The Massachusetts Spy. Also home for many years of Capens Drygoods, during whichtime the Duc de Chartres, later Louis Philippe, King of France, was guest and where he taught French to prominent Bostonians. Has also served as an oyster house since 1826.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political x

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Dating from a time when the Blackstone Block was largely residential, the building was purchased in 1742 by Thomas Stoddard, and later inherited by his daughter, Patie and her husband Hopestill Capen. Here, Capen ran his drygoods store,[1] his son, Thomas, inheriting it in 1807, also a shop keeper until his death in 1819. Beginning in 18 the building served as an oyster house, for many years known as Atwood's Oyster House, and later as Atwood & Bacon; it was founded by Hawes Atwood in 1826.

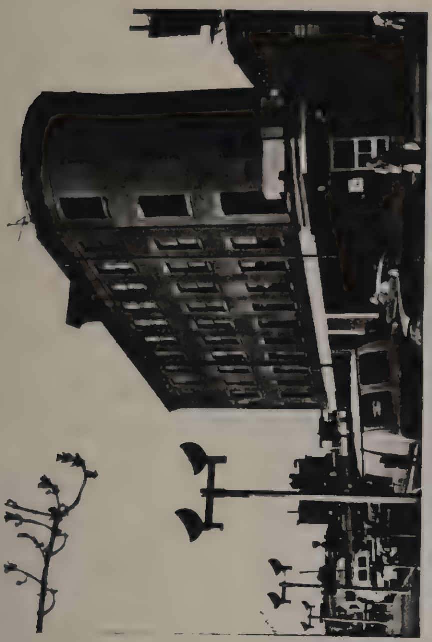
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.
Recommended for designation as Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Ross, Marjorie Drake, Book of Boston, Colonial Period, 1960, photo p. 65.
2. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, prepared by Lucille C. Sims for Boston Landmarks Commission, 1973.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.
4. Bostonian Society photo file, "Union St.," , 2 undated photos.
5. BPL, Boston Buildings File, Fine Arts Section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 45-55 Union St. COR. Marshall St.

NAME Union Block / same
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Market

DATE c. 1844 National Reg. Nom. Form
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Estate of Richard D. Harris
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *23 5/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF hip plus gable cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flemish variation / & granite

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 11x8 bay Greek Revival structure with 3 bay curved corner. Storefront remodelled & extended at corner. Retains much of trabeated system of granite posts & lintels. Upper level fenestration decreases in height at each story, and features brownstone sills & lintels. Plain stepped brick frieze. Iron tie rods with star caps.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2780 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Curved corner responds to obtuse angle of corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Prominently sited structure architecturally significant as mid-19th c. example of larger scale commercial building, still stylistically influenced by the Greek revival, and gracefully responding to its site. Exemplifies development of Blackstone Block from integrated residential/commercial area of 18th c. to a larger scale commercial area devoted principally to furniture, clothing, & markets.

The longest running occupant of the Union Block was Ward & Waldron, paper hangings, located at #53 through at least 1900. The first year of occupancy

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was 1845, under the name of Merriam & Palmer, successors to the Chelsea Paper Co. In 1855, both Samuel L. Ward & John Waldron are listed at this address, & by 1858 apparently taken over the firm. Other firms listed in the 1858 Boston Almanac are J.L. Taylor trunkmaker, at #45; W.H. Pierce, crockery, at #47; at #49 were E.B. Shaw, capmaker, J. Tonks, gunsmith, & E.R. Morse, locksmith; Thomas Smith, hairdre at #51, and Wm. W. Mead & Co.,hardware, at #55.

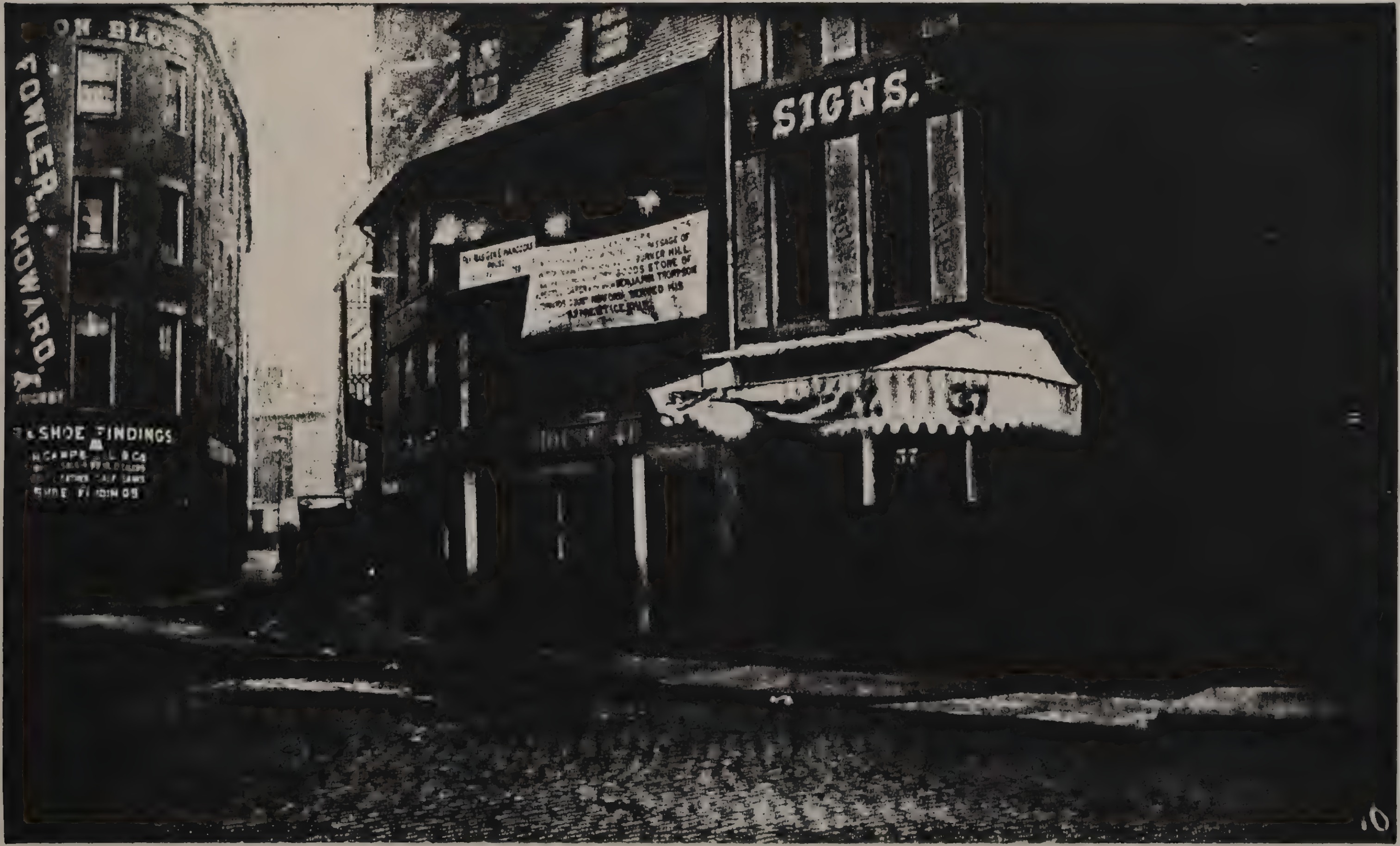
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," prepared by Lucille c. Sims for the Boston Landmarks Commission.
2. Gomez-Ibanez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blackstone Block," Old-Time New England, vol. LXIII, Nos 1-2, Summer-Fall 1977, pp. 19-33.
3. 1858 Boston Almanac.
4. Boston City Directories.
5. Boston City Directory, 185 , illus.
6. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Union St.," undated photo.
7. Deed research may uncover further information

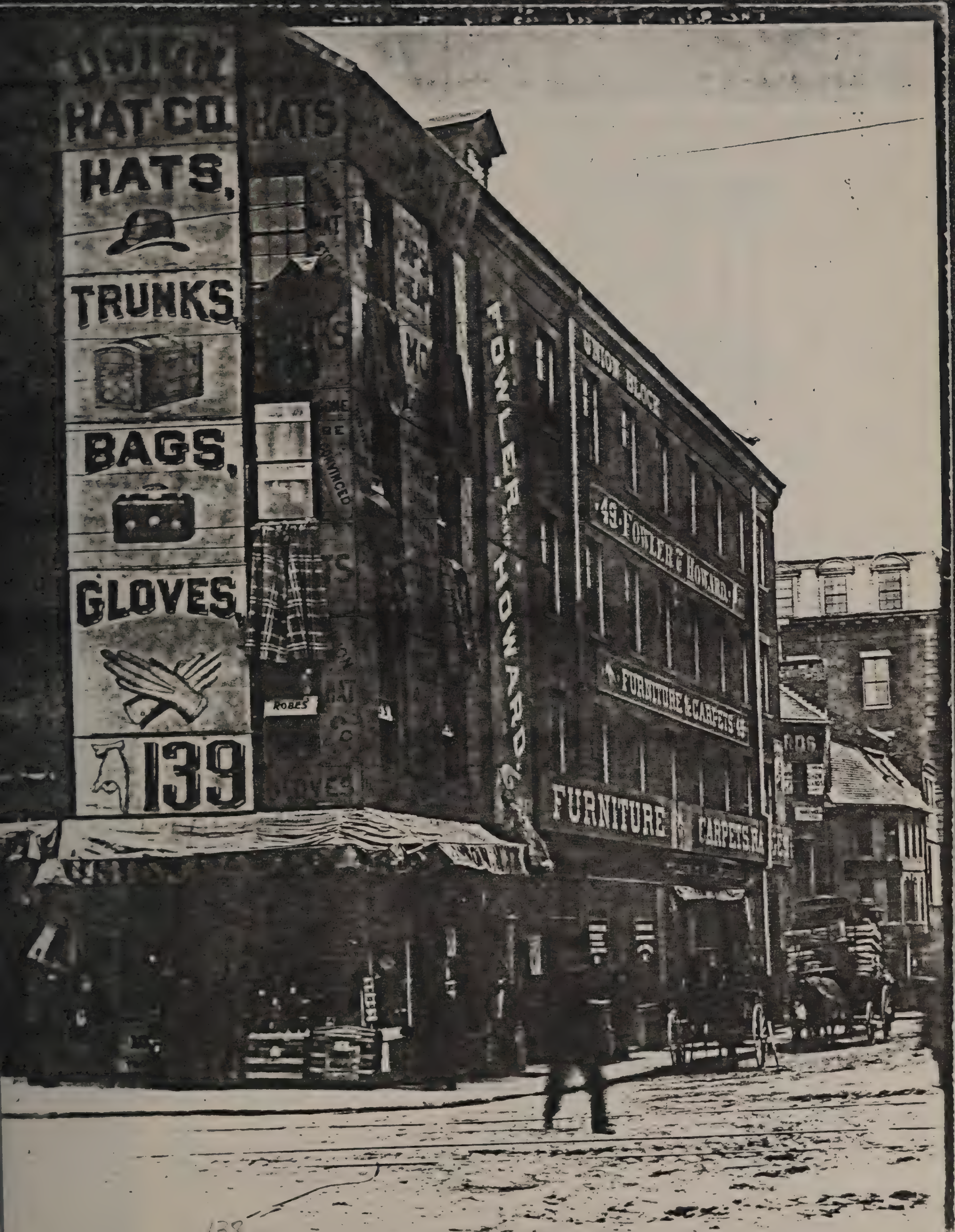
41-43 Union St.


ON BLO
FOWLER & HOWARD.
SHOE FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS
SIGNS.
37
10

Atwood's Oyster House
Union and Marshall Street

Marsh Lane at right

Bostonian Society


UNION
HAT CO.
HATS
HATS,
TRUNKS,
BAGS,
GLOVES,
139
COME
BE
CONVINCED
ROBES
FOWLER & HOWARD
UNION BLOCK
49 FOWLER & HOWARD
FURNITURE & CARPETS 49
FURNITURE
CARPETS

Spinzia Photo File - "Hanover St." c.1918

45-55 Union S
Union Block

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No 4 BRATTLE NEAR COURT ST. BOSTON.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT

MAY BE FOUND A

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK,

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This is the OLDEST and by far the LARGEST concern of the kind in the country, and for the last nine years has

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Than all the other stores in the city combined. The quality of work and materials, as is well known, is no where excelled, and the

Latest and most Approved Styles
ARE ALWAYS TO BE FOUND HERE.

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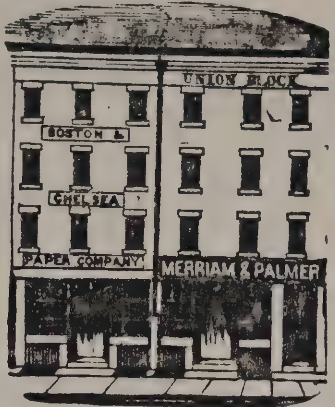

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Offer, at Wholesale and Retail, a very extensive assortment of

ROOM PAPERS

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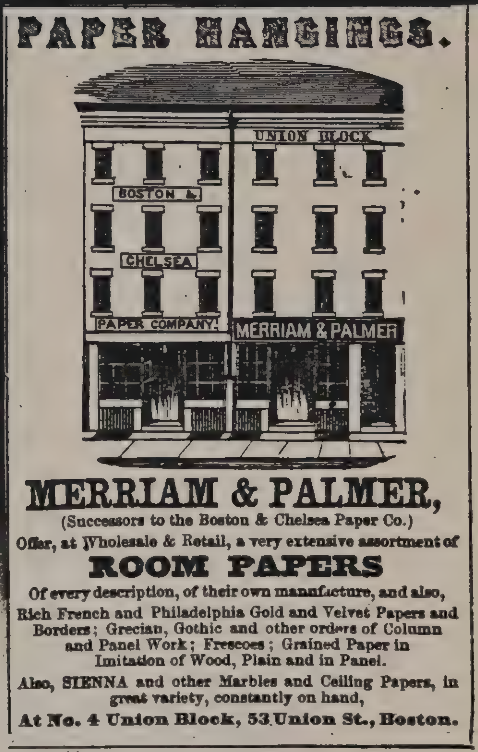
Pelham Bonney,
Wm H. Calrow,
Frederick W. Robbins.

PELHAM BONNEY, Jr., Secretary. **CHARLES A. WELLS, President.**

OFFICE, NO. 19 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Boston City Directory, 185


UNION BLOCK
BOSTON &
CHELSEA
PAPER COMPANY
MERRIAM & PALMER

PAPER HANGINGS.

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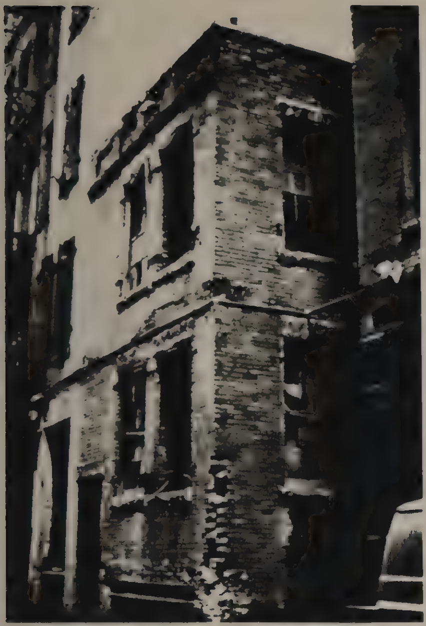
Also, SIENNA and other Marbles and Ceiling Papers, in great variety, constantly on hand,

At No. 4 Union Block, 53 Union St., Boston.

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 10 Utica St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1887 permit 1-10-1887 source

ARCHITECT not cited source

BUILDER Whidden Hill & Co. source

OWNER J.F. Faxon original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 38 2/4*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] engine house

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay utilitarian structure, entry in 1st bay featuring granite lintel. Rectangular fenestration with rock-faced granite sills & lintels. Dentil course over 2nd level with 3 recessed panels above. Cornice missing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic ____

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA 495 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located in narrow alley partially laid with granite paving blocks & brick sidewalks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

In extremely poor condition, this structure no longer makes any contribution to the streetscape. It is unclear as to precisely what kind of engine house this structure was; the 1890 Atlas makes no reference to such a use.

M- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/
development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/
settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/
invention ____
Social/
humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in area recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. 1890 Atlas.

182-190
X-reference Lincoln St
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 47-51 Utica St. COR.

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1928 Bldg. permit 5-7- 1928
source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT S. S. Eisenberg & Feer
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Lincoln St Reality Trust
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS ____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] light storage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common bond w. Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Utilitarian brick structure of 6 bays, featuring large rectangular windows with small opague lights. Sixth bay is delivery bay and is 3 stories high.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2889 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Interconnects with 182-190 Lincoln St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Non-contributory.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

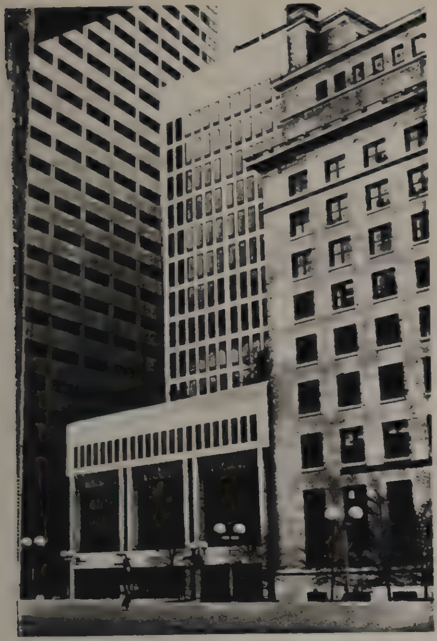
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS One Washington Mall   COR. City Hall Plaza

NAME One Washington Mall/ same
present   original

MAP No. 25N-13E   SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1972   leasing brochure
source

ARCHITECT Eduardo Catalano   leasing brochure
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 2/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices and stores, bank

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 16   plus penthouse

ROOF flat   cupola -----   dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern commercial structure. Base is 4 floors with four bays on Wash. Mall, three bays on City Hall Plaza. Tower is from 5th to 16th floor with three bays on each side, tower is set back from City Hall Plaza by one bay. Windows read vertically.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 15,124 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner location at Wash. Mall and City Hall Plaza. Next to Ames Bldg. Across from New City Hall and N.E. Merchants Bldg.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One Washington Mall is a sympathic modern commercial structure which compliments the adjacent historic 1892 Ames Bldg. and was designed by Cambridge Architect Eduardo Catalano.

Eduardo Catalano is known for his design of other buildings in the Boston area, such as the Charlestown Branch Library and the Student Center and Undergraduate Housing at M.I.T. He showed great sensitivity to the Ames Building with the design of One Washington Mall. In modern design he mimics the Ames. As the base of the Ames is four floors in height, so too is One Washington Mall, with the shaft or tower starting after the fourth floor. The rhythm of the bays in the base are the same in each building, i.e. the first three floors of each bay read as one unit, arched in the Ames

YB (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

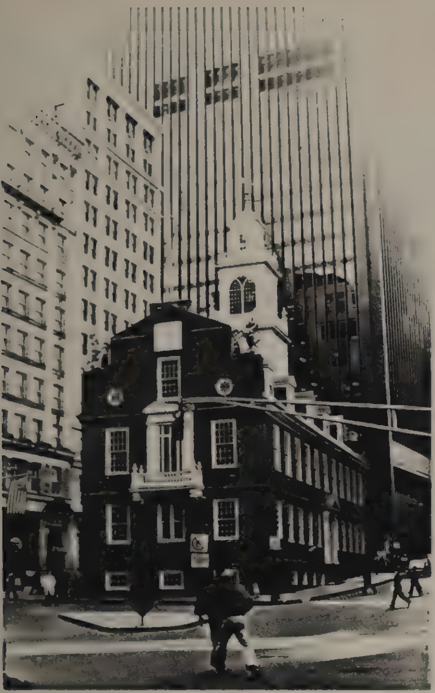
and square in One Washington Mall, each building having a break between the first an
second floors. The fourth floor of the base in each building is set apart from the first three floors, small arched windows in the Ames, and small vertical windows in a horizontal band in One Washington Mall. The windows of the shaft of both buildings are vertical. It therefore appears Mr. Catalono made a conscious effort to design One Washington Mall so that it would be in harmony with the Ames Building.

The major portion of the building's retail space on the first floor is occupied by the Home Savings Bank City Hall Plaza Branch.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 208 Washington St. COR. Court, Devonshire and State

NAME Old State House/Second Boston Town House
present / original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1712-13 Old Time New England[1]
source

ARCHITECT ______
source

BUILDER William Payne Old Time New England[1]
source

OWNER Town of Boston/
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 1/5·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] government

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ½

ROOF pitch roof with stepped gable ends (black slate roof) cupola 3-tier wooden tower dormers 5 pedimented dormers per side

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick - red] stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.
English bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 11 bay late Georgian public building. Wooden carved pedimented entrances flanked by 3/4 round fluted Doric columns in center of each facade except Devonshire, which has no 1st fl. entrance but has a pedimented central 2nd fl. window with balcony supported on large console brackets. 12/12 windows with splayed brick lintels, water table or brick string courses between stories, wooden dentil cornice at sides and stepped gables at ends, 3-level wooden tower with quoins, balustrades & gilded polygonal cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic
(see sign. section)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor (restored) LOT AREA 4239 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding structure on sloping site originally in center of street. Dwarfed by surrounding commercial buildings. Newly created plaza along south facade. Subway entrance onto plaza.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Old State House is significant as "the oldest extant public building of Georgian design in the United States" which "almost from the day of its completion...was the center of political activity and controversy in the Province of Massachusetts."[2] Over the years it has housed colonial, state and town government functions in a building which has, remarkably, survived and whose preservation is a history in itself.

RF (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts					
Commerce		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Communication		Military			
Community/ development	X	Political	X	Transportation	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building, originally called the Second Town House, was built in 1712-13 to replace earlier wooden structure of 1658 which had been destroyed by fire in 1711. In 1747, the Second Town House was also destroyed by fire except for its brick walls, which were used in its rebuilding in 1748. During the colonial period the building was used for a variety of purposes for the Province, count town including courts, offices & meeting rooms. From 1776-1798 it was used as State House for the new Commonwealth. In 1803, the state and county sold their interest to the city and for the next 25 years the building was leased for pri offices, shops and a Masonic meeting hall. In 1830, it was remodelled by Greek Revival architect Isaiah Rogers for use as the Boston City Hall, and classical porticos (since removed) were added on the east and west facades. From 1840-1 the structure was rented to commercial firms, and by 1881 it had deteriorated to the point where the city planned to demolish it. Preservation efforts--and perhaps the offer of the City of Chicago to pay all expenses to remove and reassemble the building there--lead the city to direct City Architect Geor A Clough to "restore" it in 1881-2, after which it was leased to the Bostonian Society to house their library and museum. In 1909-10, additional restorati work, including recreation of the doorways, was carried out by Joseph Everett Chandler, Boston's foremost colonial restoration architect. Chandler removed t exterior paint (the brick appears to have been painted since the colonial peri In 1942-3 the council chamb was restored by P Shaw and Hepburn.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.
Recommended for listing as a Boston City Landmark.

Presently maintained by the National Park Service as part of the Boston National Historical Park. Interior still houses a museum and Bostonian Socie offices.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Sara B. Chase, "A Brief Survey of the Architectural History of the Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts," Old Time New England, jour of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Vol LXVIII, Nos. 3-4, Winter-Spring 1978, p. 31-49. (This article, which includes extensive illustrations and a bibliography, condense a Historic Structures Report prepared in 1977 for the National Park Service by Morgan W. Phillips and Sara Chase, available at SPN
2. Boston Landmarks Commission- National Register notebook -NR report.
3. Historic Structures Report, Old State House, prepared for the Natl. Park Service by the Consulting Services Group, (1977) SPNEA(includes comple bibliography)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 228-254 Washington St. (thru to 53-79 Devonshire) COR.________

NAME Devonshire Towers
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1980- construction began in 1980
source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT________
source

BUILDER________
source

OWNER________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS________

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) retail, offices and residential

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 40 plus________

ROOF flat cupola________ dormers________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone________ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Under construction

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic________

CONDITION good fair poor________ LOT AREA 21,323 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS________

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

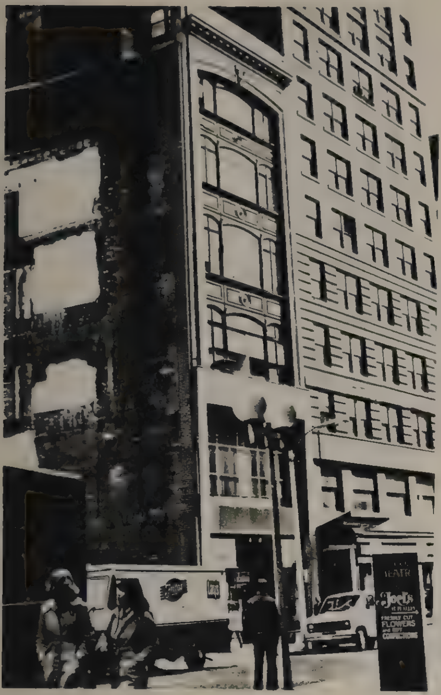
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 258-260 Washington St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE c. 1925-30 style
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 $^{3}/3^{*}$.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-bay pier & spandral commercial building with classical accents. "Modern" storefront at levels 1 & 2 followed by continuous 4-story stone piers flanking slightly recessed decorative pressed metal spandrals. Segmental arch at level 6 with goddess head keystone. Stone dentil cornice and stone parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic modernized at 1st & 2nd floors

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1713 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Parking lot (former Boston Globe property) to north.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Good example of early 20th century pier and spandral commercial architecture, notable for its decorative metal spandrals. Contributes to the streetscape.

The building may have been constructed between 1927 and 1928 as an extension to the Federal National Bank Building at 85 Devonshire. At that time the Boston City Directory listing for the bank changes to

PF(June,1980)(NA)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

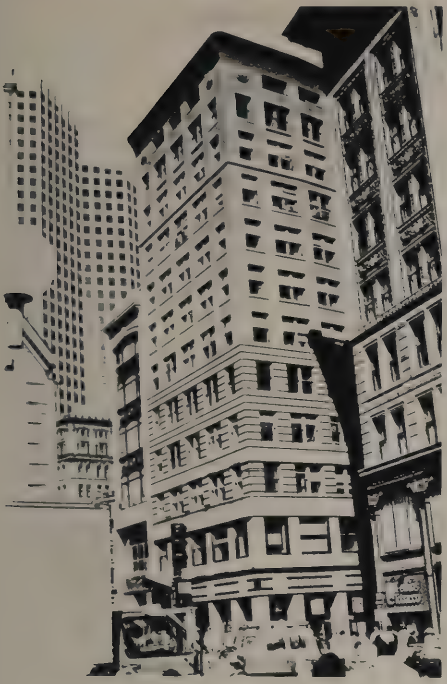
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a street address of "Devonshire, Water and Washington St." In 1930, the building is listed as occupied in its entirety by the Federal National Bank. (see also form for 85 Devonshire St.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 262-268 Washington St. COR. 2-8 Water St.

NAME / Journal Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1901 Building Permit
source (now missing)

ARCHITECT Arthur G. Everett (Everett & Mead) AIA Journal[1]
source

BUILDER NORCROSS BROTHERS (?)
source

OWNER 1902 Atlas owner: August P.Loring,Trus/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 3/4*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] newspaper offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 X 9 bay early skyscraper with modernized storefront at 1st and 2nd fl. followed by 10 virtually identical brick upper stories accented by brick banded rustication at levels 3-5. Trim limited to brownstone bands above levels 3 & 9, brownstone still courses, and a brick cornice which is corbelled out and curved at the corner. Two medallions along the top story inscribed with the letter "B"

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront modernized (levels 1-2

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3798 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site. Building slightly curved along Water Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Straightforward turn-of-the-century brick commercial building which contributes to the streetscape because of its compatibility in scale, style and materials to the other early skyscrapers on Washington Street, and is of interest historically as the home of the Boston Journal for several decades.

The Journal, which was established in 1833 and ceased publication in 1917, occupied a leading position in New England journalism for many years and was generally Republican

N+(PF,June,1980)

Moved; date if known________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in orientation. The paper had both morning and evening editions and specialized in New England News.[4]Its offices were located at the corner of Washington and Water Street beginning in 1860. This part of Washington was known as "Newspaper Row"because of the concentration of publishers including the Globe just a few doors away, the Herald, Transcript and Post. In later years, the building housed offices for a variety of service agencies and professionals including lawyers,brok dentists and real estate agents.[2]

Architect Arthur Green Everett (1855-1925) worked with Cabot, Everett & Mead and later with Samuel Mead alone after Cabots retirement. According to an obituary in the AIA Journal in 1925, Everett designed the Journal Building as well as the Washington St. Grammar School and several Harvard dormitories.[1]

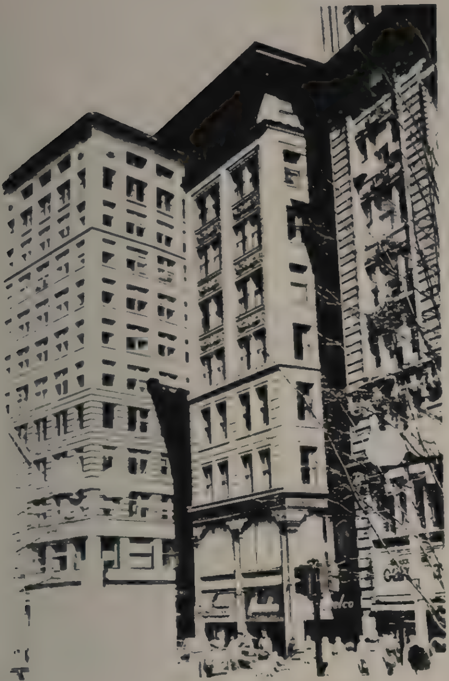
MAYBE BUILT BY NORCROSS

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. AIA Journal, v. 33, 1925, p. 428.
2. 1930 Boston City Directory
3. Blueprints, Bostonian Society, Rice Mank Collection (no date or architects name) Also a plan for the 10th floor.
4. King's Handbook of Boston (1885) p. 304-5.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 276-278 Washington St. COR. 1-17 Water St. / Devonshire St. / Spring Lane (4-16)

NAME Winthrop Building/ Carter Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1893 Building Permit 5/11/1893
source (see footnote 1)

ARCHITECT Clarence H. Blackall "
source

BUILDER Woodbury & Leighton "
source

OWNER Clarence H. Blackall/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 3/3 + 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 plus sub-basement on Devonshire side

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ yellow Roman & terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Yellow Roman brick and orange terra cotta early steel frame skyscraper in the Second Renaissance Revival tradition, with 2-story cast iron storefront piers and some complete intact storefronts; levels 3 & 4 set off from upper stories by terra cotta banding which creates effect of banded rustication; levels 5-8 are treated as a unit, have brick piers & highly decorated terra cotta spandrals on Wash. St. between paired window bays. 1-story cap & heavy projecting copper cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
some storefront changes

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4716 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Long and narrow, irregularly-shaped free-standing building which follows the curve of the street and adapts to its sloping site. 2 bays on Washington, 1 bay on Devonshire, 9 bays on Water St. and 11 on Spring Lane (not dressed)

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Carter/Winthrop Building is significant as the first steel frame skyscraper in Boston. In addition to its technological importance, it is also architecturally significant as a finely-crafted, well-preserved early example of the Renaissance Revival tall office building with notable coloration & terra cotta designed by a leading Boston architect.

PF (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building is an early work by Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942), who was later to be known as the architect of many of the city's finest theatre including the Colonial, Wilbur and Music Hall/Metropolitan. Throughout his career, Blackall embraced the new technology. In the Carter/Winthrop Bldg., he introduced to Boston a steel frame skeletal system which had been in use in Chicago beginning in the 1880's. According to Charles Damrell, who devote a long article to it which began "few Boston buildings have received the attention that has been given to the structure..," the building is framed b supporting columns made of four pieces of steel, the cross section of one o which is like the letter Z, all rivited to a center plate.[3] The columns are joined by beams in each story and by horizontal trusses on floors and vertic trusses in partitions, so that the entire structure is firm and rigid agai wind pressure and jarring.[3] Interior partitions consist of a light framework of steel channels over which is stretched a network of expanded metal lathing. The framework is then plastered heavily on each side with cement and dry mortar, forming a solid partition 1½" thick.[4] The building is fireproof and had an elevator plant with the machinery in the basement.

The Carter/Winthrop building is located near the Great Spring, a natural water source which had attracted Gov. John Winthrop's colony to the Shawmut Peninsula. The name of the building was changed in 1899 to commemorate its location on the site of Winthrop's first dwelling.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.
Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Permit is located in building jacket for 1-17 Water St. Two permits have survived, one dated 1892 in which C.H. Carter is the owner and the buildi is not all-steel-frame, (this permit is marked "abandoned") and an 1893 permit in which C.H. Blackall is the owner and the structure is steel fra
2. *American Architect and Building News*, vol. 137, March 1930, p. 40 (ext. photo and caption)
3. Charles Damrell, *Half Century of Boston's Building* (1895) p. 70-71, include mention of all suppliers of stone, terra cotta, elevators, etc,etc.
4. National Register Nomination Form, Boston Landmarks Commission files.

276-278
Washington St.
Carter/Winthrop Bldg

Winthrop Building

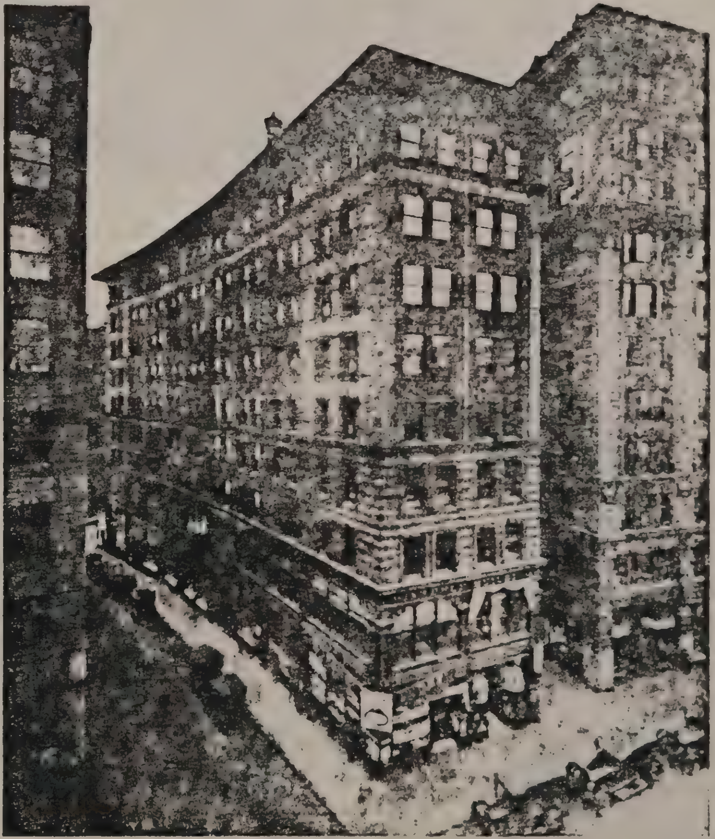
A NINE-STORY, steel-frame office building numbered 7 Water Street, at the corner of Washinton Street and extending through to Devonshire Street, where it overlooks the new Boston Post Office.

The building is completely surrounded by light and air. On the southerly side is Spring Lane, where was located the historic spring in the early days of the Town of Boston.

There are many small offices at reasonable rentals.

If you are interested, ask the Superintendent on the premises to show you some of the offices or communicate with

WILLIAMS & BANGS
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston
Telephone Lafayette [illegible]

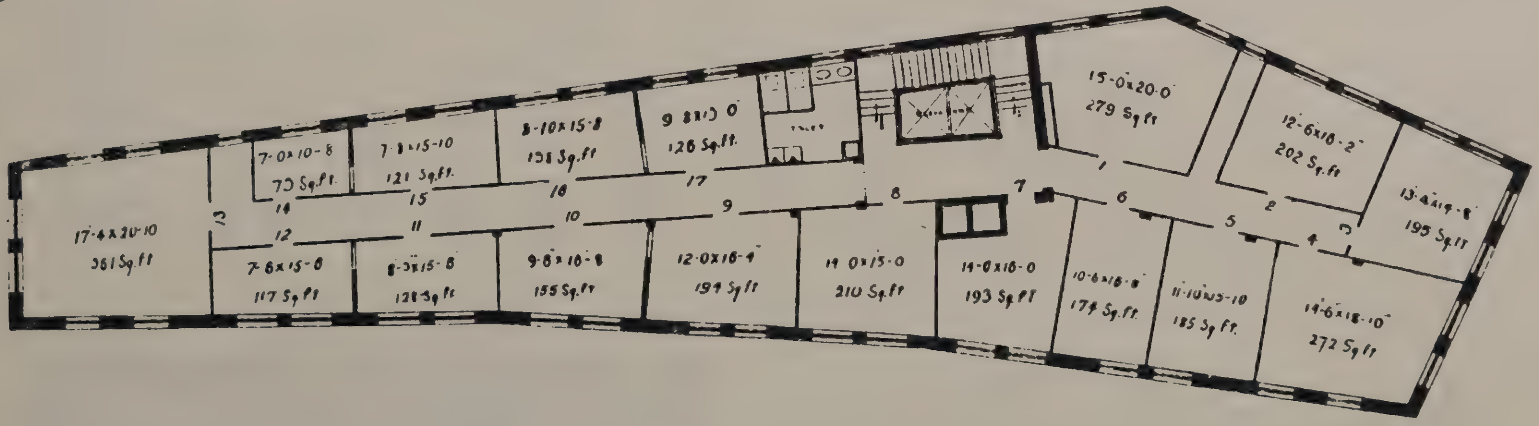


WINTHROP BUILDING
7 Water Street, Boston

Minot, Williams & Bangs
Incorporated
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston
Telephone Lafayette [illegible]

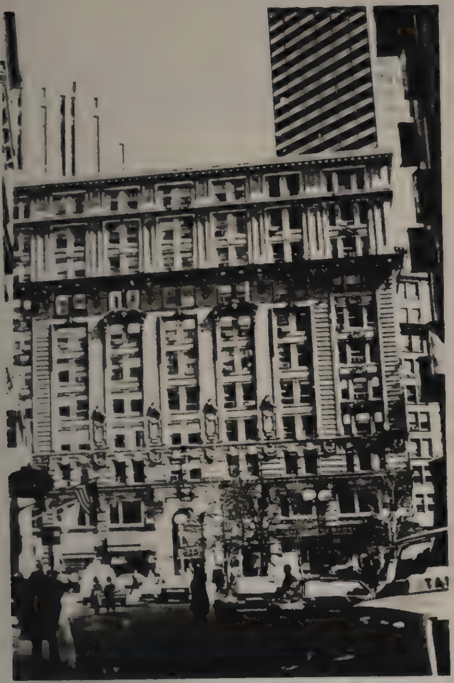
Bostonian Society - Rice·Mank Collection (undated)

276-278
Washington St.


17-4x20-10
361 Sq.ft
13
7-0x10-8
73 Sq.ft.
7-8x15-10
121 Sq.ft.
8-10x15-8
138 Sq.ft
9 8x13 0
126 Sq.ft.
14
15
16
17
12
11
10
9
7-6x15-0
117 Sq.ft
8-3x15-8
128 Sq.ft
9-8x16-8
155 Sq.ft
12-0x16-4
194 Sq ft
14 0x15-0
210 Sq.ft
14-0x16-0
193 Sq.ft
8
7
1
6
2
5
4
3
15-0x20-0
279 Sq ft
12-6x16-2
202 Sq.ft
13-4x19-8
195 Sq ft
10-6x16-8
174 Sq.ft.
11-10x15-10
185 Sq ft.
14-6x18-10
272 Sq ft

Typical Floor Plan
WINTHROP BUILDING
7 Water Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 280-306 Washington St. (main #294) COR. 8-12 Milk St. 5-9 Spring Lane

NAME Old South Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1902-1904 Building permit 1/15/1902
source

ARCHITECT A.H. Bowditch (permit)
source

BUILDER Commonwealth Construction Co.
source

OWNER Old South Building Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 1/6*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus____

ROOF flat cupola____ dormers____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7-bay Beaux Arts early skyscraper profusely ornamented in tan terra cotta,virtually intact including some storefronts(esp.#306).2-story base and 2-story arched entrance w/ large cartouche & block letters "OLD SOUTH BLDG" on bracketed entrance entablature.Level 3 separated by band from shaft (levels 4-8) which features 4 & 5-story window units caped by broken scroll pediments & large cartouches.3-story cap w/ terra cotta dentil cornices over levels 10 & 11. Interior arcade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor____ LOT AREA 22,700 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large, irregularly shaped building which extends behind Old South Church & out to Milk, where bldg. has a 4-bay secondary elevation with same decorative treatment. Tertiary facade on Spring Lane w/ some intact storefronts.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Old South Building is one of downtown Boston's best examples of the use of elaborate free classical terra cotta trim on an early 20th century brick office skyscraper. The building,which has been preserved largely intact, is notable as the work of Arthur H. Bowditch,(whose commercial designs in this style have yet to be studied and appreciated,) and as one of the few buildings in the center city to be built with an interior shopping arcade.[1] Historically, the Old South Building

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was a prestigious office address in the early part of the century and housed many railroad offices along with stores and professional offices.

Architect Arthur H. Bowditch (d.1941) was among the most prolific of the early 20th century commercial designers in Boston, although he is not presently well-known. At least seventeen Bowditch buildings remain in the downtown area, most fairly large in scale. These include the Essex Hotel, Paramount Theatre, Washington-Essex Building (originally Siegal's Dept. Store), Merchant's Building (75-81 Summer St.), Publicity Building (40-44 Bromfiel and Beacon Trust Co. Building (29-33 Milk.)

An undated real estate promotion brochure in the Bostonian Society's Rice-Mank collection stated that "No other office building in New England is better known than the Old South Building" and "Many of the country's larges railroads have their Boston headquarters in this building."[2] A 1903 advertisement in another publication emphasized the airiness of the buildin its solid construction, and the fact that the office layout was planned "in a novel way." [3] According to the latter, street floor space was to be occupied by"railroad offices and a few stores."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. *Brickbuilder*, vol.13,#7, July 1904, p. 150.(Says brick was furnished by Fiske & Co. and terra cotta by Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.)
2. Rental brochure, Minot, Williams & Bangs, building managers. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society (undated) Has exterior photo and typical floorplan. Also set of floorplans and ext. illustration (same collectio oversize)
3. *The Boston Budget*, 6/6/1903, p. 12 (SPNEA file , marked "Boston, Genera Views")
4. Douglass S. Tucci, *Built in Boston* (1978) p. 206-7. (Another ex. of the interior arcade is the 1916 Little Building at 80 Boylston)

Old South Bldg
280-306 Washington

Old South Building

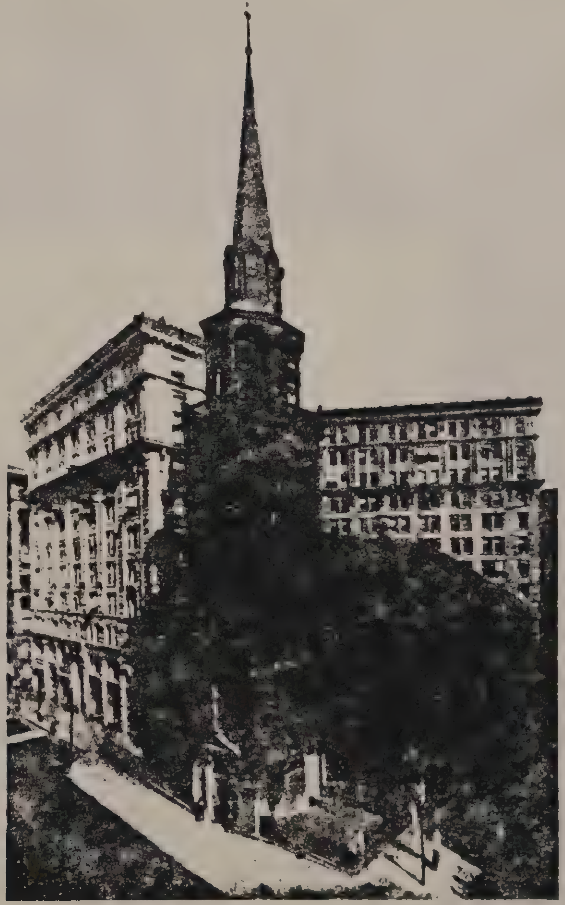
An eleven-story fireproof office building on Washington Street at the foot of School Street. It adjoins the historic Old South Meeting House.

The new Boston Post Office, some of the city's largest banks, and entrances and exits to the Washington Street Tunnel are almost next door.

Many of the country's largest railroads have their Boston Headquarters in this building. The service furnished to tenants will compare favorably with that of any other building in the city, and the rents are reasonable.

No other office building in New England is better known than the Old South Building. If you are interested, ask the Superintendent on the premises to show you some of the offices or communicate with

WILLIAMS & BANGS
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston
Telephone Lafayette 5294

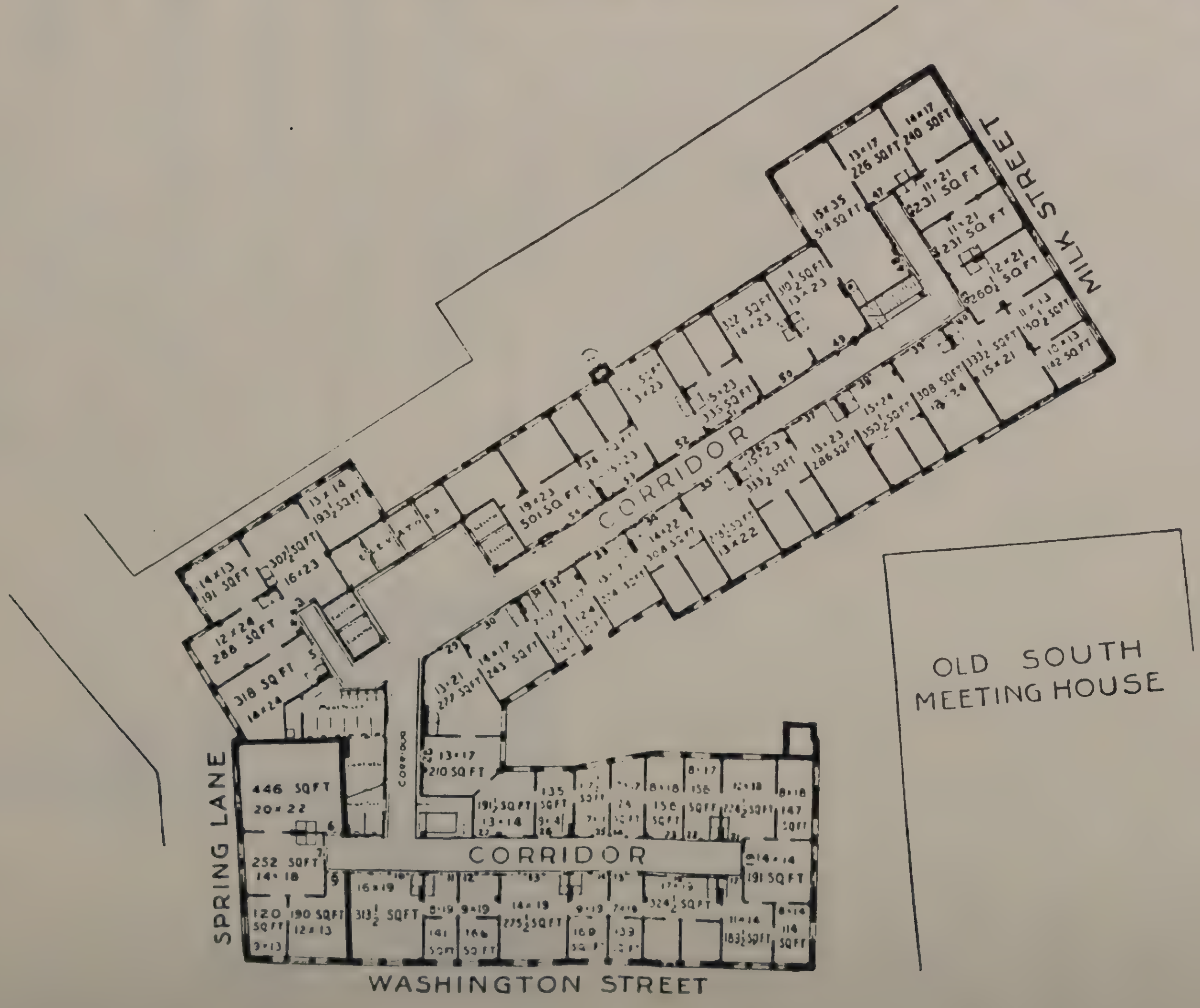


OLD SOUTH BUILDING
294 Washington Street, Boston

Minot, Williams & Bangs
Incorporated
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston
Telephone Lafayette 5294

Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection (undated)

280-306 Washington


SPRING LANE
WASHINGTON STREET
MILK STREET
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE
446 SQ FT 20×22
252 SQ FT 14×18
120 SQ FT 9×13
190 SQ FT 12×13
313½ SQ FT 16×19
318 SQ FT 14×24
12×24 288 SQ FT
14×13 191 SQ FT
307½ SQ FT 16×23
13×14 193½ SQ FT
19×23 501 SQ FT
13×17 210 SQ FT
13×21 277 SQ FT
14×17 243 SQ FT
191½ SQ FT 13×14
275½ SQ FT 14×19
324½ SQ FT
183½ SQ FT 11×14
114 SQ FT 8×14
191 SQ FT 14×14
147 SQ FT 8×18
224½ SQ FT 12×18
15×35 514 SQ FT
13×17 226 SQ FT
14×17 240 SQ FT
11×21 231 SQ FT
11×21 231 SQ FT
12×21 260½ SQ FT
11×13 150½ SQ FT
10×13 142 SQ FT
332 SQ FT 14×23
310½ SQ FT 13×23
335 SQ FT 15×23
15×23 333½ SQ FT
13×23 286 SQ FT
15×24 350½ SQ FT
308 SQ FT 14×24
333½ SQ FT 15×21
14×22 308 SQ FT
13×22

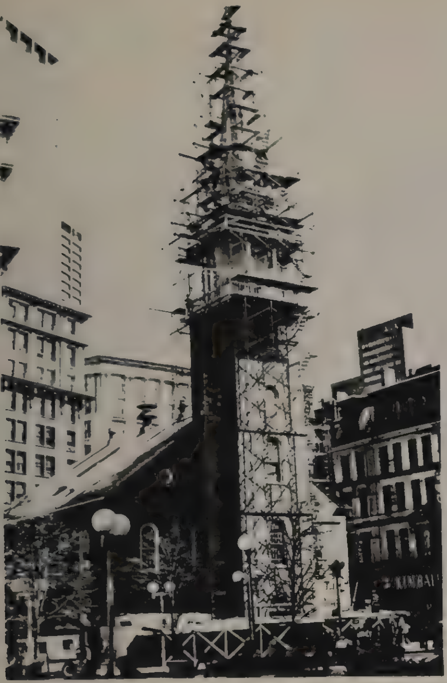
Typical Floor Plan

OLD SOUTH BUILDING

294 Washington Street

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 308 Washington St. COR. 2-4 Milk St.

NAME Old South Meeting House
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1729-30 National Survey of Historic Sites & Bldgs.[1]
source (see also Ref. 2)

ARCHITECT Robert Twelves "
source

BUILDER Joshua Blanchard "
source

OWNER old South Church/Old South Association
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 2/1·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ½

ROOF gable front, black slate roof cupola clock tower and steeple dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red Flemish bond stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early Georgian meeting house, 5 bays on Washington and 7 deep. 5-level square brick tower in center of gable front (Wash) facade houses entrance vestibule & is capped by a balustrade, wooden octagonal columned cupola and copper roofed pointed steeple with 8 pedimented dormers. Windows are semi-circular arched with fanlight tympanums. Brick stringcourse divides stories. 1-story enclosed brick portico on Milk.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA est. 12,500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping corner site across from newly-created plaza. Building set at slight angle from Washington Street.

→ N.B. The Old South Meeting House is the second oldest extant church in Boston. The information at right is quoted from the "National Survey of Historic Sites & Bldgs."

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) "Old South Meeting House...is an excellent example of the colonial church that combines the "new" Early Georgian exterior and tower with the traditional seating plan of the 17th c. four-square meeting house. The use of a spire with octagonal stages on Old South was also widely copied in subsequent New England church architecture. Because of its large seating capacity, Old South was the significant scene of a number of important assemblies and deliberations in the stirring

PF (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political X

Recreation ____
Religion X
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

period just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution.

"Old South, a large structure for its day, was designed by Robert Twelves and constructed by Joshua Blanchard, a master mason who later built the Thomas Hancock House on Beacon Hill and the original Faneuil Hall in Boston. Though retaining the side entrance "auditorium plan" of the 17th c. meeting house, the building was undoubtedly influenced by the new (1723) Old North (Christ) Church Old South's spire was copied in at least six other New England churches, notabl that in Farmington, Conn. in 1771...

"...Old South was often used for mass meetings that were too large to be hel in Faneuil Hall. Among the more notable of these were the protest meetings hel after the Boston Massacre in 1770 and a strong session on Dec. 16, 1773, which ended up as the Boston Tea Party. Such rebellious incidents were not forgotten when British regiments occupied Boston in 1775, and at General John Burgoyne's order, the pulpit, pews, and other interior furnishings were torn out and destr The former Congregational church was then used as a riding school for the King' cavelry. The interior of Old South was restored in 1783, and a lofty second gallery was added over the first at the east end at some time subsequent to thi ....Because of the removal of many of its members to the developing Back Bay ar the congregation decided in 1874 to move to a new building at the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth Streets...and to tear down the (old) building and sell

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
Recommended for listing as a Boston City Landmark.
Presently used as a museum and open to the public.

Significance (cont) the valuable land on which it stood. When demolition starte however, public sentiment was aroused...The outcome was the purchase of the meetinghouse for $400,000 by a committee of citizens in 1876."[1]

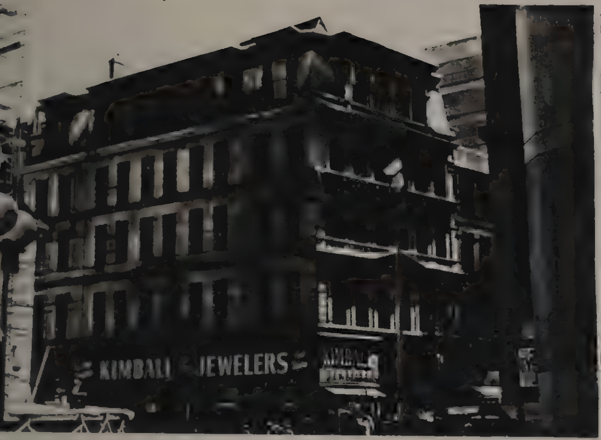
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Material quoted from "National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings", U.S. Dept. of Interior National Park Service, 1967 and other material in the National Register notebook, Boston Landmarks Commission. Includes bibliography.
2. Historic Structures Report, Old South Meeting House, prepared for the National Park Service by John Heckler, SPNEA Consulting Services Group, March 1978. (includes complete bibliography)
3. Photo and clipping files on Old South Meeting House, Bostonian Socie
4. Photos at SPNEA (Washington St. file)
5. History of Old South Church (1898) SPNEA
6. Gleason's Pictorial, July 2, 1853, p 12 (illus. and text)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 322-328 Washington St. COR. 5-11 Milk St.

NAME Transcript Building (same)
present original



MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873 Newspaper accounts[1]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Gridley J.Fox Bryant and Louis Rogers newspapers[1]
source

BUILDER D.E. Poland, supervisor "
source

OWNER Boston Transcript Company/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 7 5/5.80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] newspaper publishing offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF mansard, scolloped slates cupola ____ dormers 1 on Wash.(4 openings) 3 on Milk (2 with single windows, 1 with 6 openings)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION French Second Empire commercial building of Concord granite. Some original storefront detailing at #11 Milk including 2 granite Doric pilasters & 1 cast iron Corinthian pilaster. 6-bay Washington facade is more detailed than 8-bay Milk facade; both have quoins at corners, stringcourses and bracketed moldings between stories, and a single pedimented entablature over center 2 bays at level 2 with "TRANSCRIPT BUILDING" in raised letters on frieze and "D" (for Dutton, the publisher) in pediment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
1) storefront modernized 2) cresting removed

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor vacant upper stories LOT AREA 2980 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site across from Old South Meeting House.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Transcript Building is highly significant as the work of one of Boston's most noted 19th century architects, as a major example of the French Second Empire style in excellent state of preservation, as a prominent element in the Washington streetscape and, historically, as the home for over 50 years of the influential Boston Transcript newspaper, which in 1873 was the largest circulating daily in New England.

The building is an important representative of the post-fire commercial work of Gridley J.

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	X	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Fox Bryant (1816-1899), who received his architectural training in the office of Alexander Parris and is known for his large-scale granite Italianate and Fr. Second Empire commercial and public buildings including the Suffolk Count Jail, Mercantile Wharf Bldg, Boston City Hall (w/ Arthur Gilman) and State Street Block.

The Boston Evening Transcript, New England's first afternoon daily, was founded in 1830 by Lynde M. Walter and was described in an 1895 guidebook as "a favorite tea-table paper, always refined and literary in tone...staunchly Republican."[2] Just before the Great Fire of 1872, the firm moved to 328 Washin (one bldg. removed from the corner) to a new granite commercial building designed by Bryant, which was destroyed by the fire after just 9 months. The granite in the facade of this earlier structure was reused in the present building.[1]

According to an article in the Transcript[1]; the basement of the new buildin was to be used for printing machinery, a basement mezzanine for mailing and wholesale delivery, the 1st fl. for newspaper business purposes, the 4th for editorial, reporting, proofreading and type depts, and 5th fl. for compositio The 2nd and 3rd were to be rented out, although Whiting's survey of 1877 [3] lists them as still vacant. Whiting also lists a jewelry & watch store at lev

The Transcript Bldg. is located along a section of Wash. St. once known as "Newspaper Row." Except for the adjacent Boston Post Bldg. (see form for 17 M (cont* below)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

National Register: Part of "Newspaper Row" District (nominated, 1979)

Landmark: Recommended for designation as Boston City Landmark

Present Status: Vacant except for storefront level.

*Significance (cont) other buildings associated with the early history of Boston's newspapers have been destroyed. The Post Bldg. was acquired by the Transcript in 1905 and owned by its publishers until 1939, when the Transcri went bank

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Evening Transcript, 2/9/1874 p.1 (lengthy description of new building including listing of all workmen and suppliers. Gives name of architect. Illustrations of the 1871 and 1873 buildings.)
2. Moses King, How to See Boston (1895)
3. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877)
4. National Register Nomination form, "Newspaper Row" District. (BLC files)
5. Daily Evening Transcript, Its First Fifty Years, Boston Transcript Co, 18
6. Douglas Mahone, Sam Milton & Susan Hertzberg, unpublished paper done for Prof. Sekler's class, 1976, filed at Carpenter Center, Harvard Univ.
7. "A Feasibility Study for Reuse of One Milk St" student paper, 1977 (BLC fi
8. 1938 blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

322-328 Washington

ening Transcript.

PT BUILDING, NO. 130 WASHINGTON STREET. . . . . 00 PER ANNUM.

DAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, [illegible]

The New Transcript Building,

AN EN[illegible] SITE AND AN IMPROVED STRUCTURE.

A Description of the Principal Departments.

On Sunday, February 4, 1872, the Transcript was issued for the first time from the elegant new building Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington street. This [illegible] was considered as complete in all its departments as architectural and mechanical skill could make it. But little did the proprietors and their numerous corps of editors and assistants imagine that but nine short months only would elapse before other quarters must be sought.

Between three and four o'clock on the morning [illegible] upon the occupants of [illegible] the scene of their labors in dread anticipation, left the structure after a night of anxiety [illegible] paused in active measures for the preservation of [illegible] should the firemen fail to check the conflagration that was slowly but surely working its way to the windward in the face of every obstacle. The immediate occasion for the removal at the hour named was the announcement that powder was to be [illegible] the inadequacy of the company. But it was not until nearly dawn on that memorable Sunday morning that flame seized upon the towering roof and gradually crept downward to the street

or passageway wall—a roof really fire-proof, though it be a "Mansard," and one imparting a most correct and pleasing finish, in all its exterior details, for the skylines of the conspicuous structure it surmounts. This roof covers and embraces within its outline as useful and well-lighted a composing room as can probably be found in any newspaper establishment in the country. The construction of the roof is wholly of iron, including all the interior and external features of its composition. The frame is also wholly of iron, receiving its furring and plastering on all its inside faces and ceiling. A large share of the inside of the opposite faces of the roof is backed with substantial brick work, while the entire south side of the estate is walled in brick work to the height of 2½ feet above the upper or "deck" portions of the roof, the whole fully up to the standard requirements of the [illegible] Building art.

THE INTERIOR

of the building, in its general features, is devoid of what may be strictly termed ornament, yet the effect throughout is pleasing, [illegible] from the pure white walls and ceilings, [illegible] relieved with a panel [illegible] which is carried symmetrically [illegible] halls and apartments from the [illegible] floor upward. The approaches to all the rooms are ample for every use to which they are assigned, and the means for the rapid handling of heavy [illegible] are unexcelled by those of any similar structure in the city. All the best modern inventions are in use that are conducive to the physical welfare of the occupants. All the apartments are heated by steam, and electric bell-signals and speaking tubes afford facilities for direct communication between every part, from the boiler room in the basement to the composing room in the [illegible] story.

THE BASEMENT

is devoted exclusively to the machinery of the establishment. It is sunk twenty feet below the street level, and has an area bounded by lines extending 41 feet 9 inches on Washington street, and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on Milk street, the rear line being 47 feet long. It is amply lighted from the sidewalks, under which it extends about half their width. A forty horse power engine of the Putnam patent here runs the double six-cylinder Hoe press upon which the Transcript is printed, besides the numerous folding machines required to present the sheet in convenient form for carriers, dealers and readers. An elevator for freight and passenger purposes is also provided; a pump for supplying cistern water to every apartment in the event of a failure of the Cochituate is located over a source of unfailing supply; and a powerful Blake pump for use in case of fire in the building or its immediate vicinity stands ready for use at an instant's warning. Facilities for the reception of paper, coal and other requirements of a large printing office are at hand, and nothing appears to be wanting to make the comfort, convenience and safety of the [illegible] complete.

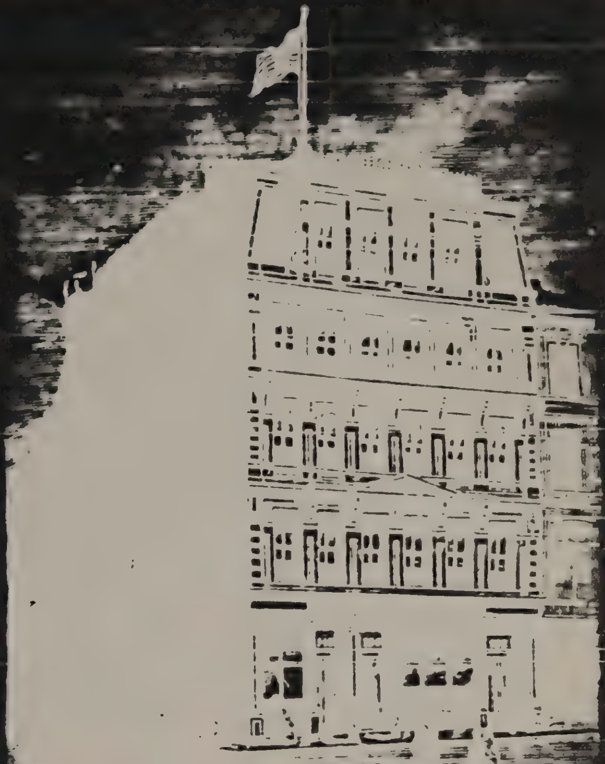
THE MEZZANINE STORY,

occupying the rear half of the basement, is devoted to the mailing and wholesale delivery departments, the entrance to which is from the passageway leading from Milk street. The requirements of these departments of the Transcript have largely increased since its compulsory removal from the site a little more than a year ago, and the facilities for prompt service have been made proportionate to these requirements, and with an eye to still further progress in developing the paper's circulation. The entire half-story is finished in the choicest pine, and is probably not excelled in its capacity by the corresponding department of any newspaper in the country outside of New York. The conveniences for supplying the papers to carriers and dealers will be certainly appreciated by them, as nearly double the space is set apart for their accommodation than before.

THE FIRST STORY,

so much of it as is occupied by the Tran-

THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, 1874.



teen, on this floor is reached by the Milk-street stairway. The main banking room is so constructed that should it prove desirable to [illegible] a division can easily be made in the centre, forming two ample apartments for financial transactions. This story, like the preceding, is awaiting an occupant.

THE THIRD STORY

is to be arranged in suites for office purposes. The height from the street, and the far removal of the floor from the noise and turmoil of the busy throng below, enhances its value for the more quiet professional pursuits, and the combinations of apartments proposed will further increase its desirability for the intended uses. One of these suites is accessible from Milk street as well as from Washington street, giving it a double importance in its nearness to the new Post-Office and Sub-Treasury building. We invite the attention of parties contemplating a change to these elegant and conveniently arranged apartments.

THE FOURTH STORY

is planned for use by the editorial, reportorial, proof-reading and type departments, and the rooms are models of convenience for their various uses. Commodious, well-lighted, with facilities for prompt communication with every part of the structure, there is little left to be desired by the most exacting chronicler of passing events. The editor's room forms the corner of this floor on Washington and Milk streets, 13 feet on the former, and 22 feet on the latter. Next, fronting on Milk street, and connecting, is the assistant editor's apartment, 15 by 7 feet. The reporters' room is situated in front on Washington street, and occupies an area of [illegible] by [illegible] feet. These are divided by a wide passageway [illegible] and some of the mechanical addenda to every large newspaper office. The reading room is 10x15 feet, and the type room [illegible] feet. Besides these, lavatories and other conven-

retaining walls, sustaining the massive façades on Washington and Milk streets.

The framing and under flooring of the upper stories was by Jonas Fitch & Co.

The iron columns, Hyatt lights and other exterior iron work were from the establishment of Denio & Ham.

The corrugated iron roof, covered by the Neufchatel fireproof, was contracted for and constructed by J. B. & J. M. Cornell.

The iron ceiling, cemented, under the counting-room floor, came from the American Corrugated Iron Company.

The copper gutters, conductors, and the plumbing of the entire building were furnished by [illegible].

The glazing and painting of the whole structure were intrusted to [illegible].

The carpentering was contracted for by Creesy & Noyes, and the work was accomplished under the direction of [illegible] foreman.

The lathing, plastering, [illegible] work was by A. Campbell & Sons.

The counters, rolling desks and other business furnishings were from Willett & [illegible].

Book cases, chairs, etc., were provided by C. J. Soyard.

The marble tablets on the Milk-street front [illegible]

[illegible] Morris & Ireland.

Seth W. Fuller furnished the speaking tubes, electric bells, annunciators and accompanying fixtures.

The linen and rubber hose was purchased of the New England Linen Hose Co., Robert [illegible], treasurer.

The sign painting was by W. J. Appleton.

The marble mantles, grates, etc., were set by J. W. Leighton.

Campbell & Whittier were the makers of the Merrick elevator.

The Putnam engine, two tubular boilers, pumps and steam piping were from Walworth & Co.

The New Transcript Building.

AN [illegible] SITE AND AN IMPROVED STRUCTURE.

A Description of the Principal Departments.

On Sunday, February 4, 1872, the Transcript was issued for the first time from the elegant new building, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington street. The structure was considered as complete in all its departments as architectural and mechanical skill could make it. But little did the proprietors and their numerous corps of editors and assistants surmise that but nine short months only would elapse before other quarters must be sought.

Between three and four o'clock on the morning [illegible] the corps of workmen, the majority of whom had gathered at the scene of their labors to dread anticipation, left the structure after a night of anxiety for its fate, pursued in active measures for the preservation of material should the firemen fail to check the conflagration that was slowly but surely working its way to the windward in the face of every obstacle. The immediate occasion for the removal at the hour named was the announcement that powder was to be [illegible] inadequate to the emergency. But it was not until nearly noon on that memorable Sunday morning that flames seized upon the towering roof and gradually crept downward to the street [illegible] hope that the valuable machinery in the double basement would escape. The hope proved delusive, for at about seven o'clock the rear wall was razed with gunpowder, the roof timbers gave way, and with the burning floors went through the already weakened arches and bent the iron girders so that they were worthless as supports. The officer under whose direction the gunpowder was used claimed that the levelling of this high-towering mass saved the Old South Church from destruction. The heat was so great that the paint on the black north dial was blistered. This expedient had the effect to ruin the valuable type and machinery in the deep basement. Additional damage to the Transcript building was occasioned by the attempt to demolish the adjoining corner structure occupied by Currier & Trott. What follows will give our readers some idea of the improvements that have been made in rebuilding, and details the increased facilities provided to enhance the sphere of the Transcript's usefulness.

THE EXTERIOR.

Fortunately for the proprietors, the calamitous fire which destroyed so much real property was stayed ere the façade of the original structure was reached, though the building proper, which this façade covered, was utterly destroyed. This attractive granite front, which, at the date of the fire, ornamented, perhaps more than any other façade of buildings contemporary with it, this business section of the city, was thus saved, to be re-used as that portion of the present edifice which now covers the original purchase by the Messrs. Dresser of the so-called Smith estate; and the land added to this, bounding on Washington and Milk streets, embracing the Davis and the Williams estates, [illegible] has all been covered on its external street boundaries with granite fronting, strictly in keeping with the style and design of the destroyed building, forming a total length of frontage on Washington and Milk streets of [illegible] feet, with a total height of more than [illegible] feet to the base of the [illegible] and [illegible] high Mansard roof. With no elaborate ornamentation or attempt to produce any of the more costly, and in many instances unnecessary, styles or [illegible] of architecture, [illegible] it may be safely affirmed that, by [illegible] proportions, pleasant and [illegible] grouping of the masses and subdivisions of the same, in connection with the window and door openings, the Washington and Milk street façades of this building cannot fail to [illegible] business architecture of the city.

A [illegible] of the Transcript property, [illegible] by lines extending [illegible] Washington street, and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on Milk street, the rear [illegible] feet long. [illegible] A [illegible] engine of the Putnam pattern [illegible] a double cylinder [illegible] press upon which the Transcript is printed. Besides the [illegible] folding machines [illegible] from the carriers, dealers and readers. [illegible] water to every apartment in the event of a failure of the Cochituate [illegible] source of unfailing supply, and a powerful Blake pump for use in case of fire in the building or its immediate vicinity stands ready for use at an instant's warning. Facilities for the reception of paper, coal and other [illegible] of a large printing office are at hand, and nothing appears to be wanting to make the comfort, convenience and safety of the employés complete.

THE MEZZANINE STORY

occupying the rear half of the basement, is devoted to the mailing and wholesale delivery departments, the entrance to which is from the passageway leading from Milk street. The requirements of these departments of the Transcript have largely increased since its [illegible] removal from the site a little more than a year ago, and the facilities for prompt service have been made proportionate to these requirements, and with an eye to still further progress in developing the paper's circulation. The entire half-story is finished in the choicest pine, and is probably not excelled in its capacity by the corresponding department of any newspaper in the country outside of New York. The conveniences for supplying the papers to carriers and dealers will be certainly appreciated by them, as nearly double the space is set apart for their accommodation than before.

THE FIRST STORY,

so much of it as is occupied by the Transcript [illegible] the office, and the counting room, as fitted for the accommodation of the proprietors, the cashier and the numerous clerks, and above all the convenience of patrons, will compare favorably with the best-arranged publication office extant. The front on Washington street is finished in black walnut, and glazed with the best of French plate. Entering, a marble-tiled floor is traversed to the neatly designed counters in ash, relieved by polished Hungarian burls in panels, resting on a base of black marble, and surmounted by a broken pediment capped with an ornamental urn. The desk guards are of the same material, with alternate panels of glass and wire gauze. On the opposite or left side of the public room is the retail delivery counter, similar in style, but less ornate. The private division, which is sixty feet deep from front to rear, is provided with closets, preserving from exposure the reference books, back numbers and files of the Transcript, from the date of its foundation. From this section a stairway affords direct access to the mail and wholesale delivery departments and the press room in the basement, and there is an open passageway to the elevator. The proprietors' private office and library occupies the extreme rear of this section, and is a cosey apartment of fourteen by eighteen feet, somewhat adorned, the black-walnut furniture agreeably contrasting with the lighter finish of the walls and panels. This room is furnished with tastefully designed library cases uniform with the desks, and has a cheerful open fireplace in addition to the steam heaters with which it is provided.

A second apartment, of an average width of sixteen feet, and a depth of sixty feet, occupies the corner. It has an elaborate front finish in black walnut and plate glass on both fronts, making it one of the best lighted and [illegible] rooms for general or special business in insurance, banking or brokerage that exists in Boston. This room will be adapted to any purpose for which it may in the future be engaged, its extended frontage and means of entry from both streets rendering it capable of receiving interior improvements second to none even in this age of costly fittings and furnishings. It is open to the inspection of parties seeking business quarters in an eligible location.

THE SECOND STORY

is entered from Washington street by a broad, well-lighted staircase, and is arranged for a banking room, with an area for business of thirty-one feet by thirty-six feet, in the rear of which is a directors' room, twenty-one by twenty-two feet. The brick and iron vaults, which are of the most approved construction, measure five feet by seven feet each inside, and are provided with the most approved burglar and fire proof appliances. Another office, twenty by thirty-seven feet, planned for the convenience of the banking house or for separate use, is accessible from the corridor. Still another well lighted and exceedingly convenient office, fourteen feet by [illegible] feet, on this floor is reached by the Milk street staircase. The main banking room is so constructed that should it prove desirable to occupy a division can easily be made in the centre, forming two ample apartments for financial transactions. This story, like the [illegible], is awaiting an occupant.

THE THIRD STORY

is to be arranged in suites for office purposes. The height from the street, and the [illegible] of the floor from the noise and turmoil of the busy throng below, enhances its value for the more quiet professional pursuits, and the subdivisions of apartments proposed will further increase its desirability for the intended uses. One of these suites is accessible from Milk street as well as from Washington street, giving it a double importance in its nearness to the new Post-Office and Sub-Treasury building. We invite the attention of parties contemplating a change to these elegant and conveniently arranged apartments.

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is planned for use by the editorial, reportorial, proof-reading and type departments, and the rooms are models of convenience for their various uses. Commodious, well-lighted, with facilities for prompt communication with every part of the structure, there is little left to be desired by the most exacting chronicler of passing events. The editor's room forms the corner of this floor on Washington and Milk streets, [illegible] feet on the former, and [illegible] feet on the latter. Next, fronting on Milk street, and connecting, is the assistant editor's apartment, 15 by 7 feet. The reporters' room is situated in front on Washington street, and occupies an area of 25 by 32 feet. These are divided by a wide passageway from the rear rooms, devoted to proof-reading and some of the mechanical addenda to every large newspaper office. The reading room is 10x18 feet, and the type room 22x30 feet. Besides these, lavatories and other conveniences [illegible] rear divisions of the floor, and have a second means of communication with Milk street.

THE FIFTH STORY,

inclosed by the iron French or Mansard roof, is devoted wholly to the composition department. Here a force of forty printers are employed in setting the type for the daily issue. The apartment has a width of thirty-nine feet, a depth of sixty-five feet, and a height of fifteen feet in its lowest part, with windows on all sides, and augmented light from the roof. There is little attempt made at ornamentation, but no device or improvement has been omitted that will tend to facilitate the work or promote the comfort of those whose duties require their constant presence in the department. Direct communication with the editorial and business rooms is provided by boxes and signals, and the labor-saving appliances for the distribution of copy and the making-up of forms are as complete as the knowledge gained by long experience can make them. A room fourteen feet square is set off in the northeast corner of this story for the reception of the clothing of the employés. The composing frames are of iron, and judiciously arranged for economizing the light. It may safely be asserted that not a poorly-lighted "frame" exists in the room. The copy boxes and tables are compactly arranged in the centre, and a set of boxes for the conveyance of proofs to and from the readers are also constructed in that section of the composing room directly over their apartment.

CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY.

Each story of the seven really embraced within the structure is fitted with all the well-recognized conveniences and appliances for the use of tenants, as well as employés of the Transcript establishment, including plumbing, water and gas fixtures, and steam heating, to which should be added the liberal provision made for protecting the building from fire. In addition to the wide and convenient entrances of [illegible] from Washington street, there are stairs of communication from Milk street to each of the stories. The exterior entrance to the basement and mezzanine story is from the passageway in the rear of the building.

THE BUILDERS AND FURNISHERS.

The building was constructed from designs made by Messrs. G. J. F. Bryant and Louis Rogers, architects, Mr. D. E. Poland having general supervision of the details of construction.

The Concord granite of the façades, and the sidewalk flaggings, were cut in the yards of Runnels & Davis, in Concord, N. H., Lowell and Cambridge, Mass.

The iron girders for the fire-proof floors, between the counting and press rooms, were furnished by J. H. Reed & Co., agents for the Bay State Iron Company, as well as general iron merchants.

The stone and brick laying was done by Thomas J. Whidden and James [illegible], who also made the excavations and built the heavy [illegible] in Washington and Milk streets.

The [illegible] was by [illegible] & Co.

The iron columns, lintels and other iron work were from the establishment of Dana & [illegible].

The [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] by J. [illegible] M. Connell.

The [illegible] counting-room floor came from the American [illegible] Company.

The copper gutters, conductors, and the plumbing of the entire building were furnished by A. B. & [illegible].

The glazing and painting of the whole structure were intrusted to James Barrett.

The carpentering was contracted for by Creesy & Noyes, and the work was accomplished under the direction of Charles [illegible], foreman.

The lathing, plastering, stucco and cornice work was by A. Campbell & Sons.

The counters, railing, desks and other hard-wood furnishings were from Wilcox & Drake.

Book-cases, chairs, etc., were provided by C. J. [illegible].

The marble tablets on the Milk-street front were set by A. Wentworth & Co.

Iron doors, safes, locks, etc., came from Morris & Ireland.

Seth W. Fuller furnished the speaking tubes, electric bells, annunciators and accompanying fixtures.

The linen and rubber hose was purchased of the New England Linen Hose Co., Robert [illegible], treasurer.

The sign painting was by W. J. Appleton.

The marble mantles, grates, etc., were set by J. W. Leighton.

Campbell & Whittier were the makers of the Merrick elevator.

The Putnam engine, two tubular boilers, pumps and steam piping were from Walworth & Co.

The [illegible] Company provided the gas fixtures and chandeliers, and [illegible]lings & Company did the piping.

The folding machines were manufactured by S. C. Forsaith & Company of Manchester, N. H.

Iron composing frames, shafting, and [illegible] galleys were furnished by [illegible], who also performed work upon the presses.

An entirely new dress of type is from the well known foundry of Phelps, Dalton & Co., copperfaced by the Newton Company of New York, of which Samuel [illegible] is secretary.

The galleys and printers' wood furnishings were made by Henry Cushing.

The counting-room clock is of Howard & Co's manufacture.

E. Maher made the bookcases and furnished other fixtures.

The window curtains and awning fixtures were put up by Charles F. [illegible].

THE STATE CONSTABLE'S REPORT for the month of January shows increased activity on the part of his force [illegible] over the corresponding month of last year. The number of liquor prosecutions was [illegible]; prosecutions for general offences, [illegible]; liquor seizures made, [illegible]; seizures of gaming implements, [illegible]. Fines received, [illegible]; costs, [illegible].

RELIGIOUS. At a meeting of Catholic clergymen, recently, [illegible] was pledged for a new bishop's residence, says the Journal.

Next Friday high mass will be celebrated at the Castle-street Cathedral, it being the anniversary of Bishop Fitzpatrick's death.

Over five thousand teams passed over the [illegible] on the [illegible], yesterday, between [illegible] and four o'clock P. M.

Morris, Tasker & Co.

Pascal Iron Works, Tasker Iron Works,

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW CASTLE, DEL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lap Welded American Charcoal Iron Boiler Tubes.

Wrought Iron Pipe,

Plain and Galvanized.

RUBBER-COATED IRON PIPE,

FOR WATER.

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

BRASS VALVES, COCKS, &c.

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS' TOOLS.

ARTESIAN WELL PIPE AND BORING TOOLS.

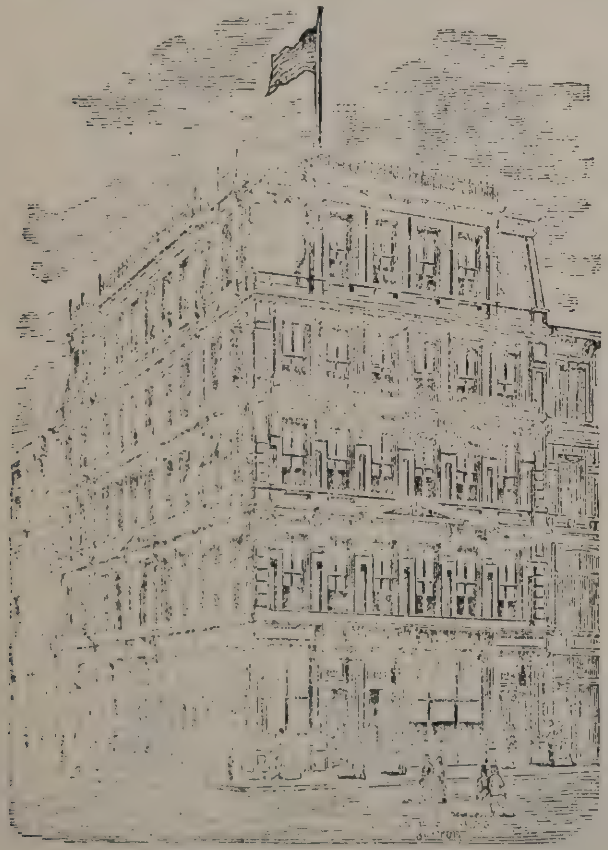
GAS WORKS, &c., of all descriptions.

OFFICES, | [illegible] and Tasker streets, Philadelphia.
| 15 Gold street............New York.

[illegible] Oliver street, cor. Franklin [illegible]

[illegible] BOSTON.

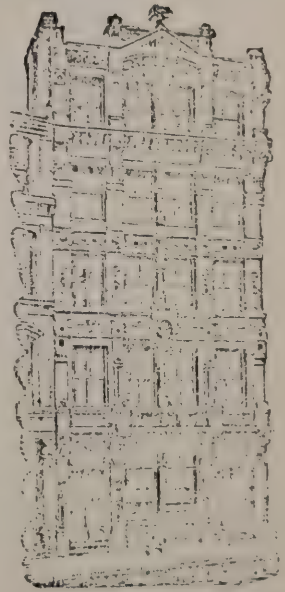
322-328 Washington


"The Boston Transcript," Washington Street.

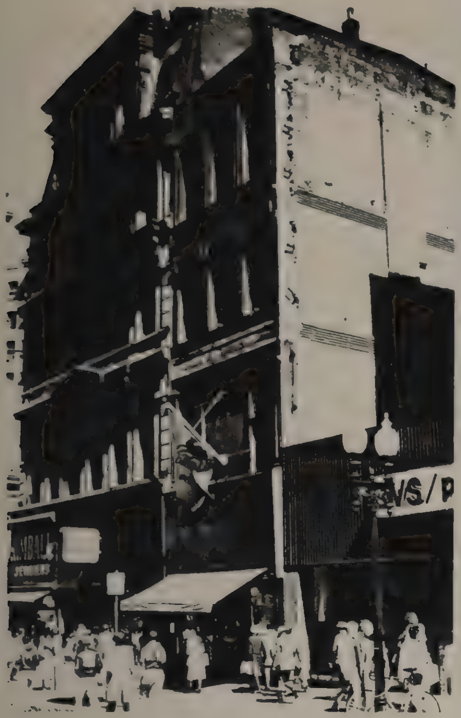
death of both the senior and junior Dutton its publication was assumed by trustees in the interest of their heirs. In 1879 the Boston Transcript Company was incorporated, the stock being held wholly by the Dutton heirs. The first editor was Lynde M. Walter. On his death, in 1842, he was succeeded by his sister, Miss Cornelia M. Walter. Subsequently Epes Sargent was editor of the paper for a number of years; and after him Daniel M. Haskell, whose genial and skilful conduct of the paper continued until his death in 1874. He was succeeded by William A. Hovey, and he in 1881 by Edward H. Clement, the present editor. The quarters of "The Transcript" are in its own large and handsome building, on the corner of Washington and Milk Streets, erected to replace the office burned in the Great Fire of 1872. It is one of the most commodious and elegant in the city. "The Transcript" is a quarto of the average size, handsomely printed from fast presses; and it occupies a field practically without a rival. It has a well-equipped force, and is enterprising in gathering the best of the local and general news. The quiet and dignified tone of the editorial page, and the absence in the paper of any thing which appeals to the popular craving for sensationalism, go far toward

winning for "The Transcript" the esteem of its readers, and the success it enjoys. In politics "The Transcript" is Independent Republican. Besides the daily edition, an attractive and readable weekly edition — its contents selected with care and good judgment from the daily editions — is published. S. P. Mandell is president of the Transcript Company; and William Durant, who has been the business manager since the death of Mr. Dutton, is treasurer.

"The Boston Post" is the leading Democratic commercial morning newspaper of Boston, and has a large circulation among business-men and Democratic families. It is published by the Post Publishing Company at No. 17 Milk Street, and sells for 3 cents a copy. Its new iron building stands on the spot where Benjamin Franklin was born; and a bust of the famous printer ornaments the front. The business-office is on the ground-floor. The editorial rooms, which are reached after a breathless climb of an iron staircase, consist of private rooms for the editor and his assistants, and neat rooms for the night-editor, city-editor, and the reporters. "The Post's" history dates back to 1831. It was at first a small sheet of 16 columns, from which it has been enlarged at various times until it now contains 36 long columns. Col. Charles G. Greene was the founder and first editor. He did much to make a reputation for the paper by his straightforward, vigorous, yet courteous style of treating public questions. It is not too much to say, that, under his editorship, it became the leading Democratic daily in the country, as well as a leading representative commercial paper of Boston. He gave it, also, a reputation for exceedingly good humor and brightness, which it has never lost. Nathaniel G. Greene aided his father as editor, and practically conducted the paper for several years. In the winter of 1875 the property was sold to Rev. E. D. Winslow, who in January following proved to be a forger, and whose exposure after his flight was a great local sensation (see first chapter). He had so manipulated the certificates of the company's stock that it was difficult to decide who were the rightful owners. The matter was finally settled by the Supreme Court, and the property was disposed of to a new corporation. For a while F. E. Goodrich, a leading editor, conducted the paper as editor-in-chief. He was succeeded by George F. Emery, the principal proprietor. During the


"The Boston Post," Milk Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 330 Washington St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873 Bradlee drawings[1]

source

ARCHITECT N.J. Bradlee and W.T. Winslow

source (Bradlee drawings)[1]

BUILDER

source

1874 Atlas owner:

OWNER Heirs of Tasker Swat/

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 7 5/4*80

ible row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.

[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Neo Grec commercial building. Modernized storefront. Single arched second floor window flanked by cast iron pilasters. 3-bay third floor featuring channeled pilasters with incised line decoration in the capitals, and a lintel course used to form straight sided arches, (lintels also have incised line decoration). Simple surrounds, also with incised decoration, at level 4. 2/2 sash at 3 & 4. Cornice removed.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic (altered at level 1 and roofline)

CONDITION good [✓ fair—poor] LOT AREA 1671 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of "Newspaper Row" ensemble.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although the visual importance of this building has been diminished by the removal of the original cornice and semi-circular roof pediment, it forms a pair with the adjacent post-fire Transcript Building and also is a work by the major 19th c. Boston architect N.J. Bradlee.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) began his architectural career in the office of George

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Dexter and succeeded to Dexter's practice after his death. He was well-
as an architect of Boston commercial buildings, said to number at least 500.[3] many of which were destroyed by the Great Fire. His best remainin works in the CBD survey area include 29-43 Temple Pl, the Marlboro Building and 119-123 Water St. (with Walter T. Winslow) and Phillips Bldg (118-122 Tremont) and Hemenway Building (2-16 Tremont St.) with Winslow and Geo. Wetherell, his later partners.

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the building as occupied by A. Hale & rubber store (basement and 1st fl) and John Earle & Co. tailors[4] (2nd. floo plus work room on 4). At that time the 3rd floor was vacant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

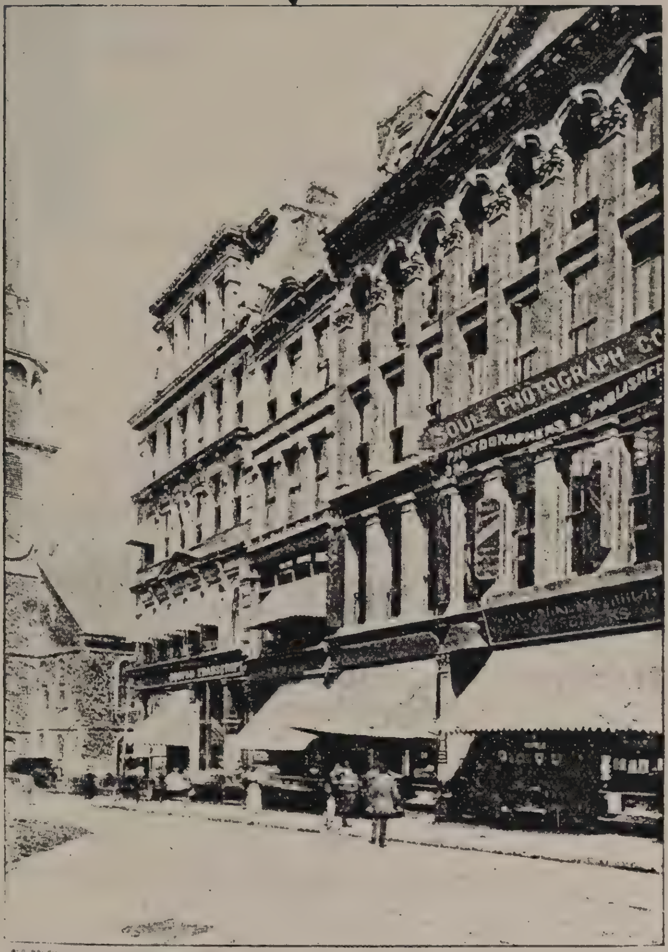
Part of suggested "Newspaper Row" National Register District (NR form prepared, 1978-9)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bradlee drawings, Vol 26. Elevation and plans dated Dec. 1872 and Jan 1873 . (Boston Athenaeum)
2. King's How to See Boston (1895) Bldg. appears in photo, p. 119.
3. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects.....
4. Whiting, John. A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy,...
5. Stereotype view, SPNEA, c. 1877. Filed under"Boston storefronts"
6. SPNEA photo, Washington St. file (School/Water to Bromfield/Franklin

330 Washington

↓


SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO
PHOTOGRAPHERS & PUBLISHERS
OLD SOUTH.
TRANSCRIPT.
SOULE PHOTO CO.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PUBLISHERS.

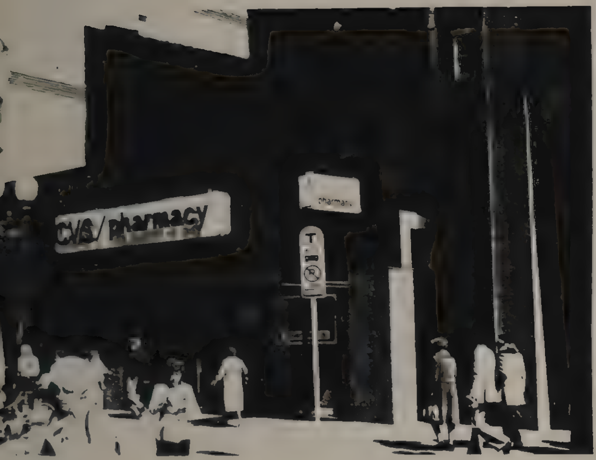
NO. 338 WASHINGTON, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND MILK STREETS. 119

Kings, _How to See Boston_ (1895)
p119

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 336-340 Washington St. COR. ~~(thru to 19-21 Hawley)~~

NAME CVS
present original



MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE Present appearance- 1969 (see signif. section)
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 75/3 + 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 (originally 5) plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ [✓ concrete iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary commercial storefront with pebbled piers and wide show windows capped by a striated aluminum spandral.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper 4 stories removed and storefront remodelled- 1969

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1741 + 3742 + 990 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Breaks scale of Washington St. Building has rear service entrance off Hawley St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from the streetscape .

(Map)

Building department records indicate that the building was originally 5 stories.

PF(June, 1980)(m-)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

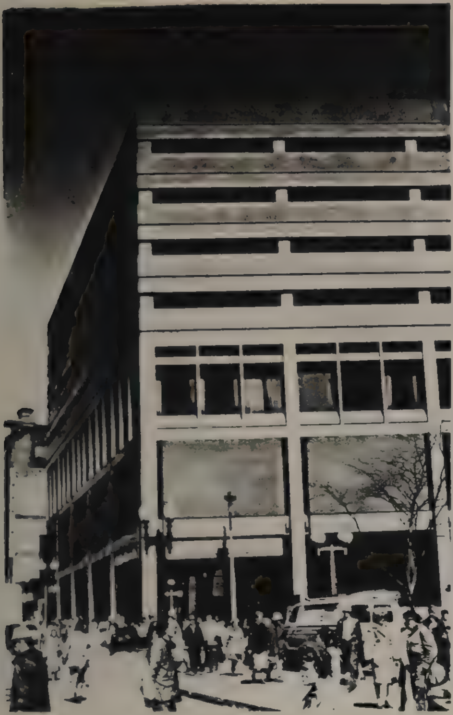
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A permit was taken out on 5/12/1969 to remove upper 4 stories and on 6/5/1969 to resash storefront. Owner at that time was D.B.A. Clifford Realty Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 350 Washington St. COR. 30 Franklin St. Rear on Hawley St.

NAME Woolworths (present) ____ (original)

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1967 Building permit 6/27/1967 (source)

ARCHITECT Samuel Glaser Assoc. (permit) (source)

BUILDER Gilbane Building Co. (permit) (source)

OWNER Raymonds Redevelopment Assoc./ (original) ____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 7 5/2*·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] retail stores, offices and garage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 (retail and offices) plus 6 (parking)

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 X 8 bay modern brick and concrete commercial building and parking garage. 1st floor walls set behind concrete piers to form covered walkway. Top 4 of the 11 stories are open and are part of the multi-level garage which has its entrance in a spiral-shaped concrete ramp at rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA not listed on map sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped building on sloping site at corner intersection across from Filene Park.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Good modern design constructed for Raymond's Department Store, which went bankrupt before occupying the building, and now occupied by Woolworths, the original tenant. The firm of Samuel Glaser Assoc. also designed the JFK building (with The Architects Cooperative) and the Government Center Garage (with Kallman-McKinnell)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

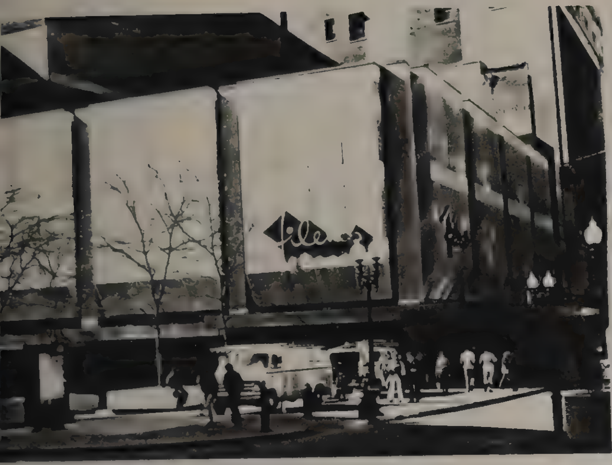
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 384 Washington St. COR. Franklin

NAME Filenes (modern addition)
present original



MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1972-3 Building permit 3/20/1972
source

ARCHITECT Sumner Schein (permit)
source

BUILDER Vappi & Co. Inc. (permit)
source

OWNER Wm. Filene's Sons Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 1/3*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] addition to department store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4 X 4 bay modern addition to Filenes Department Store. Polished granite used for bay division piers and storefront sheathing, with rest of building in cast concrete. Overhang to shelter pedestrians. No windows except at storefront level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA not listed on map sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Filenes complex of four attached buildings covering entire block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Harmonizes with the streetscape.

For information on Filenes, see form for 426 Washington St.

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

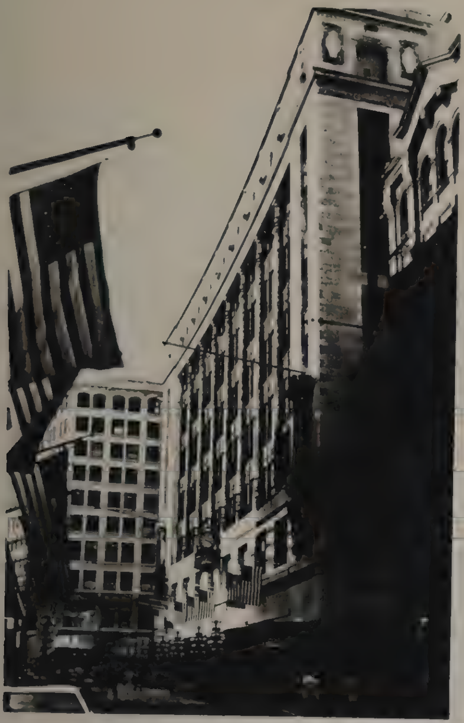
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 426 Washington St.*COR. Hawley St. Summer St (#2-24)

NAME Filenes Department Store (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1911-2 Building permit 9/14/1911
source

ARCHITECT D.H. Burnham & Co. (Chicago, Ill)
source (permit)

BUILDER Wells Brothers Co. of N.Y.
source (Architectural Club Yearbook) ⑤

OWNER Wm. Filene & Sons/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS $5\,{}^{2}/_{4}$, $9\,{}^{4}/_{5}$ ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] department store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ (Other) brick & terra cotta] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Monumental Beaux Arts commercial building with terra cotta facade extending 7 bays on Washington, 10 on Summer & 1 on Hawley (with additional 6 brick bays on Hawley) Modernized storefront. Light gray terra cott imitating granite used at level 2 and at corner bays, which have semicircular pediments above 3 supported on exaggerated console brackets & flanked by cartouches. Olive green terra cotta imitates metal in center bay at levels 3-7. Five-story t.c. ½ columns .Elaborate top story with oxeye windows festooning.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (1st fl.modernized & marquees removed)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 44,880 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located at major intersection of Summer & Washington Streets in the heart of the retail shopping area. (Pedestrian mall & new benches, lighting etc. along both streets.) The 1912 bldg. covers over 1 acre and the Filenes complex of 4 building covers entir block *see also forms for 384 Washington--[modern addition], 39 Franklin & 81-83 Hawley.)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Filenes Building is significant as one of the city's best examples of early 20th century Beaux Arts commercial architecture, as the last major work of the nationally famous architect Daniel H. Burnham,[1] as one of a series of five major department stores through out the world designed by Burnham,[1] and as the home since its construction of one of Boston's oldest and largest department stores.

PF (June, 1980) NRI

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) wi

The building was considered "modern" in its day because of the use of a grid system which expressed the structure, allowed for maximum light and a and "indicate[d] frankly the nature of the work for which it has been buil The architect used the sharp contrast between the gray and olive-green te cotta to emphasize the space alloted to windows and light. To this "moder framework the architect added a richness of traditional Beaux Arts classi detailing, which has survived intact except at the storefront level.

The building was constructed for William Filene & Sons, a clothing com which was established in Salem, Mass. in 1856 and opened its Boston store 10 Winter Street in 1881.(3) The store grew steadily, absorbing the R.H. Wh Co. department store in 1929 and becoming part of Federated Dept. Stores

According to the Brickbuilder, the 1911 store had a novel interior lay involving "specialty shops designed after the manner of Parisian booths" than aisles.The store was at that time a co-operative with a profit-shari membership of 2,000 employees. The bldg had roof recreation fields, an assembly ha hospital, library, baths and mens smoking room.(2)

Architect Daniel Hudson Burnham (1846-1912) is known as the designer (John Root) of buildings such as the Rookery, Montauk , Reliance & Monadno in Chicago and the Fuller ("Flatiron")Bldg. in New York,** all pioneering w in the development of the technology or the aesthetic of the new "tall of buildings." Burnham was also one of the promoters of the 1893 World's (cont. be

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

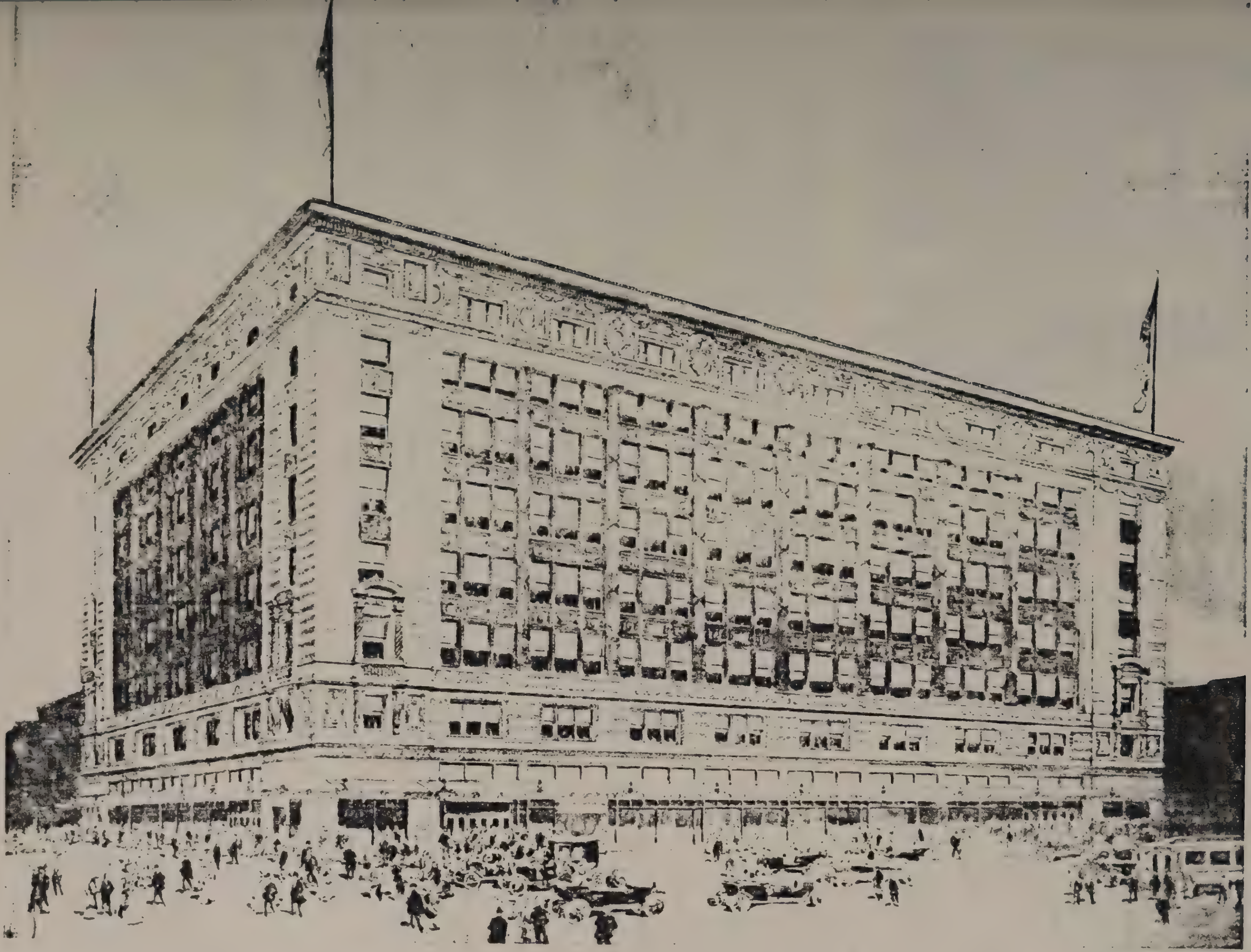
Recommended for individual listing on the National Register.
Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Significance (cont) Columbian Exposition in Chicago and is considered one the earliest City Planning experts.

** constructed after Roots in 1891.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Douglass S. Tucci, Built in Boston: City and Suburb, (Boston, 1978) p.
2. Brickbuilder, Sept. 1912, p. 247-250 (discussion, ext. illus. and plans
3. 1931 Boston City Directory
4. Boston Tercentenary Committee, Fifty Years of Boston (1932) p. 190-191.
5. Architectural Club Yearbook, 1911 (p. 229) and 1912 (no page #) (ext. i



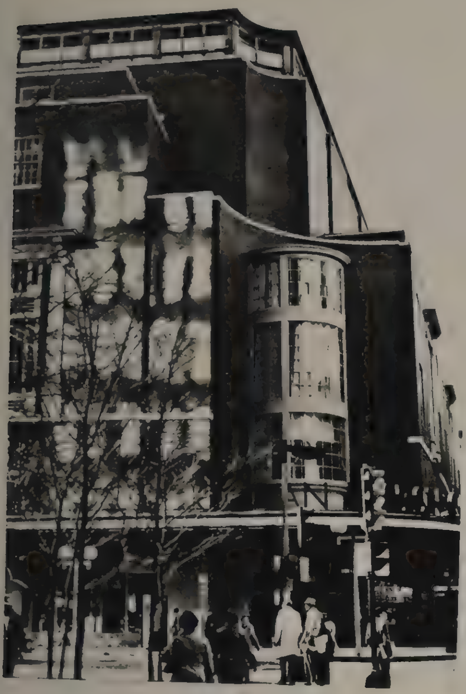
384-426
Washington St.

ORIGINAL SKETCH. STORE PREMISES, WILLIAM FILENE'S SONS COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

D. H. Burnham & Co., Architects

Architectual Club Yearbook
1912

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 432-472 Washington St. COR. Chauncy, Summer & Avon Streets

NAME Jordan Marsh (same)
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE Part A: 1948 (permit 1/5/1948)
Part B: 1975-8 (permit 12/4/1975)
source

ARCHITECT Part A: Perry,Shaw & Hepburn (permit)
Part B: Sumner Schein (permit)
source

BUILDER Part A: Thompson,Starrett Co (permit)
source

OWNER Part A: Jordan Marsh
Part B: Allied Stores/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 2/2*.80 (part A)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] department store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) Part A: 7
Part B: 2 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern brick commercial building in two sections. Part A, at Summer & Chauncy, is 7 stories and has classical accents such as the entablatures over the 3-story windows at upper levels. Part B is a 2-story ultra-modern section at Summer and Washington.
2nd floor is windowless brick expanse broken by brick recessed bands.
The main entrance at Washington & Summer is recessed & set off by corbeling

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA not listed on map. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Covers entire city block.
Prominent corner site at the heart of "Downtown Crossing"

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The present Jordan Marsh store consists of two principal buildings, neither of which is a good example of contemporary design. The newest section in particular is out of scale with the Washington streetscape and makes no effort to relate to its urban setting. This part of Jordan's replaced several fine 19th century buildings including the main store designed by S.J.F. Thayer in 1880 & demolished in 1976. The Jordan Annex buildings were demolished in 1979 to

PF(June,1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

make way for the proposed "Lafayette Place" shopping mall.

Jordan Marsh is sometimes credited with being the first "departmentali store in America, although this distinction is also claimed by others including A.T. Stewart and Macy's in New York and Houghton & Dutton in Boston.[1] The company was founded as a wholesale house in 1851 and began retail selling in 1861. C.F. Hovey merged with Jordan's in 1925.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Tercentenary Committee, Fifty Years of Boston (1932)
2. Boston Sunday Globe, 4/20/1975, 5/18/1975 (real estate section)
3. Boston Globe, 1/22/1976, 1/24/1976 (on suit to stop demolition)
4. Boston Globe 1/1/1941, p. 22 (history of the store) (store
5. Boston Evening Transcript, 1/2/1926, magazine section p. 1 (histor

432-472 Washington St.

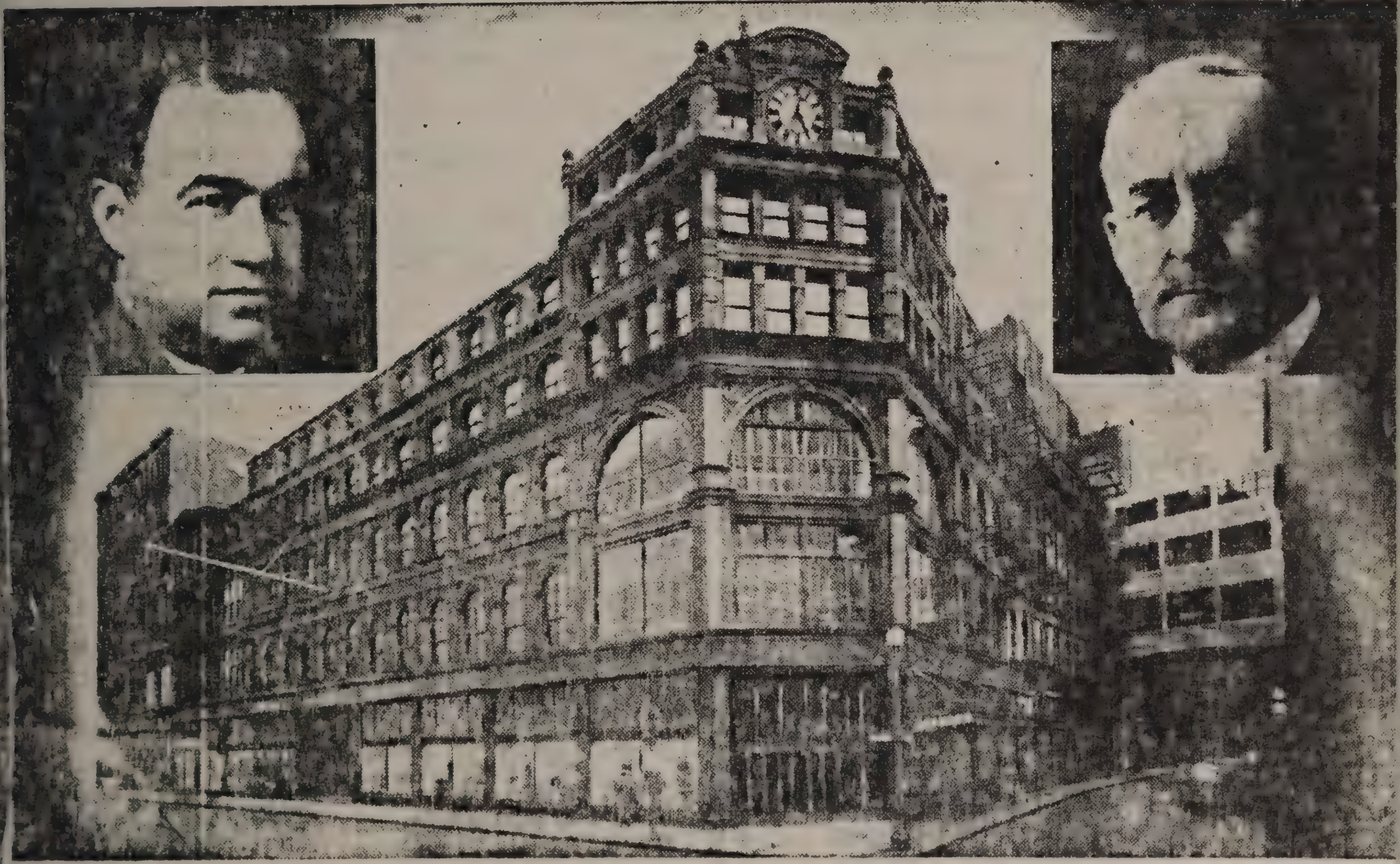
Jordan Marsh buildings
demolished to make way
for present structure.

U.S. Mass. Boston. Commercial buildings.

demolished

Jan. 1, 1941

Jordan Marsh Company



Edward R. Mitton, President of Jordan Marsh Company

George W. Mitton, Chairman, Board of Directors, Jordan Marsh Compa

Main Store Building of Jordan Marsh Company, showing 3-story bridge on the right over Avon st., connecting the Main Store with the Annex.

form filed under "One Boston Place"

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form ~~Form No.~~ ___ Area ___

ADDRESS 197-235 Washington COR. 10-22 Court

NAME The Boston Company Building
present original

MAP No. 25N | 13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1968
source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS ___

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ___ plus ___

OOF ___ cupola ___ dormers ___

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION ___

XTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ___

ONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA ___ sq. feet

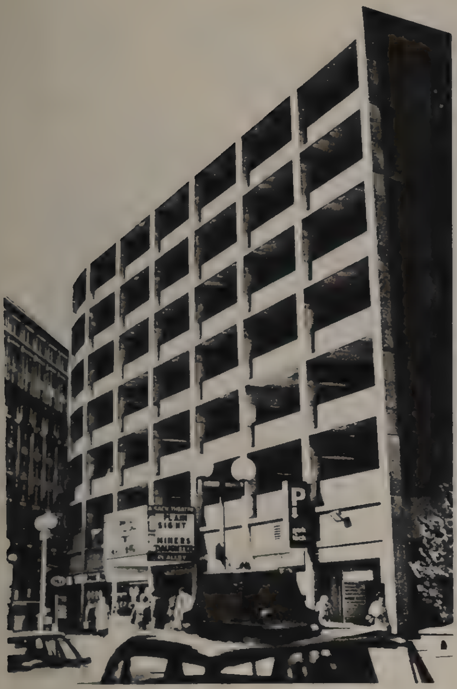
OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ___

Form filed under
"One Boston Place"

(Map)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 227-275 Washington St. COR. ___

NAME Coffman's Washington St. Garage (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1966 (Permit)
source

ARCHITECT Enco Associates (Permit)
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER Washington St. Realty Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 $^1/5$*,15 $^1/1$·80

ouble row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] parking garage with stores, coffee shop & theatre on ground floor.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 14-bay cast concrete "ramp" parking garage which follows the curve of Washington St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 17,167 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Follows curve of street

Historical Note:

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The design of this garage allows "Pie Alley" to remain as a public thoughfare between Washington and Court Square. Originally called William's Court in the 1700's, the origin of the name Pie Alley is uncertain. One school of thought is that it was named for the numerous coffee shops in the alley where one could order coffee and pie. Another is that it was named for the printers and typesetters who patronized the Bell in Hand

YB(June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

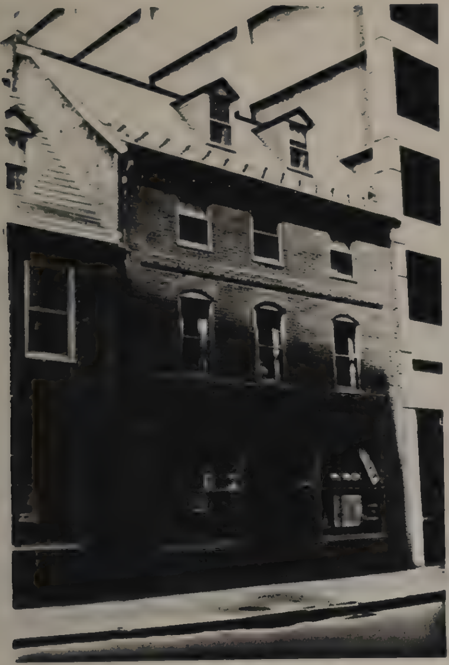
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Tavern (founded in 1792), who would scatter the loose type known as '
in the alley on their way to the tavern.]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 277-279 Washington St. COR.____

NAME Samuel Narcus Stationer/Andrew Cunningham House
present / original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov.Ctr.

DATE c. 1722-28 publication[1]
facade reconstructed: mid-1970's

ARCHITECT____
source

BUILDER____
source

OWNER Andrew Cunningham/
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 1/4, 18 6/4·80

TYPE [✓ residential] [✓ single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½

ROOF gable across (or slight gambrel) cupola____ dormers 2 triangular pedimented

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red Flemish bond stone____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three bay Georgian Flemish bond brick dwelling house. First floor center door flanked by shop display windows. Second floor has three 6/6 windows with segmental arched brick relieving arches above. Third floor windows also 6/6, with splayed lintels. Brick stringcourses between stories. Black slate roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Present facade is a reconstruction of the original (except at level 1)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor____ LOT AREA 1635 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to Old Corner Bookstore

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Samuel Narcus Stationery Store is of interest as a careful 20th century reconstruction of an 18th century townhouse which stood on the site but by 1900 had been drastically altered. The building is also important because it forms a pair with another Georgian dwelling, the Old Corner Bookstore, and serves as a reminder of the appearance of the city during the pre-Revolutionary War period.

PF/YB (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The dwelling was erected for Boston-born Andrew Cunningham, a glazier wh sons and grandson later lived here. The first known commercial use began about 1795, when John West established a shop on the ground floor. Mr. West was a publisher, bookseller and stationer who published the second Boston Directory in 1796. By 1818 the ground floor had divided into two shops. In the 1850's the firm of Jenks, Hickling and Swan occupied the building and offered a catalogue of "Standard School Books for through the United States." In the 1900's, various businesses were located including a men's clothing store, shoe shop and lunch room.

The exterior of the building was altered over the years, until by the 20th century most of the original facade had been totally modernized. In the mid-1970's, the exterior was reconstructed by Historic Boston, Inc. usi photographic and other evidence. The building now houses the Samuel Narcus Stationer, a company founded in 1912.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

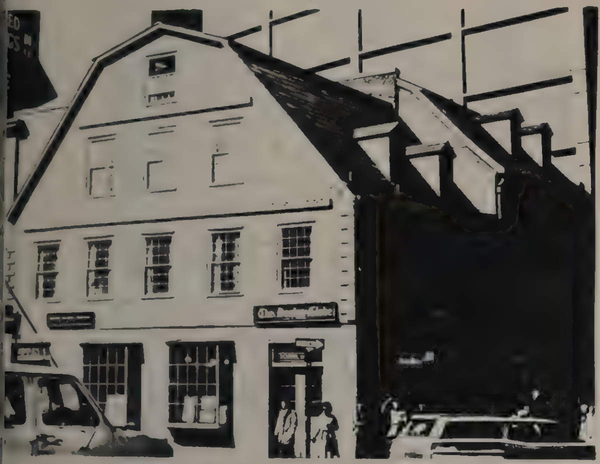
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Frager, Anna E. A Neighborhood Stationer, (Monroe Stationers & Printers, 1976) Copy in BLC files.
Date of the house was established by maps (it does not appear on the Bonner map of 1722 but does appear on the Burgis map of 1728) and by Cunningham family records and deeds, which show that Cunningham purchased the property in 1727 with a house thereon.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.

ADDRESS 281-283 Washington St. COR. 1-11 School St.

NAME Old Corner Bookstore/ Thomas Crease-residence
present / original



MAP No. 25N-13E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1711 footnote #1
(also 1833 part on School St.)
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Thomas Crease /
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 3/2 * 2/4, 25 6/5, 30 3/3-80

TYPE [✓ residential] [✓ single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus 1/2 (also an attic story) window

ROOF gambrel cupola ----- dormers 2

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 18th Century gambrel roofed residence. Wash. St. facade, 3 bays. 1st fl., center door between 2 sm. paned bay wnds. 2nd fl., 3 sash wnds. 2 dormers in roof. School St facade, gable end. 1st fl., 2 sm. paned bay wnds. flanked by 2 end doors, 2nd fl. 1/2 5 sash wnds., 3rd fl.(½ story) 3 sash wnds., attic story, 1 sash wnd. Adjoining bldg. on School Steet three story, 7 bays. Quoins frame corners of bldg. Brick stringcourses between stories.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st fl. alterations

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 4868 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Site includes two buildings, the 1711 gambrel-roofed structure and an 1833 section along School St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Old Corner Bookstore is significant as one of only three 18th century houses remaining in the Boston Central Business District and as a rare example of an 18th century gambrel-roofed brick residence. During the mid-19th century, the famous dwelling was the home of Ticknor & Fields, the most notable publishing house in America. (1) The bldg was erected as a residence shortly after the Great Fire of Oct. 2, 1711 by Thomas Crease, an apothecary who had a shop on the first floor and living quarters on the upper floors. Numerous people owned the building up to 1828, when Timothy Carter leased and remodeled it for a print shop and book store under the name of Carter and Hendee. Mr. Carter built the adjoining building at 3 School Street to house his firm's printing press.

YB (June 1980) NRT

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural ☒
The Arts ☒
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/ development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/ settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/ invention ___
Social/ humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In 1833 William D. Ticknor & Co., publisher and book seller, took over the buildi The firm's name was changed to Ticknor & Fields when James T. Fields became a partner It was under Mr. Fields leadership that the site became established as a literary land mark. "To insure that his firm got the best of manuscripts, Fields offered American authors royalities, some ranging as high as twenty percent. Instead of pirating the works of English authors, the general practice among American publishers since there was no international copyright protection, Fields either paid English authors a flat sum for their manuscripts or placed them on the same royalty basis as American author The firm published the works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph W. Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau, John G. Whittier , William Thackery and Charles Dickens, to name a few. "The leading men of letters gathered to with their dynamic publisher, James T. Fields, and with each other, or to browse amon the tables lined with the latest books by American and English authors." (2) It was h that Fields also published the North American Review and the Atlantic Monthly. From t 1860's to the turn of the century, various book sellers occupied the building. After 1903 various retail stores occupied the store, with the last being a pizza shop. Historic Boston Inc. was founded to save the threatened building from Urban Renewal. Historic Boston purchased the building and restored it to its 1828 appearance. It is now the in-town office of the Boston Globe. This building is on land that was owned William and Anne Hutchinson in the 1630's.

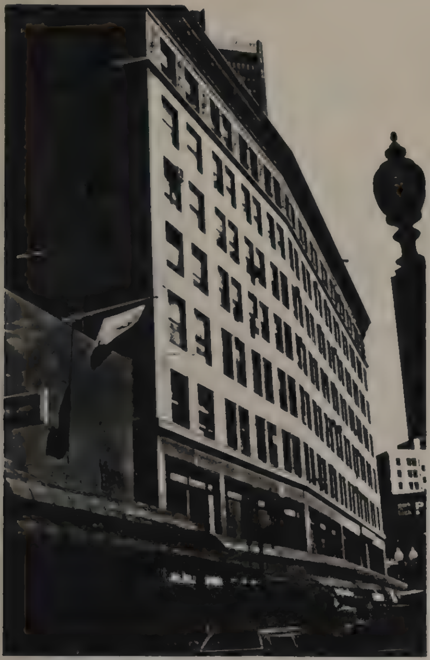
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The Old Corner Bookstore is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form.
2. Boston Globe. The Old Corner Book Store, undated brochure.
3. Kings. How To See Boston, 1895. p.123-125 photo and text
4. Weston, George F. Boston Ways, Beacon Hill Press, 1957. p. 98-101 text and photos
5. Early engraving, SPNEA engraving file (Washington St.)
6. A Century of Bookselling, 1828-1928 (privately printed)(1928) copy at SPNEA
7. Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff "A History of the Old Building...." (Boston, Damrell & Upham, 1898) Copy at SPNEA

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 315-343 Washington COR. Ordway Place
Harvard Place

NAME Province Building / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E & 13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1922 Bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Wendall & Rand "
source

BUILDER Olympia Construction Co. "
source

OWNER 315-333: Olympia Constr. Co.
335-343: Ellen Furlong
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS $32^{1}/4$, *$32^{2}/2$, $25^{1}/1$-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Stores & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eight plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum. bronze

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 1920s Commercial style structure of 25 bays retaining original bronze 2nd Renaissance Revival style major entry. 2nd level features large windows with classically ornamented cast iron mullions. Belt course over 2nd level with Vitruvian Scroll. Levels 3-7 punctuated with unornamented rectangular windows. Projecting belt course over 7th level. 8th level features elaborate cast stone high relief panels with floral scrolls between windows. Heavy classical modillioned cornice of stone.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 27,381 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Goes through to Province Street via later addition

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although not a distinctive example of its type, structure maintains continuity of streetscape via its scale & massing. Is largest structure on west side of Washington St. between Harvard Place & Bromfield St. All of the 1st floor store fronts have been structurally altered, but special note should be taken of the main doorway into the building proper which is a very handsome & elaborate bronze door frame executed in 2nd Renaissance Revival style.

+ YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

According to a building permit filed in July of 1922, the structure was originally only to cover from 315-333 Washington Street, the owner & builder being the Olympia Construction Co. In October, 1922, a permit was filed to include 335-343 Washington St., owned by Ellen Furlong. Part of the permit reads, "Add to above building (refe to #315-333) on recently acquired land. New building to be of the same construction finish as the above building of which it will form a part."[3].

It is called the Province Building because it stands on the lawn of the former Provi House. The Province House was built in 1679 by a wealthy merchant, Peter Sargeant, was acquired in 1716 to be the residence for the royal governor. Having been occupie 10 successive governors, after the Revolution it was re-named the Government House used by the State of Mass. until 1811. It was destroyed by fire in 1864. "Portions the walls have been built into existing structures."[1].

The 1930 city directory lists the majority of offices as being occupied by jewelry firms, lawyers & real estate agents.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

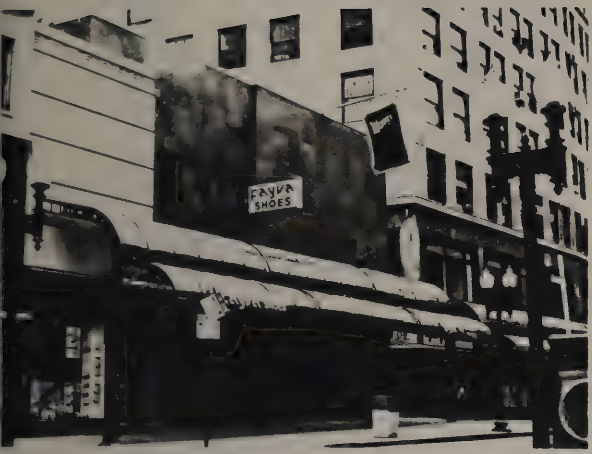
1. Weston, George F., Boston Ways, 1958, pp. 62-3, illus.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, floor plans.
3. Building Dept. Records.

Cross Reference 11-21 Bromfield

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.

ADDRESS 351-363 Washington St. COR. Ordway Place

NAME ____________ present ____________ original



MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1928 bldg. permit source

ARCHITECT S. Firestone bldg. permit source
address: 59-61 South St.
Rochester, N.Y.

BUILDER ____________ source

OWNER Charles W. Rowell / original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 32 1/5, 32 1/6, *30 3/6.-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] retail

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/[✓ alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Three bays. Modern glass window replacement on right, with upper right facade over windows having red aluminum sheathing. Left side and middle bays show mid-1940's alteration with curved polished red granite storefront with cast stone facade above having Greek key motif at cornice level in left bay, and polished red granite faceng in upper middle bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] modern window replacement, aluminum sheathing

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____________ LOT AREA 10,177 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-Shaped structure goes through to Province Court.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Heavily altered building which no longer contributes to the street scape.

The 1930 Boston City Directory shows the 1928 building as being occupied by the Beverly Studios, photographers and the Neisner Brothers Department store. Building permit records show the building was altered in 1945-48. A portion of this alteration remains on the left and upper middle portion of the facade. It was at this time that

YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Neisner Brothers occupied the entire structure and probably at which time 11-21 Bromfield Street was built, whose facade is similar to the 1948 facade of 351-363 Washington Street. These two buildings were connected forming an "L" shaped retail selling floor with an entrance on both Bromfield and Washington Street.

Neisner Department store was similar to Woolworths and remained in business till the early 1970's. Today the buildings do not connect and 351-363 Washington h two retail stores.

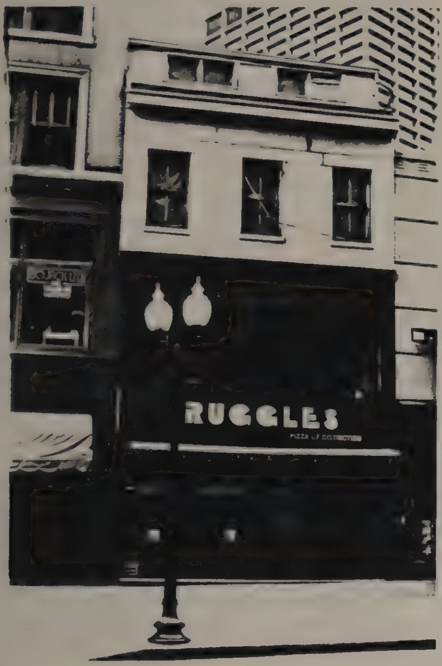
There is no information available on the architect, S. Firestone.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 365 Washington St. COR.

NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1840-50 estimate
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER unknown
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 32 2/1, *30 2/1-80

le. row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus 1/2

ROOF pitched cupola ____ dormers one

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay Boston Granite style structure. Modern store front. At 2nd level, late 19th c. cast iron framing of three large windows , classically ornamented, with 12 lights each. 3rd level retains original granite treatment, & features double hung windows. Metal dormer extends width of attic story, containing 2 horizontally oriented windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] 1st & 2nd floors altered

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 1835 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____________

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as remnant of pre-1850s Boston Granite style structure, a type of building characterizing Boston from c.1830s-1870s.

In this building can clearly be seen three separate phases of its life. The 3rd floor & attic story are all that remain of the original facade. The 2nd floor features a turn-of-the-century cast iron store front which most likely included the first floor. The storefront has been more recently modernized.

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

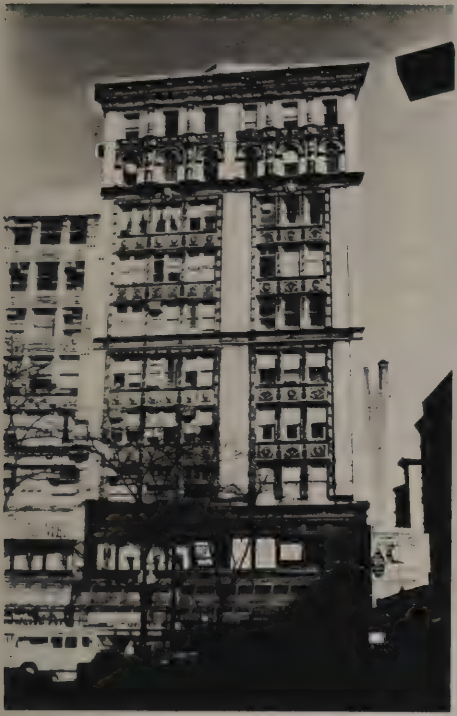
An 1855 advertisement shows the building as being occupied by a piano store, "Piano Forte, Hews Patent American Action."[1] A 1904 photo shows the occupants as being DeWolf Fiske & Co. and the Archway Book Store.[2] The City of Boston Directory for 1 records the Washington Jewelry Co. and Paul H. Siegel, Lawyer, as occupants. Today, the building is occupied by a pizza restaurant.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Jones, A.D. American Portrait Gallery, vol. 3, 1855.
2. SPNEA Photo Collection, "Washington St.," 1904 photo.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 371-379 Washington St. COR. 2-10 Bromfield St.

NAME Jewelers Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE Part A:1897-8 Part B:1902-4 (permit 12/7/1897) (Bldg.Dept. records)
source

ARCHITECT Part A: Winslow & Wetherell (permit) Part B: Arthur H. Bowditch (Bldg. Dept. records)
source

BUILDER Part A: Geo.A.Fuller Co (permit)
source

OWNER Samuel Wells & Richard H.Dana,Trus./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 2/3.13 2/3*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] jewelers offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Beaux Arts early skyscraper w/ yellow terra cotta detailing. Altered storefront, (now has black marble Art Deco center entrance.) Original cast iron piers & lintel at 2. Shaft (levels 3-8) on Wash. facade divided into 2 principal bays, each with tri-partite fenestration. Free classical detailing concentrated around windows. Banding above 5 and 8, the latter w/ large cartouches over each bay. 9th fl. arcade with Corinthian half-columns between windows. Heavy leafy modillion copper cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront & cornice alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor needs cleaning LOT AREA 5520 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site across from Wm. Filene Park

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Jewelers Building is significant as an example of robust terra cotta detailing in the free classical style used to ornament a largely intact early skyscraper, as a work by the noted Boston firm of Winslow & Wetherell, and as a building traditionally considered "the jewelry center of Boston and New England."

The building was erected in two stages because of difficulties with the leases on the second parcel. Half of the building, a 30' wide--

NRD/C (PF ,June,1980)

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	X	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

section at the corner of Washington and Bromfield, was erected in 1897-8, The framing system, corridors, restrooms, elevators, etc. were planned to accomodate the addition as well.The facade was designed so that it could be easily duplicated. The second, 27' wide, section was completed in 1904 by architect Arthur Bowditch.

The original architects, Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and George H. Wetherell (1854-1930) formed their partnership after the death of N.J.Brad in whose office they trained. Between 1888 and 1901, when Wetherell left t firm, they designed many downtown commercial buildings including the Proct Building, Shreve, Crump & Low's store on Tremont St., and the Walker, Stei and Hotel Touraine buildings in the theatre area.

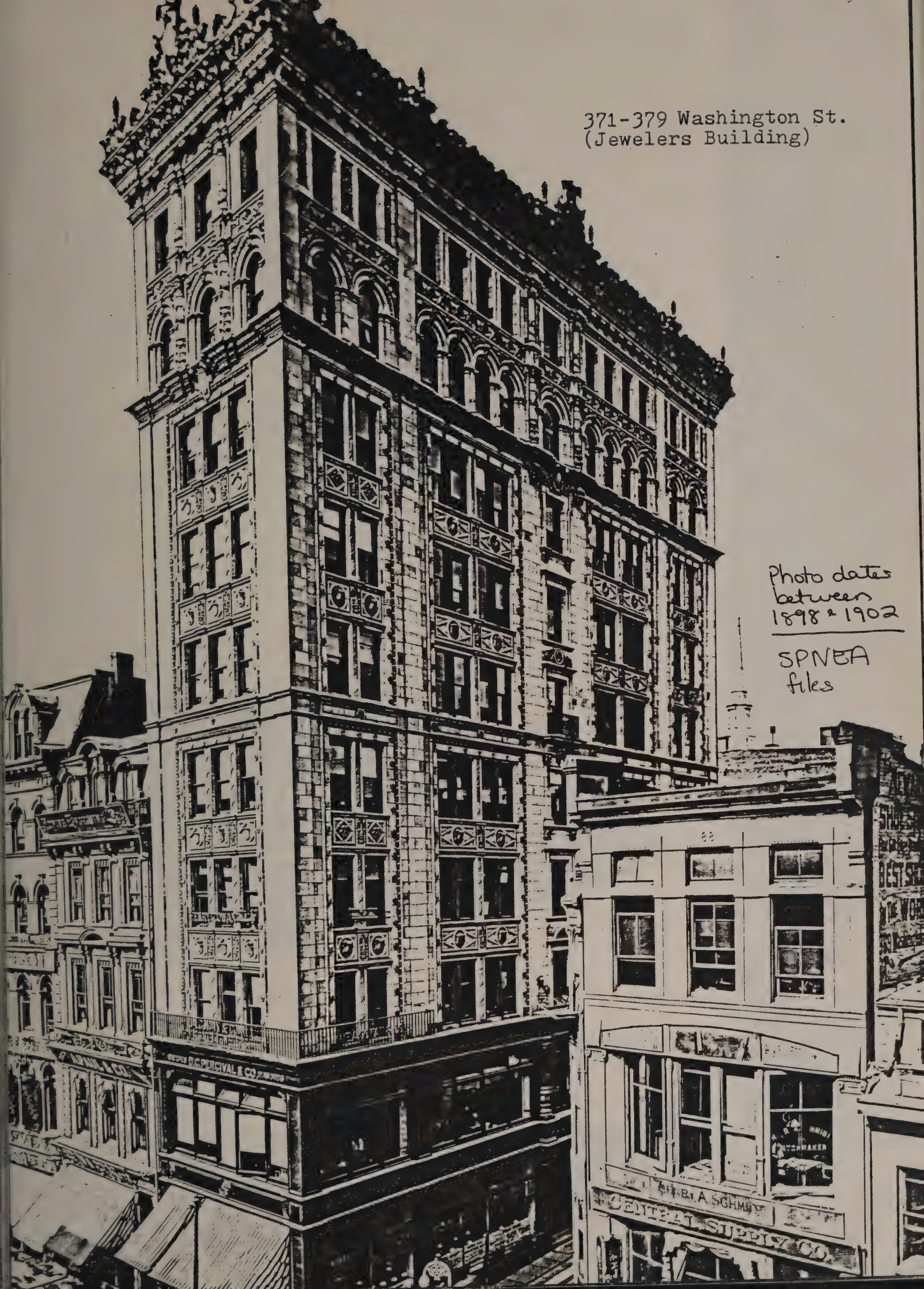
According to an undated real estate promotional brochure in the Bostoni Society's Rice-Mank collection, the Jewelers Building was "known in the jewelry trade throughout the country as the Boston address of many of the leading jewelers."[1] The building continues to be occupied by jewelry compan

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection. Undated brochure of Minot,Willi & Bangs, Inc. Building Managers of the Jewelers Bldg. Includes photo & f p
2. Bostonian Society photo dated 1898.(Oversize box #14)
3. SPNEA, several excellent photos dated 1898 and 1904.
4. The Brickbuilder, vol. 6, April, 1897 (pl. 33-36, elevation) and Nov.,18 (p. 284-285, exterior photos) Says terra cotta was manuf. by the Terra Cotta C


D.C. PERCIVAL & CO.
B. A. SCHMID
WATCHMAKER
CENTRAL SUPPLY CO.

371-379 Washington St.
(Jewelers Building)

Photo dates between 1898 & 1902

SPNEA files

371-379 Washington

Jewelers Building

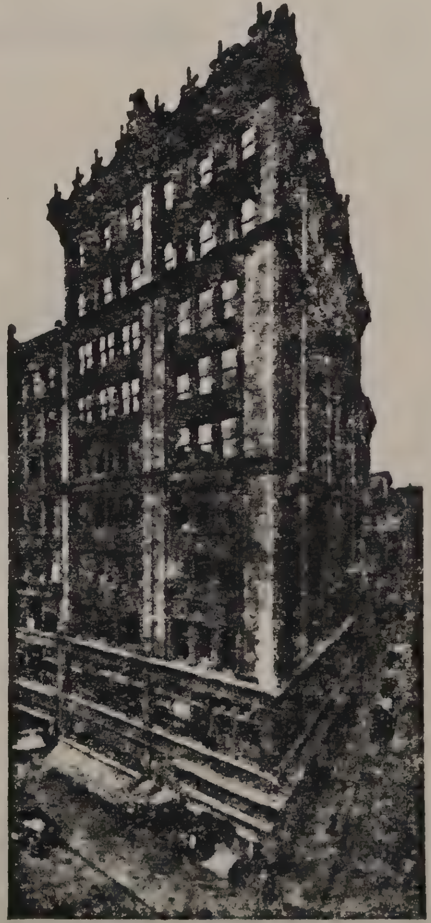
A TEN-STORY building located on the corner of Washington and Bromfield Streets.

The building is occupied almost entirely by the jewelry trade. It occupies a prominent corner on Boston's best-known thoroughfare, and is convenient to the retail shopping district and to many of the city's largest department stores.

The Jewelers Building at 373 Washington Street is known in the jewelry trade throughout the country as the Boston address of many of the leading jewelers. It rarely happens that rooms are available for rental. If you are interested in obtaining quarters in this busy building, it will be necessary to confer with the Superintendent or the Agents well in advance.

WILLIAMS & BANGS
Building Managers
18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Lafayette 5294

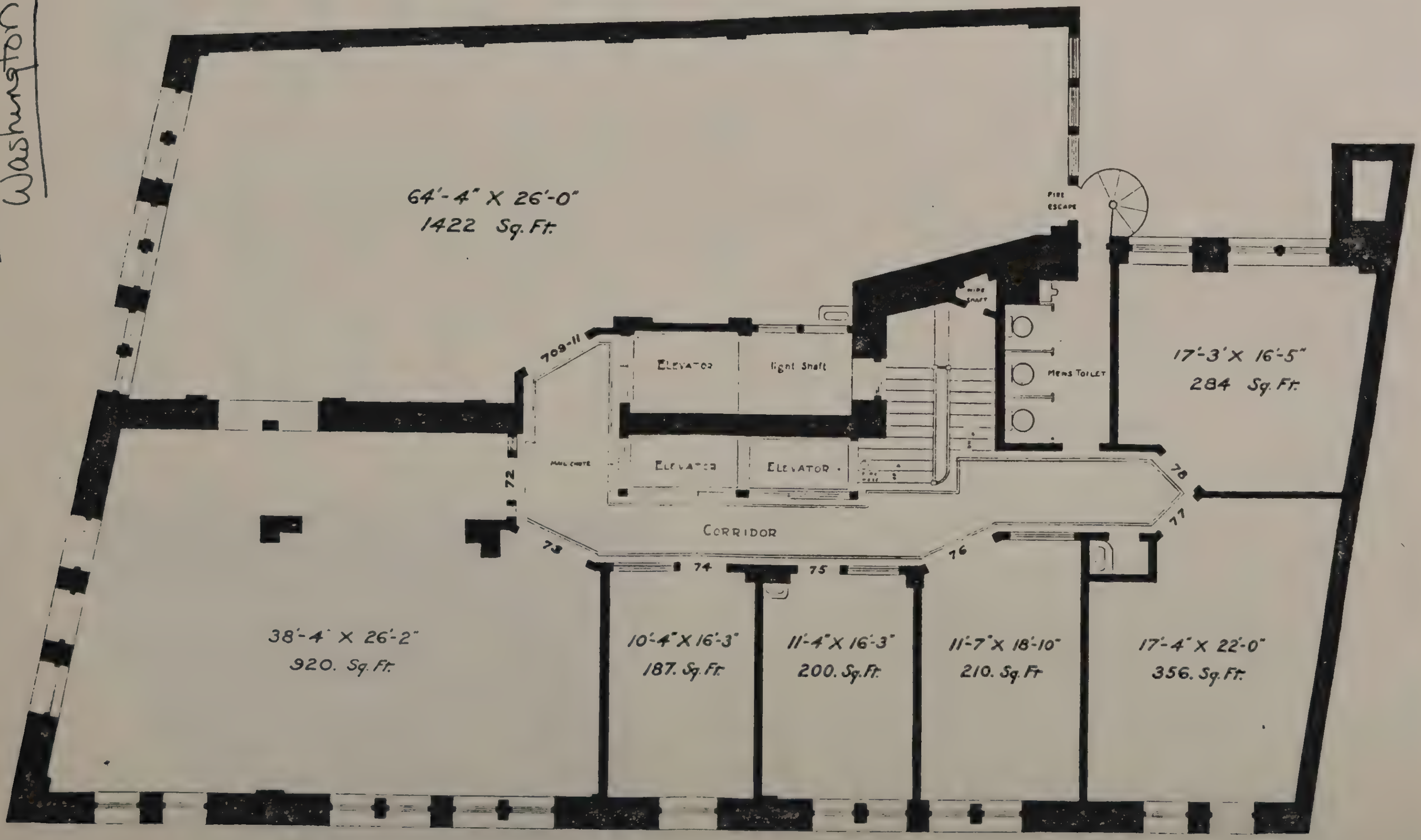
E-138



JEWELERS BUILDING
373 Washington Street, Boston

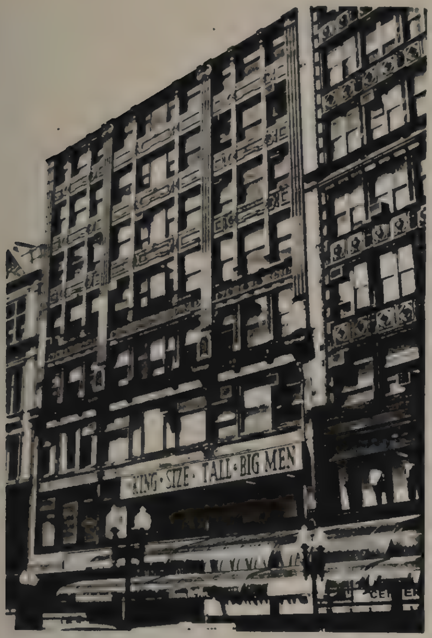
Minot, Williams & Bangs
Incorporated
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston

371-379
Washington St.


64'-4" X 26'-0"
1422 Sq. Ft.
Fire Escape
709-11
Elevator
Light Shaft
Wire Shaft
Mens Toilet
17'-3' X 16'-5"
284 Sq. Ft.
Mail Chute
72
Elevator
Elevator
Corridor
73
74
75
76
77
78
38'-4" X 26'-2"
920. Sq. Ft.
10'-4" X 16'-3"
187. Sq. Ft.
11'-4" X 16'-3"
200. Sq. Ft.
11'-7" X 18'-10"
210. Sq. Ft.
17'-4" X 22'-0"
356. Sq. Ft.

Typical Floor Plan
JEWELERS BUILDING
373 Washington Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 381-387 Washington St. (also 12-16 Bromfield) COR. ____

NAME Washington Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1903 Building permit 11/10/1903
source

ARCHITECT Bowditch & Stratton (permit)
source

BUILDER Thompson Starrett (permit)
source

OWNER Washington Bldg. Trust /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 1/2, 13 2/4*·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial (stores and offices)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ (Other) brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Gray terra cotta pier and spandral commercial building with Beaux Arts detailing. Modernized storefront. Levels 2 & 3 separated from the more decorative upper stories by a dentil cornice. Levels 4-8 divided into 3 principal bays by reverse fluted Ionic-type pilasters. Spandral above 4 has building name above center bay and frieze of triglyphs & rosettes above side bays. Clustered colonettes used to divide principal bays into 3 parts. Yellow brick top spandral replaces orig.cornice & central pediment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(alterations, 1st fl. and cornice)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 12,460 sq. feet
(needs cleaning)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped building with primary facade on Washington St. and secondary facade at 12-18 Bromfield, with same decorative treatment. Not a corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Washington Building is a good example of early 20th century commercial architecture which contributes to the streetscape because of its compatible style, scale and materials. The senior partner in the firm of Bowditch & Stratton, Arthur H. Bowditch, was very active in downtown Boston in the early 20th century, and his surviving works include over a dozen large-scale commercial structures including the Old South Building, Hotel Essex, Paramount

PF(June,1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Theatre, Merchants Building (75-81 Summer St.) and the second section of the adjacent Jewelers Building, constructed at about the same time.

According to an undated promotional real estate brochure in the Bosto Society's Rice-Mank collection, the Washington Building was connected directly to the Jewelers Building on three floors and was occupied by ma members of the jewelry trade, as well as by other retail tenants.[1] Early tenants included Lauriat's bookstore, Collins & Fairbanks Co, the Lenox Jewelry Co., several tailors, a foreign bookshop, hair cutting salon, blue print company, and others.

The building was erected on the site of another building bearing the same name.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rental brochure, Minot, Williams & Bangs, building managers (undated) Includes ext. photo and floorplan. Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank collect
2. Good photograph of the building under construction, Bostonian Society, Washington St. file.
3. 1921 Boston City Directory, photo of Lauriat's storefront, p. 2324.

381-387 Washington St.

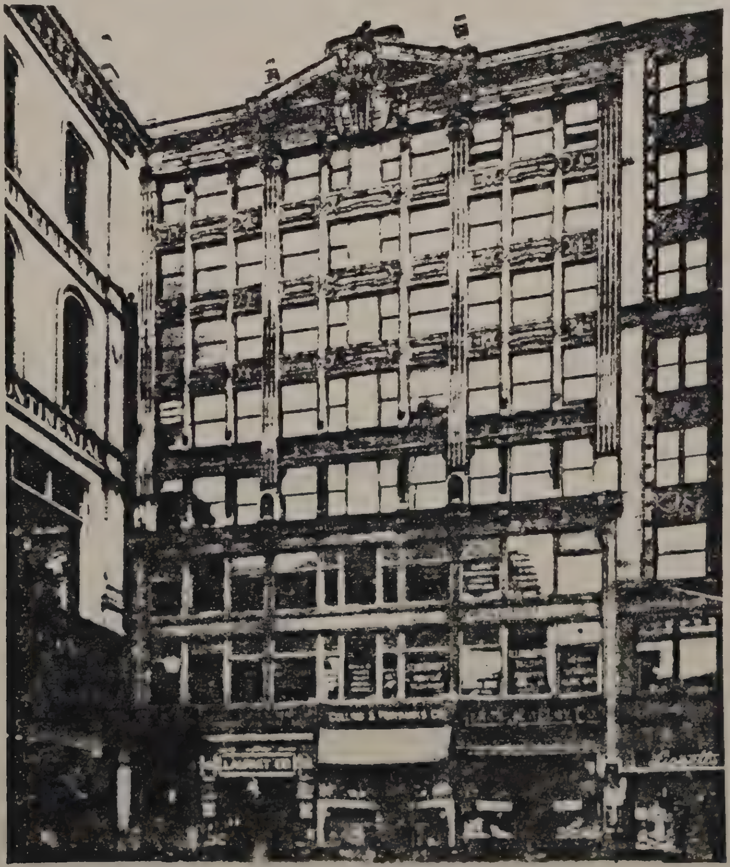
Washington Building

AN eight story building on Washington Street at the head of Franklin Street, and extending through to Bromfield Street. It adjoins the Jewelers Building (under the same management), and on the [illegible] floors there are direct connections between the two buildings. It is occupied largely by the jewelry trade and by many other concerns in retail lines.

There is a freight elevator and there are excellent shipping facilities enabling tenants to receive and ship goods at all times in large or small quantities.

If you are interested, ask the Superintendent on the premises to show you some of the offices [illegible] communicate with

WILLIAMS & BANGS
Building Managers
[illegible] Street, Boston
[illegible] Lafayette [illegible]

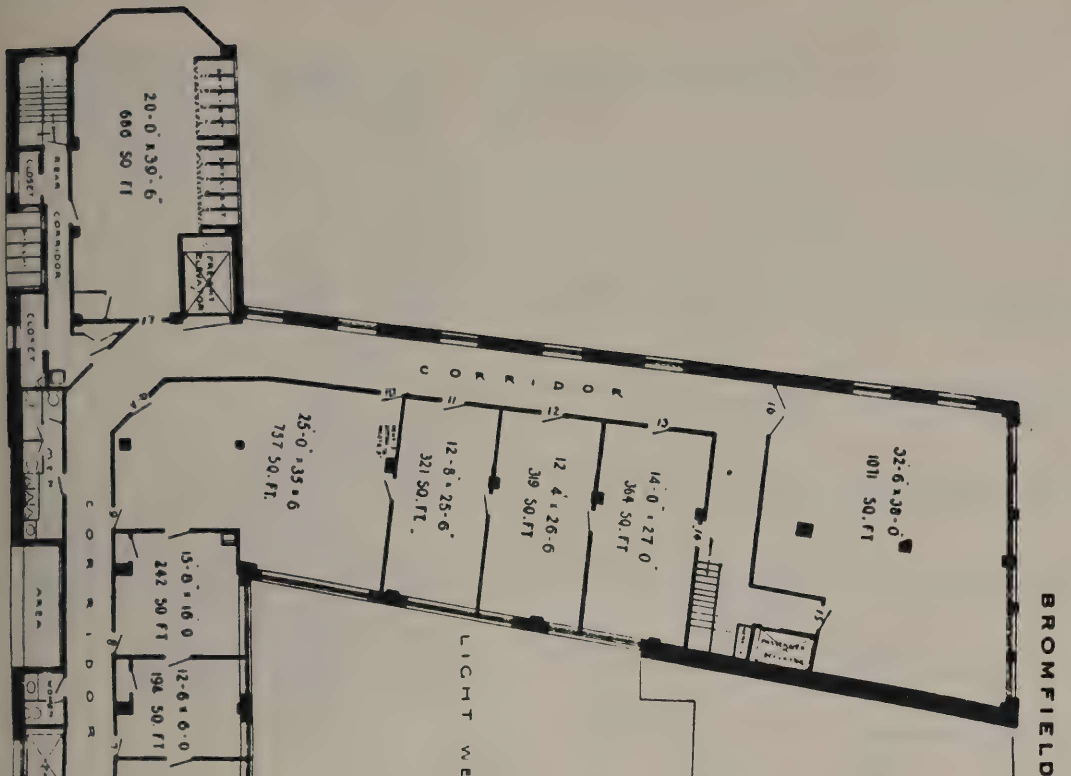


WASHINGTON BUILDING
[illegible]

Minot, Williams & Bangs
[illegible]

Building Managers

381-387 Washington


20-0 x 30-6
680 SQ FT
REAR CORRIDOR
CLOSET
CLOSET
FREIGHT ELEVATOR
CORRIDOR
25-0 x 35-6
737 SQ. FT.
12-8 x 25-6
321 SQ. FT.
12 4 x 26-6
319 SQ. FT
14-0 x 27-0
364 SQ. FT
32-6 x 38-0
1011 SQ. FT
MEN
AREA
WOMEN
CORRIDOR
15-0 x 16-0
242 SQ FT
12-6 x 6-0
194 SQ. FT
16-0 x 26-8
397 SQ FT.
LIGHT WELL
15-0 x 19-0
284 SQ. FT
19-0 x 59-6
1116 SQ FT
19-0 x 34-4
642 SQ. FT
28-0 x 30-4
832 SQ FT
BROMFIELD STREET
JEWELERS BUILDING
WASHINGTON STREET

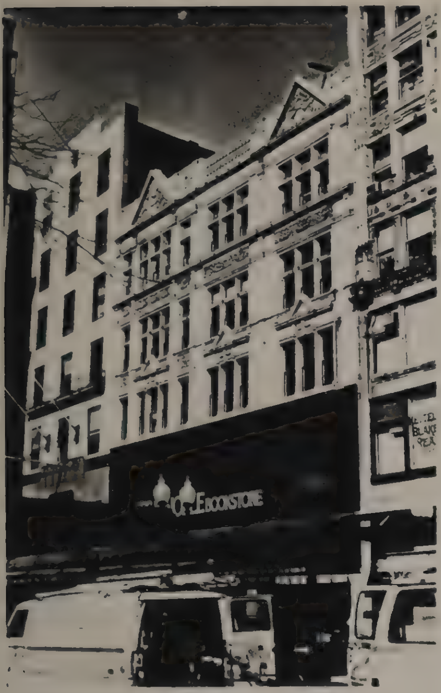
Typical Floor Plan

WASHINGTON BUILDING

387 Washington Street

Bostonian Society
Rice-Monk Collection

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 391-405 Washington St. COR. ____

NAME /Grant's/ Marlboro Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1880-81 Building permit 11/18/1880
source

ARCHITECT N.J. Bradlee & W.T. Winslow (permit)
source

BUILDER J.&.J. Whidden (permit)
source

OWNER Hemenway Estate/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 2/6*,13 2/5 .80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay classical commercial building. Levels 1-2 covered by later red square tiles. Slightly asymmetrical fenestration with three principal sections, each accented by pedimented windows at level 2 and festooned spandrals at 3. Building terminates with cornice & parapet featuring pediments with decorated tympanums over right & left sections and blind balustrade over center section.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor]- [✓ moderate] drastic modernized at level 1 & 2

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 14,335 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Marlboro Building is notable as an early and well-detailed example of its style which is important to the Washington streetscape and exemplifies the work of a leading Boston architectural firm.

N.J. Bradlee (1829-1888) was for many years one of the city's most respected and prolific architects. The Marlboro building is a late work by Bradlee and may reflect both the

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Talbots, manufacturers and retailers of fine clothing. Other early 20th c. tenants included Harwood Brothers, Charles May & Son and E. Howard Clock Co. W.T. Grants took over the building by 1930 and remodelled the storefron about 1949.

The building stands on the site of the Marlborough Hotel.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

emergence of a new classical aesthetic and the influence of Bradlee's younger colleag Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909), who formed a partnership with George Wethere after Bradlee's death in 1888 which was responsible for many classically-styled commercial buildings in the downtown area, including the Proctor Bld Jewelers Bldg., Shreve, Crump & Low (147 Tremont), Phillips Bldg. (118-122 Tremont) and Walker and Steinert Buildings in the theatre area. The Marlbor Building is stylistically advanced in its large proportion of window to wal surface, which conveyes a "curtain wall" effect anticipating 20th century developments. While the building utilizes a decorative vocabulary freelv dr from classical sources, it is clearly a commercial structure designed to mee the clients need for maximum window area and light rather than to evoke pa styles.

Among the early tenants was B.W. Currier & Co, clothiers, located here f 1882 to 1887. An early advertisement for Curriers called this "The Marlboro Clothing House, the largest store in America for the sale at retail of men's youth's, boy's and children's clothing as a specialty, we manufacture our o goods and sell them always at popular low prices."[1] Other 1880's tenants i ded Morrill Bros. & Co, jewelers, the American Watch Co, and Robbins, Apple watches. From the early 1900's to the 1920's, the building was occupied by (cont.abov

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Illustration, Bostonian Society Wash. St. file (undated) From Boston Handb
2. Excellent photos at SPNEA, several dates including 1904, one of Talbot's storefront.
3. Photo (detail of facade) BPL Print Dept. (Commercial Bldgs. #6, Misc. L-P)

391-405 Washington St.
(Marlboro Building)

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Hand
boo
Z
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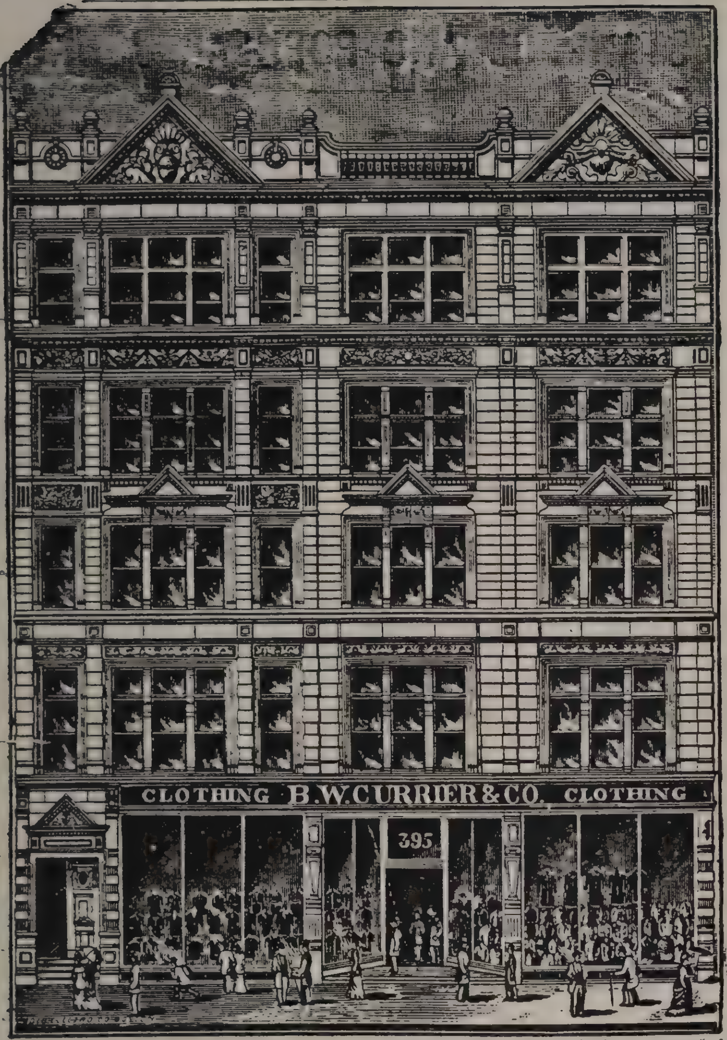


THE MARLBORO CLOTHING HOUSE,

395 Washington Street, Boston,

THE LARGEST STORE IN AMERICA FOR THE SALE AT RETAIL OF

Men's, Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Clothing as a Specialty.

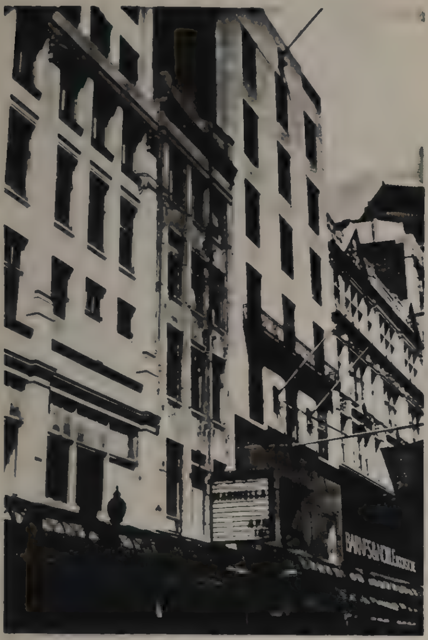
We manufacture our own goods, and sell them always at POPULAR LOW PRICES.

B. W. CURRIER & CO.

EV 319

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 407-411 Washington St. COR. ______

NAME ______ I.J. Fox Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1934 Building Permit 9/14/1934
source

ARCHITECT Elias Rothchild & Co, Inc.
Shepard & Stearns ~~Associates~~ Associates(permit)
source

BUILDER Hew Construction Co. (permit)
source

OWNER I.J.Fox Inc./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 2/1*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] retail store and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Moderne commercial building. Modernized storefront. Second fl. of black glass with large recessed center window set off by chamfer motif, with bronze Art Deco decorative panels along soffit & jambs. Above, 1930's letter"I.J.Fox"has been removed but pattern is still visible. Center window set off by bronze frame & flanked by 2 smaller windows with horizontal reverse cable fluting above. Bronze foxes on 3rd fl. flagpoles Art Deco iron balcony above 3.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront changes)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 3290 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The I.J.Fox Building is one of only a few downtown commercial buildings in the Art Deco style but is not a distinguished example of that style. The building is compatible with the streetscape because scale and materials are similar to surrounding structures. I.J.Fox furriers occupied the building from 1935 until recent years.

RD/C (PF,June,1980)

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

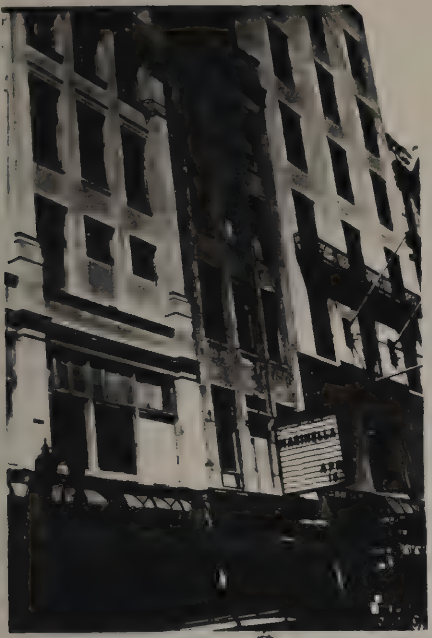
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 413-415 Washington St. COR.
Washington St.

NAME entrance, Orpheum Theatre/
present / original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1903 Building permit 3/5/1903
source

ARCHITECT E.W. Boyden (permit)
source

BUILDER F.W. Powers (permit)
source

OWNER Catherine Harding Estate /
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 3/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ pressed metal, painted]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay early 20th century pier and spandral Commercial Style building with theatre vestibule and entrance at ground level. Recessed vestibule features marble pilasters separating 3 mirrors per side Adamesque shallow relief ceiling pattern and wooden doors with stained glass tympanums. Above, levels 2-5 are virtually identical in fenestration and feature rising piers & recessed spandral panels. Dentil cornice & parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs painting LOT AREA 3970 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS One of three entrances to the Orpheum Theatre, which is located in the center of the block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The pressed metal Commercial Style exterior of 413-415 Washington complements the neighboring building at 417-425 Washington Street and is compatible in scale, style and fenestration pattern with other buildings along this block of Washington Street. The building is in need of cosmetic refurbishing.

The Washington Street entrance to the Orpheum Theatre, which occupies the ground floor of the building, is adorned with flat

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Adamesque motifs which appear to be the work of the nationally-recogn
theatre architect Thomas Lamb, who was hired by Marcus Loew in 1915-1
to remodel the theatre interior. The entrance is finely detailed and
remarkably intact, although in need of cosmetic refurbishing. Thomas
Lamb (1871-1942) was born in Scotland and practiced in New York City.
attained national prominence for his many large theatres including th
Savoy and Keith-Boston in Boston and the Madison Square Garden and
Capitol Theatres in New York City.

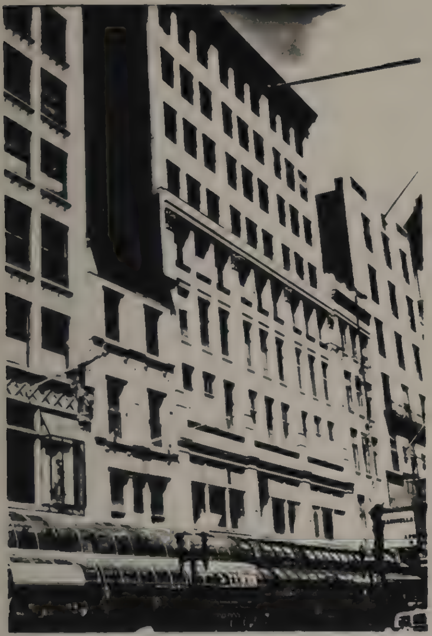
For further information on the Orpheum Theatre, see form for 6½ Hamilton Place.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 417-425 Washington St. COR.

NAME ________ / Gilchrists Dept.Store
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE -orig. bldg: 1899 (Bldg.permit 6/30/1899)
-top 4 floors: 1924 (Alt.permit 3/1/1924)
source

ARCHITECT -orig.bldg: R. Clipston Sturgis(permit
-alterations:office of R.Clipston Sturgis(permit)
source

BUILDER -orig.bldg:not listed on permit
-alterations: L.P.Soule
source

OWNER H.S.Greene & Geo.Wigglesworth/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 3/2*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 (originally 5) plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pier & spandral commercial building with classical accents. Modernized storefront. Upper floors organized into 3 bays of 3 windows each Doric pilasters at level 2 and fluted Corinthian pilasters at 3-5: Entablature above 5, followed by 4 floors with similar fenestration but plain pilasters, added in 1924. Simple projecting pressed metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront altered. Parapet removed & top 4 floors added-1924

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 7437 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

417-425 Washington St. is compatible with the streetscape and of interest architecturally as one of the earliest buildings in the survey area to have a greatly increased window to wall ratio, allowing maximum natural interior light. Historically, the building is notable as the early 20th century home of the Gilchrist Department Store.

Architect Richard Clipston Sturgis (1860-?) graduated from Harvard in 1881 and studied architecture abroad for 4 years before entering the office of John R. Sturgis. He

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

began practice on his own at Sturgis' death in 1888. In the downtown ar R.Clipston Sturgis also designed the First National Bank Building at 42-60 Federal St. and the Federal Reserve Bank at 22-42 Pearl St. (max

The store for Gilchrists was designed to meet the company's desire f interior light, a relatively new concept in early 20th century departmen store construction. Gilchrists had its origins in a Washington St. dry goods shop established by Scottist immigrant Geo. Turnball in the 1840' The store grew steadily and later constructed the 1911-12 10-story terra cotta building at the corner of Washington and Winter Streets (se form for 431-439 Washington St. for additional history of the store.) The company continued to occupy 417-425 Washington St. even after the newer building was constructed, and by 1924 the store had expanded to such an extent that four more floors were added to #417-425. A newspaper article of 1941 refers to this as Gilchrist's "Daylight" store, presumab a reference to the amount of daylight admitted through the large facade windows.

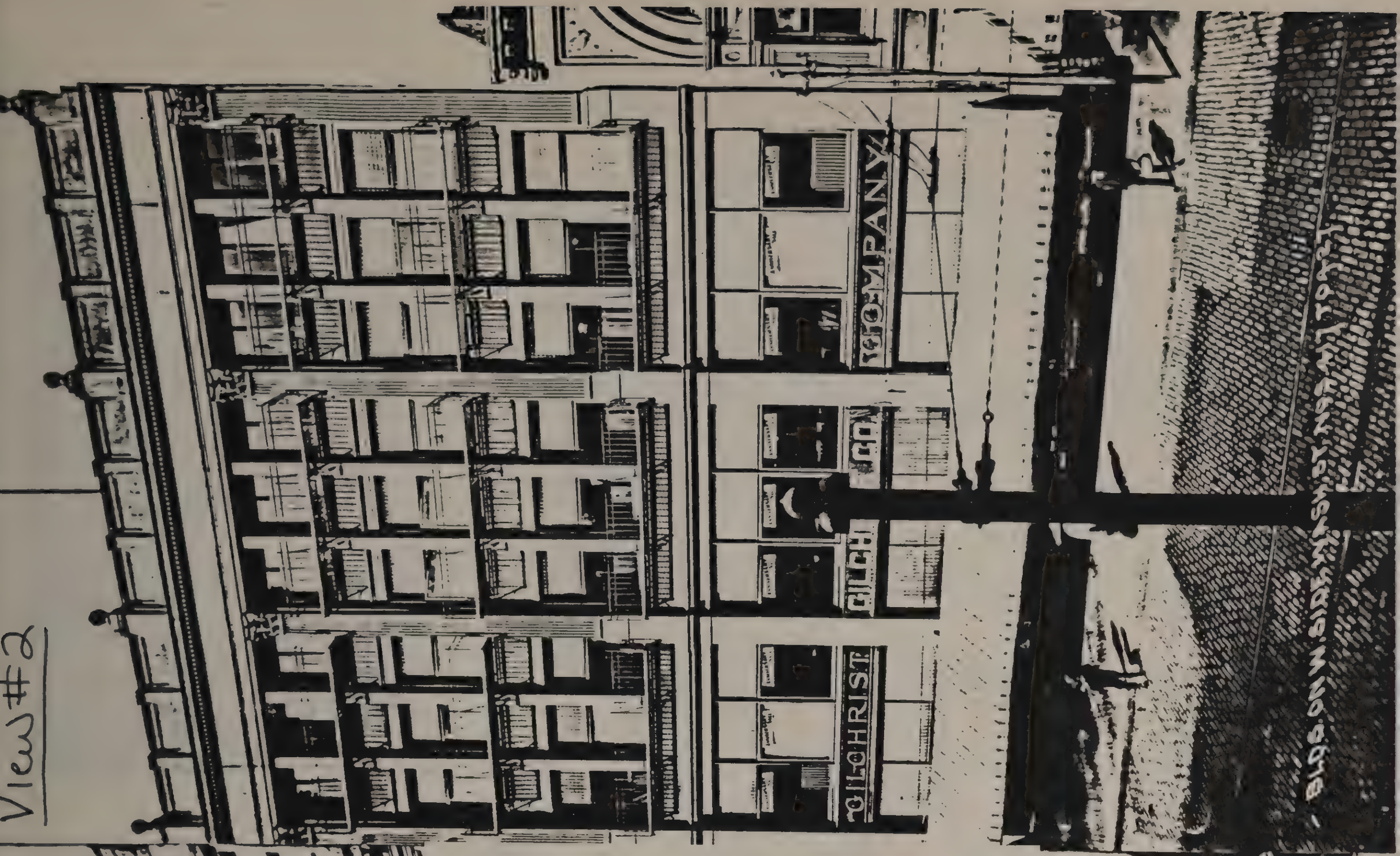
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

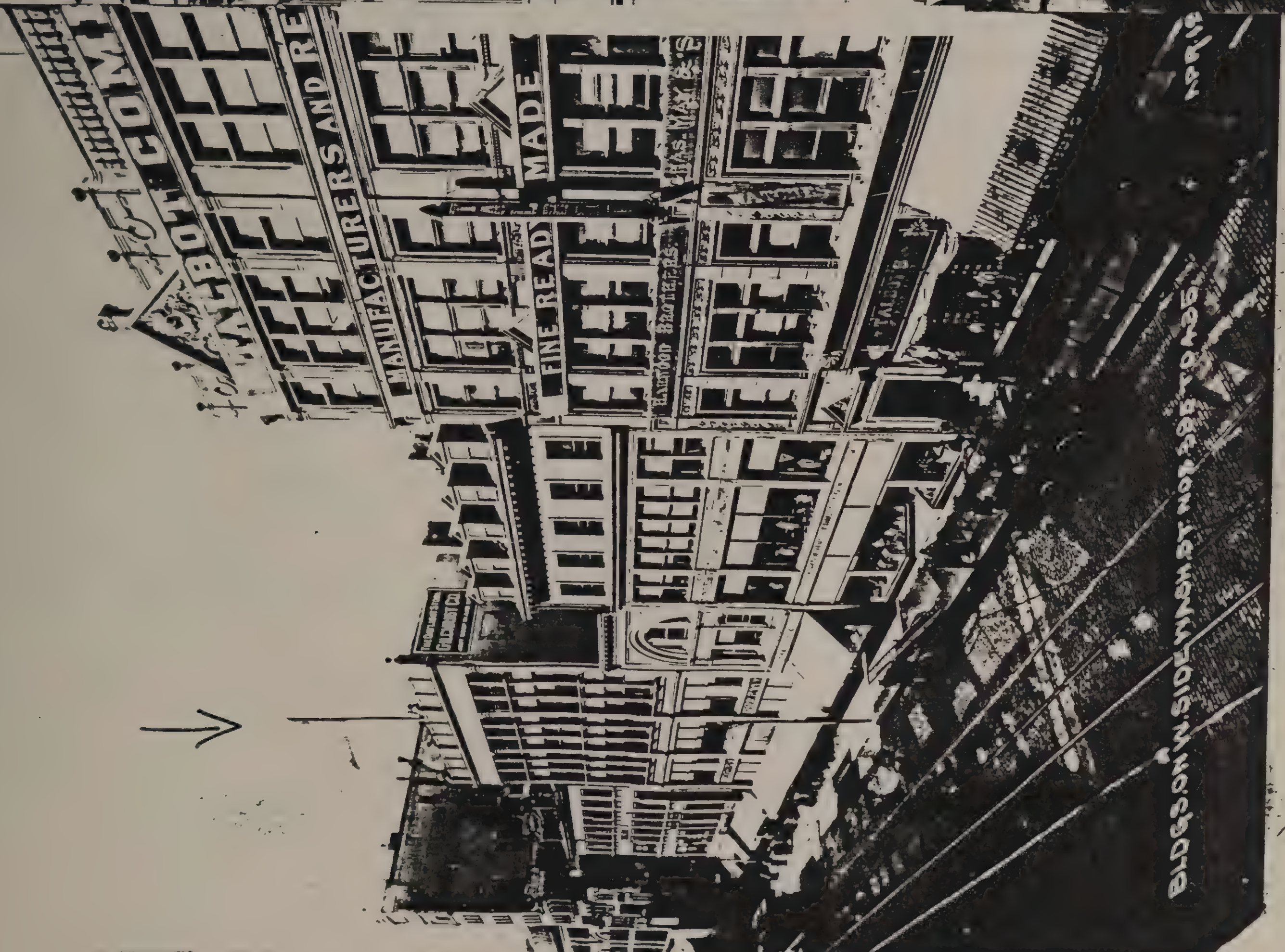
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Globe, 1/1/1941, p. 28 (history of the store)

View #2


GILCHRIST CO
COMPANY
BLDGS ON W. SIDE WASH ST

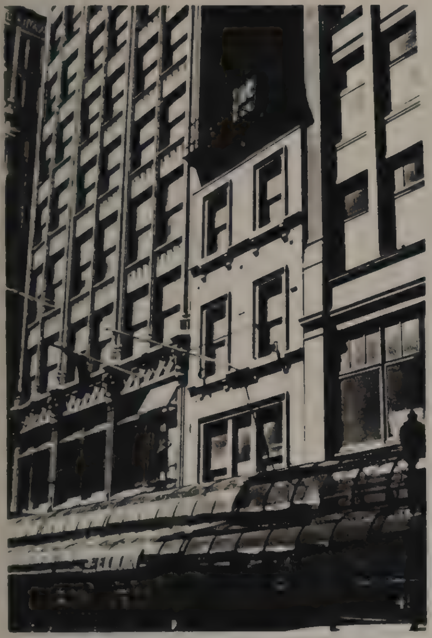
View #1


TALBOT COM
MANUFACTURERS AND RE
FINE READY MADE
BLDGS. ON W. SIDE WASH ST NOS. 395 TO 425

417-425 Washington St.

SPNEA files - (dated 1904)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 427-429 Washington St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1846 19th century publication 1 + Deeds 8
source

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Edw.E.Salisbury/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13 2/2·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ½

ROOF gable across cupola ____ dormers 1 wooden, pedimented with slate sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-bay granite Greek Revival commercial building. Modernized storefront and triple window arrangement at level 2 (not original). Trabeated windows at 3 & 4 with simple surrounds. Sill courses with bracket feet under the windows. Stone cornice and part of an iron roof balustrade. Sash originally 6/6, now 1/1.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic changes to levels 1 & 2, sash changes.

CONDITION [✓ good] - [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 1354 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Originally part of a row

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Rare surviving example of mid-19th century Boston granite commercial architecture which has served as the location for the last century of the jewelry firm of Edwin B. Horn Co.

The building was originally part of larger Greek Revival commercial row which extended 17 bays on Washington and 5 on Winter, plus a curved corner bay. The present 2-bay fragment was the 7th & 8th

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

217

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

bay on Washington and was originally numbered #261. According to an 1851 publication by Nathaniel Dearborn, the first 6 bays on Washington were erect in 1846 by the Rev. R.M. Hodges of Cambridge, and "the granite building adjo Mr. Hodges block...was erected by Prof. Edward E. Salisbury of New Haven, fo stories with one store," and the next 6 bays, or 3 stores, adjacent on the o side were erected in 1846 by Thomas Wigglesworth① (N.B. Wigglesworth was also original owner of 9-11 Winter St, a Greek Revival granite building of simila age and style which has survived on Winter St.) Although Dearborn does not a date for Salisbury's section of the Washington St. row, it can be presumed date from the same year as the identical buildings on either side. It is interesting to note that the three separate owners chose to use the same sty making the row appear as one large structure.

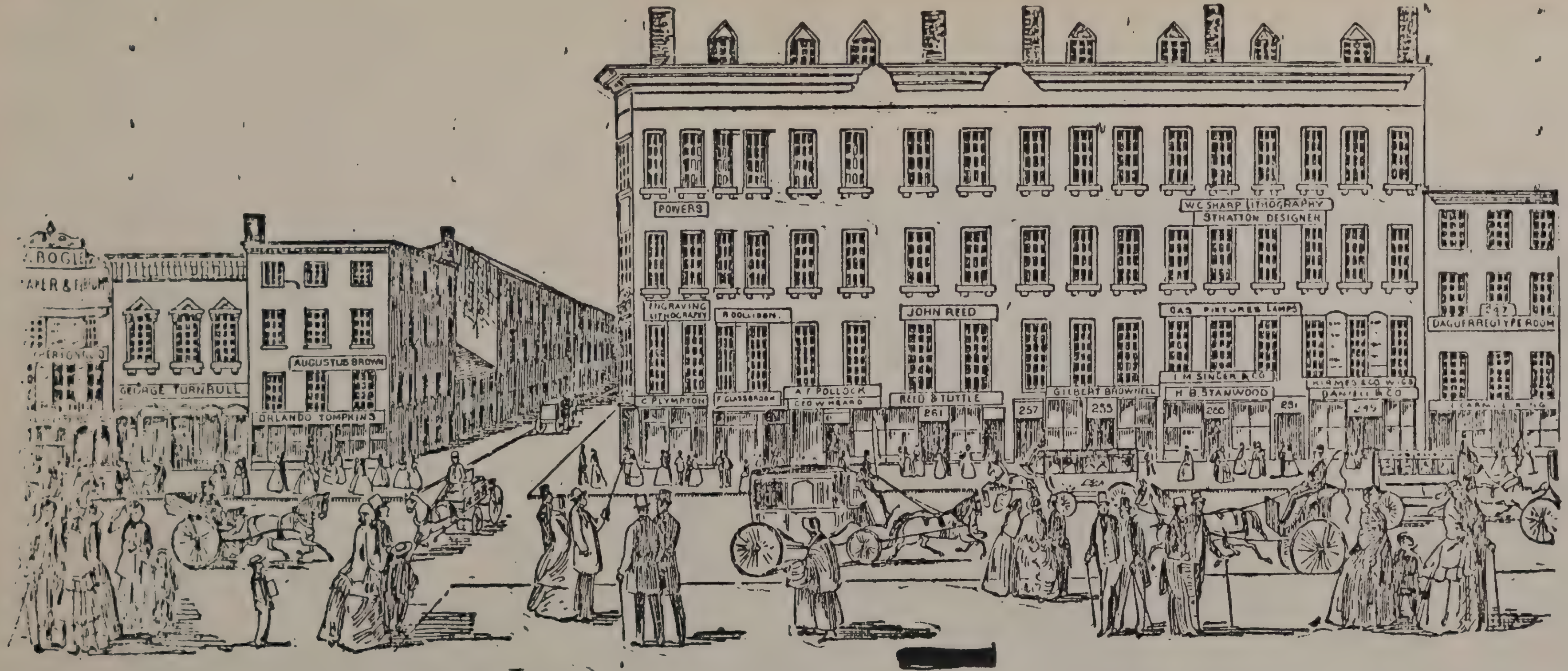
An 1853 illustration in Gleason's Pictorial shows this portion of the lar block occupied by Reed & Tuttle boot & shoe dealers.② In 1877, Whiting's sur lists #261 as occupied on all five floors by C.E. Meyer & Co, dealers in pic and frames. The company gilded the frames and mounted pictures on the 3rd fl put frames together on the fourth.[3] Since about 1880, the building has been occupied by the E.B. Horn Co, jewelers, established in 1839 and originally located on Hanover St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) 8. Land conveyed to Salisbury, 10/1/1846. Suffolk deeds, 568/42

1. Nathaniel Dearborn, Reminiscences of Boston and Guide through the City an Environs (Boston, 1851) p. 148ff.
2. Gleason's Pictorial, May 14, 1853, p. 312-13. (View of Washington St.)
3. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(Boston,
4. Excellent photo, c.1880, BPL Print Dept, (oversize box marked "Boston Stree Views/Mostly 1850-99/Fire of 1872")
5. SPNEA photo, dated 1904.
6. Bostonian Society photo, pre-1899.
7. Boston Sunday Herald, "A Glance at Boston" 4/12/1896, p. 36 (article on W



ROM BROMFIELD STREET TO TEMPLE PLACE

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same with old-style buttons, braids, and in fact, old-style everything else in that line. This peculiar and unobtrusive man went out of life as quietly as he no doubt came into it, and the places that knew him once have not known him for the last 15 or 20 years. He was a good man, who minded his own business severely, and let others alone just as severely. In his quiet way he is said to have accumulated a snug competency, which, on his death, went to a female relative residing at the South end of Boston.

At 107, we find the sign of Benjamin F. Field, a well known merchant tailor in his day. He made some money in his business, and was a deacon in the church. He afterward preached, whether as a settled minister or an itinerant could not be learned. He, later on, became worldly again, and speculated in lumber, in which he was so unsuccessful as to lose all his money. Sad to relate, he ended his days in an asylum for the insane.

In the same building (109) the Boston dispensary was first started. In the rear of this, on the second floor, one George L. Randage, an Austrian by birth, had a tailoring establishment, his specialty being the making of suits for the students of Harvard College, by whom he was well patronized, and who paid him his charges, which were not at all modest. As a result, after many years of business he died rich. Another tailor,

fer to add the taxes, which were estimated by Mr. S. at $250 a year for his portion of the building, to his rent. It was finally agreed that the amount of $300 be added to the rent for taxes. The building was to be ready for occupancy on March 1, 1862. The bargain was made before witnesses, but no papers were drawn. About the time the building was beginning to take shape, a party approached Mr. Snow, and offered him about two-thirds as much for the second floor as Mr. French had agreed to pay for all the upper floors. Mr. Snow offered Mr. F. $1000 to cancel the agreement, but he would not listen to it. Then he asked how much he would take to cancel his lease, which was for 10 years. "Twenty thousand," replied Mr. French. But this was out of the question, and Mr. F. moved in in March, 1862, and is there to this day. Then Mr. Snow wanted him to pay his rent in gold, greenbacks being at a large discount, but he would not do it. But the verbal agreement was lived up to by Mr. Snow, though taxes had increased greatly, and currency depreciated. The photograph supply business has grown immensely, and Mr. French is probably the largest dealer in this line in New England today.

One of the famous old-time publishing houses of Boston was that of Crosby, Nichols & Co. (at least that was the name which was best known in the publishing business, and best remembered to this day). The origin of this house is as follows: In 1832, Mr. William Crosby

Crosby, Nichols & Co., in their day published many school books, which had an extensive sale. They also published the North American Review, which they afterward sold to Ticknor & Fields. Mr. Crosby, who is a native of Charlestown, N. H., and a brother of Samuel T. Crosby, is a hale and hearty man at the age of 77 years. He was for over 20 years treasurer of the Children's Mission at 277 Tremont street, and for the past 19 years has been its superintendent.

At 113, one of the famous old-time combmakers of Boston, William A. Joslin, had a workshop for many years.

At 115, on the second floor of the building, we find the store of Oliver Ditson, who, since the time these illustrations were published, became one of the most famous in his line (that of music publisher and dealer in musical instruments) in the country. Oliver Ditson began his business career when a young man in the employ of Samuel H. Parker, a music publisher and dealer in pianos in a store on the east side of Washington street, a few doors south of the old Washington Coffee House. Mr. Parker, it may be said, was the first publisher of the Waverley novels in America. Benjamin Bradley had a book bindery over his (Parker's) store, and from having bound the novels in question called it the "Waverley Bindery." Mr. Parker was burned out in the location mentioned, and, it is believed, then moved to 115 Washington street, which is the site

and I want to tuttle." "What do you mean?" asked the bewildered clerk. "Mean? Why, your sign says: 'Call and Tuttle,' don't it?" "Yes; but ——" "Well, I've called, and I want to tuttle. Isn't that plain enough?" This joke, which had no existence except in the brain of the inventor, was copied far and wide in the newspapers, and even into books, and made the firm famous.

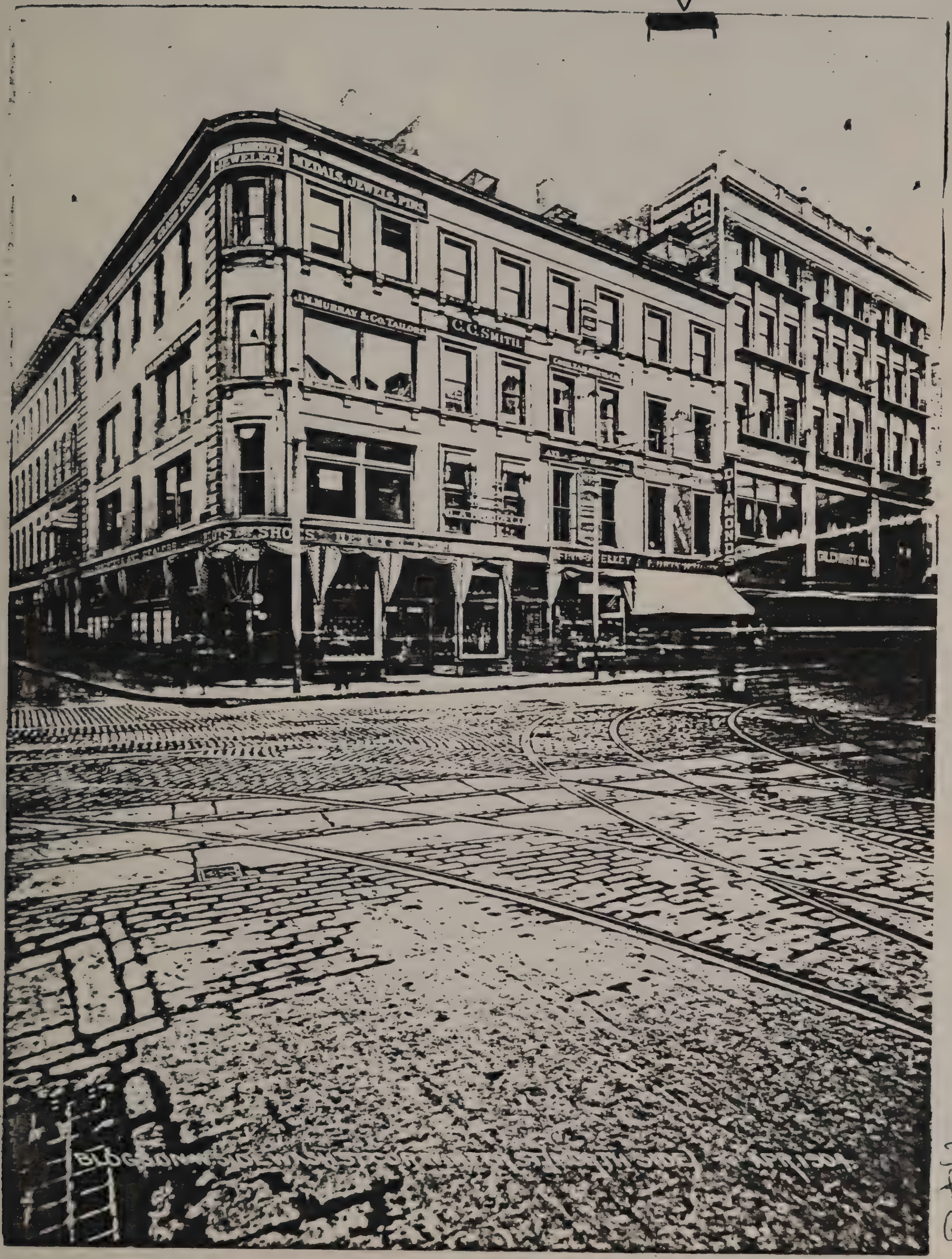
The long established firm, now known as Bigelow, Kennard & Co., at the corner of Washington and West streets (and which we find in our illustrations at 121 Washington street as Bigelow Bros. & Co.), may be said to be one of the oldest in that line now in existence. This business was initiated by Mr. John Bigelow, who began business in 1830, and later with the association of his brothers, Alanson and A. O. Bigelow, in the early 40s, under the firm of Bigelow & Bros. They occupied the store on the northeast corner of Washington and State streets, their business being mainly confined to the importation and jobbing trade of English and Swiss watches, watchmakers' tools, materials, etc. With a disposition to enlarge their business, they moved to the store numbered 87 Washington street, two doors south of Cornhill court (later to 121 Washington street), and in 1846 formed a partnership with Mr. M. P. Kennard, under the title of Bigelow Bros. & Kennard. Their business here increased, with the addition of a retail department. Meanwhile, with a growing tendency of busi-

427-429 Washington St.

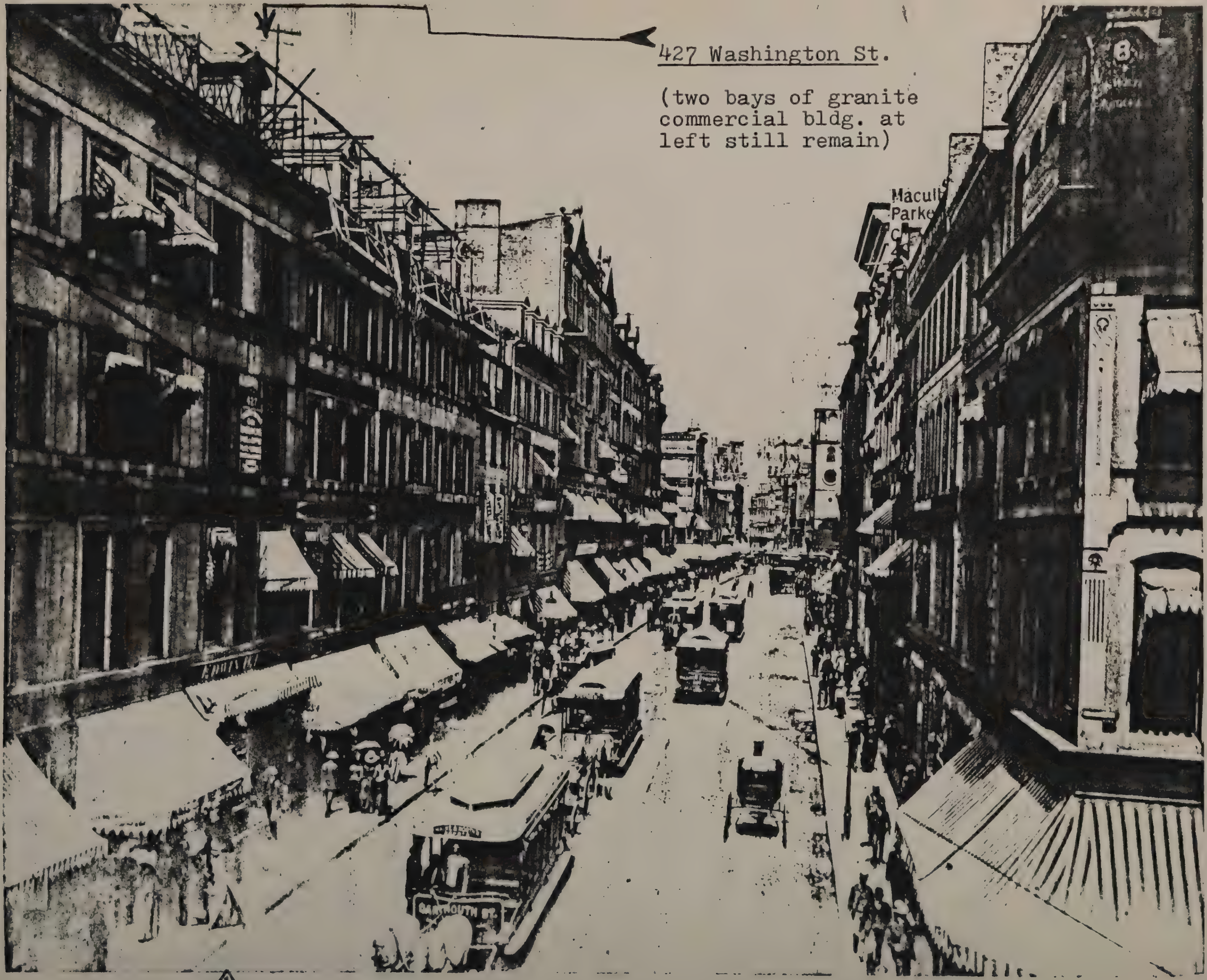
Xerox is from the Sunday Herald 4/12/1896 p. 36.
Reproduces a drawing from Gleason's Pictorial of 5/14/1853 p. 312-3

N.B. Corner granite bldg. originally extended an additional 9 bays north on Washington St. (where Gilcrest Co. store is in the photo below)

427-429 Washington St.


JEWELER
MEDALS, JEWELS, PINS
J. M. MURRAY & Co. TAILORS
C. G. SMITH
BOOTS & SHOES
DIAMONDS
GILCHRIST CO.

SPNEA files (dated 1904)


Macul
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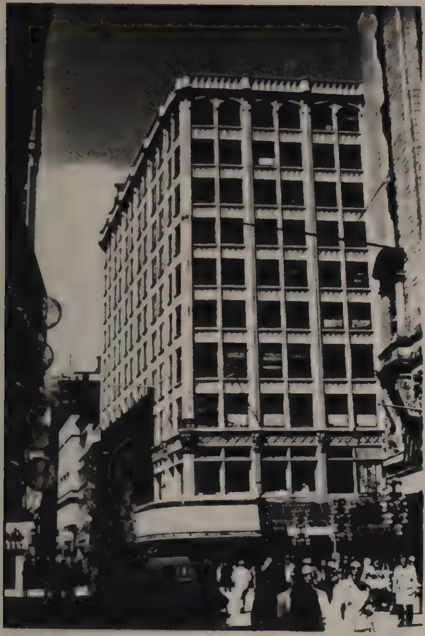
DARTMOUTH ST.

427 Washington St.

(two bays of granite commercial bldg. at left still remain)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 431-439 Washington St. COR. 1-7 Winter St.

NAME The Corner / Gilchrist Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1911 Building Permit 10/25/1911
source

ARCHITECT Bigelow & Wadsworth (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER C.E. Cotting, Chas. Powers, Trus/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 3/4*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] department store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus_____

ROOF flat cupola_____ dormers_____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone_____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 6 bay pier and spandral commercial building in grey terra cotta, notable for its Gothic ornament and large expanses of windows. 1st fl. modernized. Wide spandral above 2 w/ quatrefoil design & animal grotesques marking bay divisions. Shaft (levels 3-10) w/ clustered colonette piers and tudor arch & trefoil designs in spandrals. Piers form tudor arches above 9. Cornice w/ human grotesques followed by parapet w/ Gothic motif

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Intact above level 1. Corner marquee removed.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor_____ LOT AREA 7491 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping corner site at "Downtown Crossing", the heart of the retail shopping district. 3 bays (6 window openings) on Washington and 6 bays (12 window openings) on Winter.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Gilchrist Building is significant as one of downtown Boston's finest examples of early 20th century terra cotta commercial building, well-detailed and intact above ground level; as the design of a well-regarded architectural firm; and as the location for more than half a century of a major Boston department store.

The firm of Bigelow & Wadsworth was the successor to Winslow & Bigelow (1901-8),

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Significance (cont): were added to 417-425 Washington. Branches were lat opened in Quincy and Waltham. By 1975 the downtown store was losing mo and attempted to consolidate from 10 to 3 floors. Shortly thereafter, Gilchrists went out of business.

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow (1899-1900), and Winslow & Wetherell (1888-1 Sr. partner Henry Forbes Bigelow (1868-1929), a leading Boston architect many years, studied at M.I.T. and traveled for a year in Europe. His work with Winslow included the National Shawmut Bank and Board of Trade Building; and with Philip Wadsworth he also designed the Edison Electric substation on Chauncy St.

Gilchrists Department store began as a dry goods shop established about 1842 on Washington St. by George Turnball, a new immigrant from Scotland. About 1850 he moved his shop across the street and took on Robert Gilchris a young Scotsman, as a clerk. Turnball's business expanded into what was to be one of the first department stores in the country.[1] After the Civil Turnball retired and Gilchrist became a partner in what was then Churchill Watson & Co and later Churchill, Gilchrist & Smith Co. In 1877, the store became Robert & J. Gilchrist, and at the turn of the century John Gilchris was the sole proprietor. He was responsible for building what was referred in an 1941 newspaper article as "the first 'Daylight' store", at 417-425 Washington (see form), so-called because of its large expanses of windows. By 1907, Gilchrists had expanded to the corner of Washington and Winter St and in 1911-12 the company constructed the present 10-story building at # In 1918 Gilchrists opened its bargain basement and in 1924 four more stor

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont.a for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

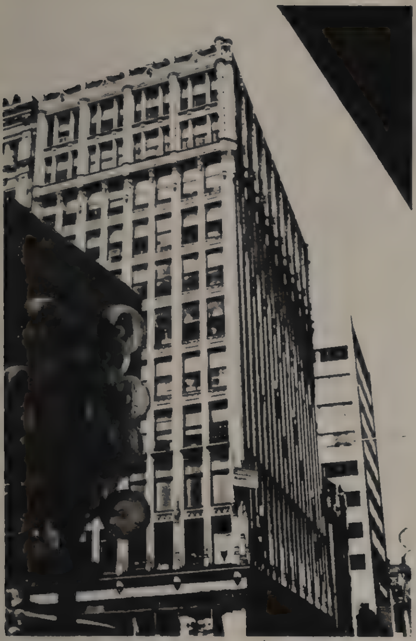
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Lower two floors have been rehabilitated as "The Corner" a collection of specialty shops and restaurants.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Globe, 1/1/1941 p. 28 (history of the store)
2. Boston Globe, 12/28/1975
3. Architectural Club Yearbook

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 443-447 Washington St. COR. 2-10 Winter St.

NAME ____________ / Winter Street Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1913 Building Permit 10/24/1913
source

ARCHITECT A.H. Bowditch (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER G.A. and R.G. Carpenter /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 4/3*.80, 28 1/6 ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus ____________

ROOF flat cupola ____________ dormers ____________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick-tan] stone ____________ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4 X 9 bay pier and spandral commercial building in off-white terra cotta, notable for its Gothic ornament and wide expanses of windows. Storefront modernized except for entrance at #8 Winter. Wide 2nd fl. show windows. Shaft (levels 2-9) w/ decorative terra cotta spandrals, and piers of terra cotta or terra cotta & brick which form basket arches above 9. 2-story cap with colored terra cotta accents, esp. in top spandral, which features shields in the center of each bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(modernized storefront)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____________ LOT AREA 4142 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site at "Downtown Crossing" in heart of the retail shopping area. 4 bays on Washington (8 openings) and 9 bays on Winter (18 openings) Washington St. subway station entrance at 10 Winter.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well-executed example of early 20th century terra cotta commercial architecture which echoes the Gilchrist Building across the street in its style and materials and makes an important contribution to the Washington streetscape.

Architect Arthur H. Bowditch (d. 1941) was among the most prolific early 20th century designers of Boston commercial buildings, although he is

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural _X_
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

not presently well-known. At least 17 Bowditch buildings remain in the downtown area, most fairly large in scale. These include the Old South Building, Hotel Essex, Publicity Building (40-44 Bromfield), Merchants Building (75-81 Summer) Washington-Essex Building (originally Siegal's Dept. Store), and the Paramount Theatre. All of the above except the Paramount involve the use of decorative terra cotta work.

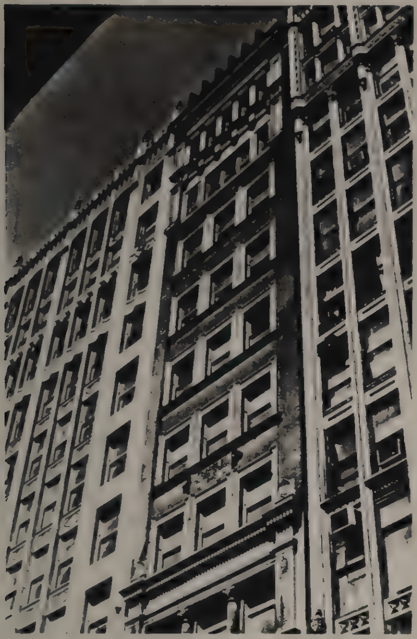
The Winter Street Building appears to have been built with many small offices for retail and professional use. In 1930, the first year the Boston City Directory lists tenants by street address, the first floor stores were occupied by the Touraine Glove Co. and Wallace Arthur shoes and the upper floors by furriers, dress shops, over 40 beauty shops, chiropractors, milli optometrists, corset dealers, etc.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 449-451 Washington St. COR.

NAME ____ present Oliver Ditson Building original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1900-1902 Building permit 2/9/1900 source

ARCHITECT Kendall, Taylor & Stevens (permit) source

BUILDER Wm. Pray (permit) source

OWNER Chas. H.Ditson/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS $9^{4}/3$, $28^{2}/2^{*}$, $^{2}/3^{*}$, $^{2}/5$ -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] music store & offices for music company

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow 3-bay pier & spandral commercial bldg. with classical (Beaux Arts) accents, 1st fl. modernized; single wide 2nd story bay w/ center cartouche on spandral above; 3rd fl. windows separated by Ionic 3/4 round columns supporting entablature & dentil cornice. Shaft (levels 4-8) w/ tan brick piers & spandrals in same plane, terra cotta surrounds. Plaque above 4. Elaborate terra cotta upper 2 stories w/ terra cotta bracketed cornice & shell cresting

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (storefront modernized)

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1963 sq. feet

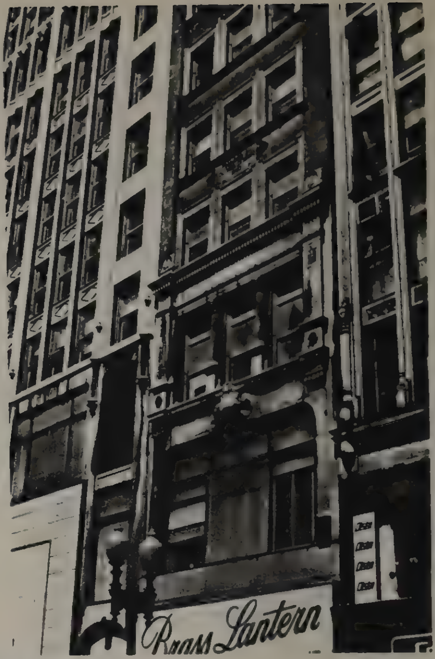
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Oliver Ditson Building is very important to the Washington streetscape because of its compatible scale, style & materials, and is notable for its terra cotta upper stories and historical associations with two leading Boston firms.

Sr.architect Henry Kendall(1855-1943) graduated from M.I.T. and worked for several years under Wm. G. Preston before serving for a time

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C



Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___
Commerce	___	Military	___
Communication	___	Political	___
Community/ development	___		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as Assistant to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Dept., from 1879-
He later practiced in Boston under the names Lord & Kendall and Kendall &
Stevens before forming the partnership which also included Bertram Taylor.
The firm designed a number of large area hospitals and, in the CBD, commer
buildings at 190-192 High St and 80-86 Kingston St.

449-451 Washington was constructed for the Oliver Ditson Co, which was
established in 1835 and was by 1930 "the oldest music publishing house in
America."[1] The company occupied a succession of buildings on Washington St
before erecting the present 10-story building on the site of an earlier 5-
building previously erected by the same firm. The company expanded so
rapidly that it outgrew the building in just two years and moved to 150
Tremont St. (see form) in January, 1904. The company sold musical instrum
sheet music and "Victor Talking Machines" and also published musical liter

From 1907 to 1913 the building was occupied by Wm. Filene & Sons, women
clothing store, which had expanded from the adjacent building at 153-163 a
the way to 445 Washington St. before moving to their present handsome stor

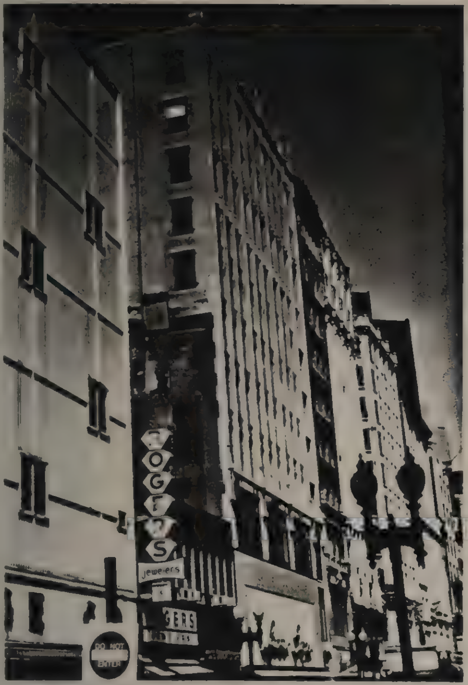
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Geo. D. Hall Co, "Official Program of the City of Boston Tercentenary Celebration" Boston, 1930, p. 48-49.
2. Good photograph in Boston Public Library Print Dept. (T.E. Marr Photogr View of Washington & Summer St.)
3. Photo, Bostonian Society, Washington St. file. (#5A1)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 453-463 Washington St. COR.

NAME Dexter Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1913 Building permit 10/2/1913
source

ARCHITECT Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul (permit)
source

BUILDER Geo. Macomber Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Gordon Dexter & John Lowell,Trus./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 1/6·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. pier and spandral commercial building with Gothic ornamental scheme. Altered at levels 1-2 except for offset right entrance & bay above. 3rd fl. has 4 wide show windows separated by Gothic pinnacle motifs. Above, cast stone piers flank spandrals which are metal & recessed except for ornamental cast stone spandrals above 8,9, & 11.Heavy copper cresting at roofline in fleur-de-lis pattern.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (1-2 covered by modern materials)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 6250 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Dexter Building makes an important contribution to the Washington streetscape because of the similarity to neighboring buildings in scale, style and fenestration patterns. It also exemplifies the work of a respected Boston firm headed by Robert Day Andrews (1857-1928), who studied at M.I.T. and worked in the office of H.H. Richardson before establishing in 1885 a partnership with Herbert Jacques and A. Neal Rantoul which lasted some 40 years. In Boston, the firm

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

designed the east and west wings of the State House, the Hornblower & Week Bldg (60-62 Congress), State Mutual Insurance Bldg. (40-50 Congress), 8-10 Beacon St. 129-131 Portland, and the Muller Bldg. (4 Liberty Sq.).

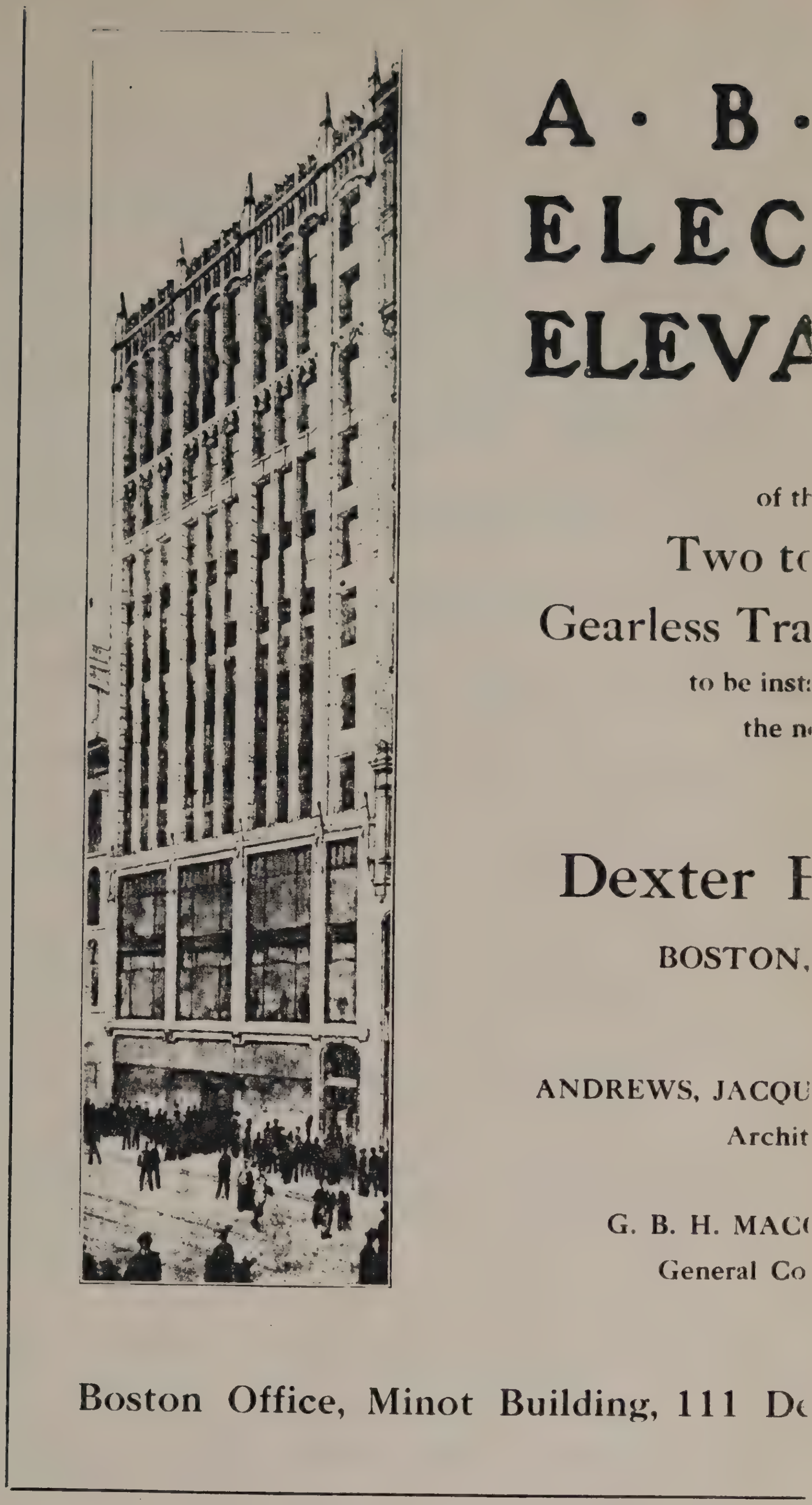
Floorplans indicate that the Dexter Building had about 17 offices per f on the upper stories. In 1930, the 1st year the Boston City Directory includes a listing of tenants by street address, these offices were occupi by women's clothes shops, furriers, milliners, dozens of beauty shops, jewelers, hosiery stores, dentists, opticians, chiropodists, podiatrists, a hemstitcher and an astrologer. The first floor had a ladies shoe store, ladies clothing store and Ginter Company restaurant. The tenant mix, with its preponderance of goods & services for female shoppers, reflects the lo of the building in the heart of the retail shopping district.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architectural Club Yearbook, 1913, p. 270 (ext. illus) and 1915, p. 188 (ext. illus).
2. storefront photo, Bostonian Society, Washington St. file #5A1
3. Printed floorplans, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)



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Dexter I

BOSTON,

ANDREWS, JACQU
Archit

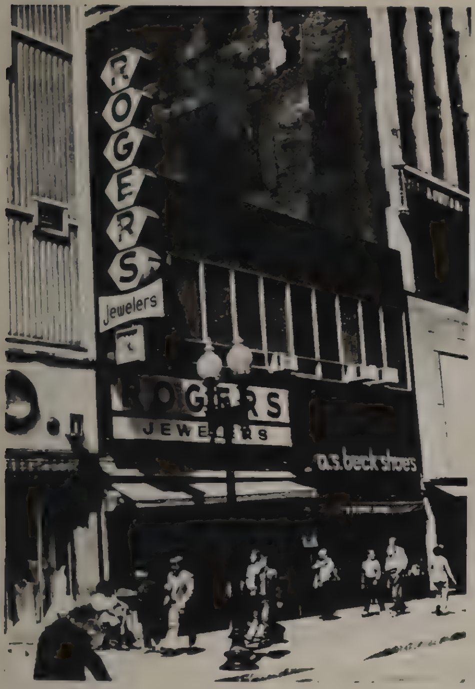
G. B. H. MAC(
General Co

Boston Office, Minot Building, 111 D(

453-463 Washington St.
(Dexter Bldg)

From: Architectural Club Yearbook, 1913

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 465-469 Washington St. COR. ______

NAME ______
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE original building: 1920
present facade : 1960 Bldg. dept. records
source

ARCHITECT see significance section
source

BUILDER ______
source

OWNER ______
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 4/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 (originally 5) plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Contemporary commercial facade featuring two "modern" storefronts with recessed entries and a second story of single-paned windows arranged in a continuous horizontal band and followed by an unadorned brick spandral. No cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 3719 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Two-story height breaks scale of street

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from the streetscape.

Building department records indicate that the building was built in 1920 and was probably the work of Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore. A fire in 1960 destroyed the upper 3 floors , which were razed. The present facade at levels 1 & 2 appears to date from the rebuilding following the fire.

PF (June, 1980) NRC/NC

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

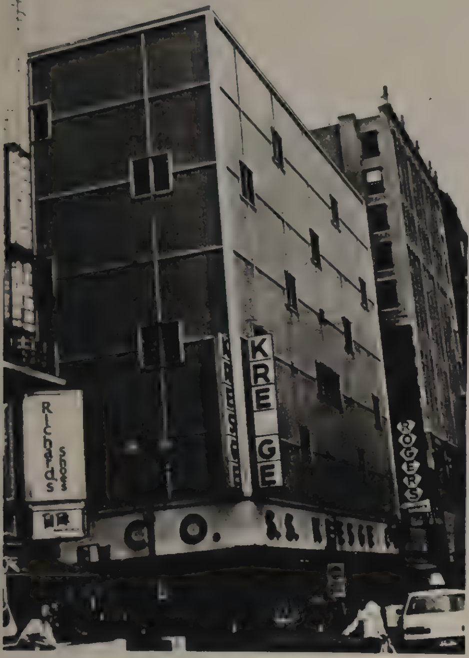
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District
(INTRUSION)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 477-481 Washington St COR. 60-70 Temple Pl.

NAME S.S. Kresge / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE Building: 1920 permit 1/30/1920
Present facade: 1959 alteration permit 9/13/1959
source

ARCHITECT Building: Newhall & Blevins (permit)
Present facade: A.R. Barnes (alt.")
source

BUILDER Building: George A. Fuller Co (permit)
source

OWNER S.S. Kresge Co / same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 3/5 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th century terra cotta commercial building modernized at ground level and completely covered at levels 2-6 with pink porcelanized aluminum panels edged in white trim. Irregular window openings intended to create "modern" effect.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] original facade probably remains beneath present sheathing

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ___ LOT AREA 8160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site at south end of "Downtown Crossing"

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The present modernistic facade of the S.S. Kresge building does not contribute to the Washington streetscape. However, Building Department records suggest that the

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

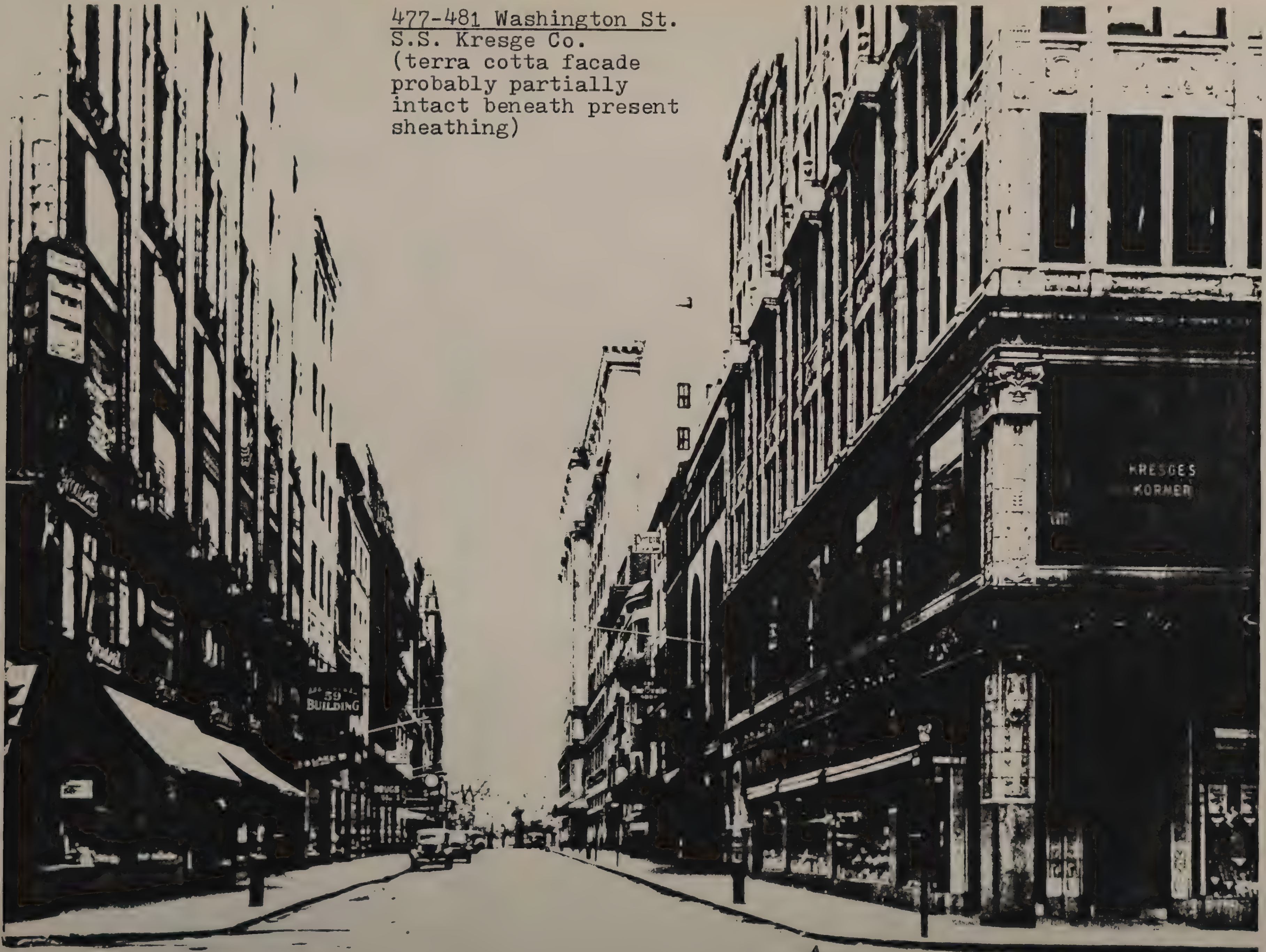
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

pink porcelanized aluminum panels are merely covering the original ornamental terra cotta facade. The alteration permit makes no mention of removing terra cotta; the cost of the renovation was only $40,000; and the permit describes the change as follows "proposed to install new porcelanized aluminum exterior face...."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District. (non-contributory in its present form, but present sheathing might be removable)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

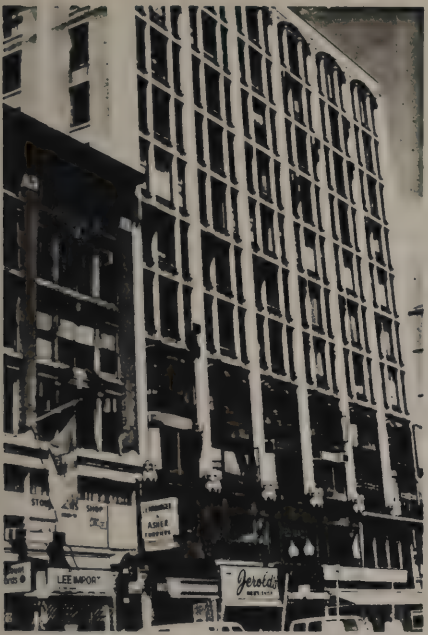

BUILDING
KRESGES
KORNER

477-481 Washington St.
S.S. Kresge Co.
(terra cotta facade
probably partially
intact beneath present
sheathing)

↑#477-481 ↑

(1934)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 485-499 Washington St. COR. 59-65 Temple Pl.

NAME ____ (present) Blake Building (original)

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1908 Building Permit 7/10/1908 (source)

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch (permit) (source)

BUILDER George Macomber Co. (permit) (source)

OWNER Maria C. & Wm.O.Blake/ (original) ____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 3/6·80*

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] office and seven stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ Other] brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ white terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 X 6 bay early 20th c. pier and spandral commercial bldg. in white terra cotta with Gothic ornament. 2-story storefront modernized except for part of 2nd fl. on Washington. Upper stories feature thin piers which flank slightly projecting metal bays at 3 & 4 and triple window units with terra cotta spandrals at levels 5-11. Piers form arches above top story. White brick parapet replaced earlier terra cotta parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
(changes at first 2 floors and roofline)

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 8531 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building across from planned Lafayette Place. Washington St. Station subway entrance along Temple Place side, (now closed)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Finely detailed example of early 20th century terra cotta commercial architecture notable for its "curtain wall" appearance, large expanses of window glass, and Gothic decorative vocabulary.

Architect Arthur H. Bowditch (d.1941) was among the most prolific of early 20th century designers of Boston commercial buildings, although he

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is not presently well-known. At least 17 Bowditch buildings remain in the downtown area, most fairly large in scale. These include the Old South Buil Hotel Essex, Publicity Building (40-44 Bromfield St.), Merchants Building (75-81 Summer St.), Washington-Essex Building (600 Washington St.), Winter Building (443-447 Washington) and Paramount Theatre. All of the above excep the Paramount involved decorative terra cotta work, and the Winter St. Buil is very similar to the Blake Building in style and date.

The 1930 Boston City Directory lists the following tenants at this addre J. Andrews Co, shoes; Housen's corsets & hosiery; Stone Barbara stores, women's furnishings; and Sally Ann Shop, dresses. All these uses reflect the building's location in the heart of the retail shopping area.

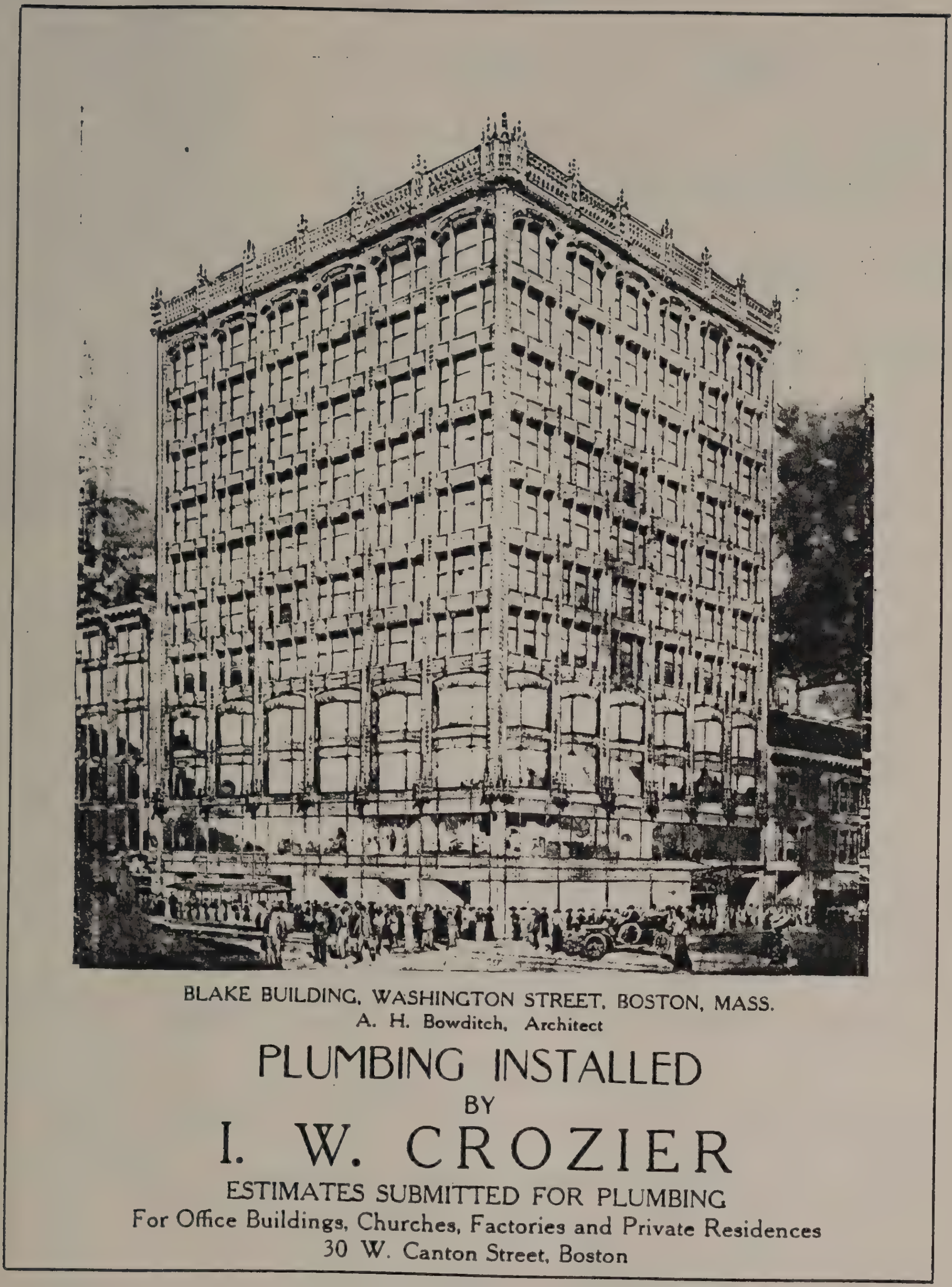
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architectural Club Yearbook, 1908, (ext. illus) and 1909 (illus. with advertisement, p. 217) and 1912 (photo and elevation + detail)
2. Brickbuilder, v. 19, March 1910, p. 84 (ext. photo.) Says terra cotta work was by Northwestern Terra Cotta Company.
3) Printed floorplan of typical upper story, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank C

Boston Architectural Club Yearbook (1909)



BLAKE BUILDING, WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
A. H. Bowditch, Architect

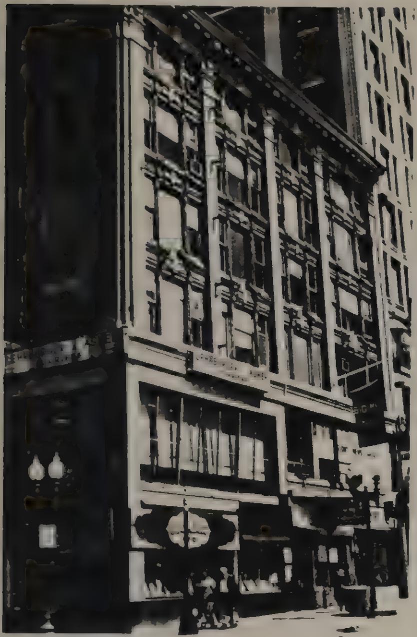
PLUMBING INSTALLED
BY
I. W. CROZIER
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR PLUMBING
For Office Buildings, Churches, Factories and Private Residences
30 W. Canton Street, Boston

217

Blake Building (1908)
485-499 Washington St.

Illus. from The Boston Architectural Club Yearbook
(1909) p. 217

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 501-509 Washington St. COR. 1-3 West St.

NAME ______ present Amory Building original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1904 Building Permit 7/7/1904 source

ARCHITECT Bowditch & Stratton (permit) source

BUILDER Thompson & Starrett (permit) source

OWNER Geo. A.Carpenter/ original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11, 3/5.80, 28 4/4 * 80 .

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 . plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4 X 5 bay pier and spandral commercial building with classical accents. 2-story storefront largely altered except for broken pediment at offset right (#501) inscribed w/ bldg. name & date. Above, the 4-story tan brick piers flank metal triple window units with classical pediments in the spandral panels above the center windows. Heavy projecting galvanized iron modillion block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (modernized at levels 1-2)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ______ LOT AREA 5135 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with 4 bays on Washington and 5 on West, across from planned Lafayette Place shopping development

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Amory Building contributes to the streetscape and features good cast metal window detailing which could be enhanced by careful cleaning and painting.

The building is one of some 17 remaining downtown commercial buildings by Arthur H. Bowditch, an early 20th century architect who is not presently well-known but whose credits include such major works as the

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

and the Adams Cloak and Suit C

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hotel Essex, Old South Building, Washington-Essex Building, Winter Street Building (443-447 Washington) and Paramount Theatre.

Among the original tenants was H.G. Woolworth & Co.(sic), a 5 and 10¢ stor In 1930, the lower floor was occupied by a jewelry shop, shoe store, dress shop& millinary shop and the upper floors by clothing stores, a corset dealer, furriers, tailors, finance companies and several manufacturers age

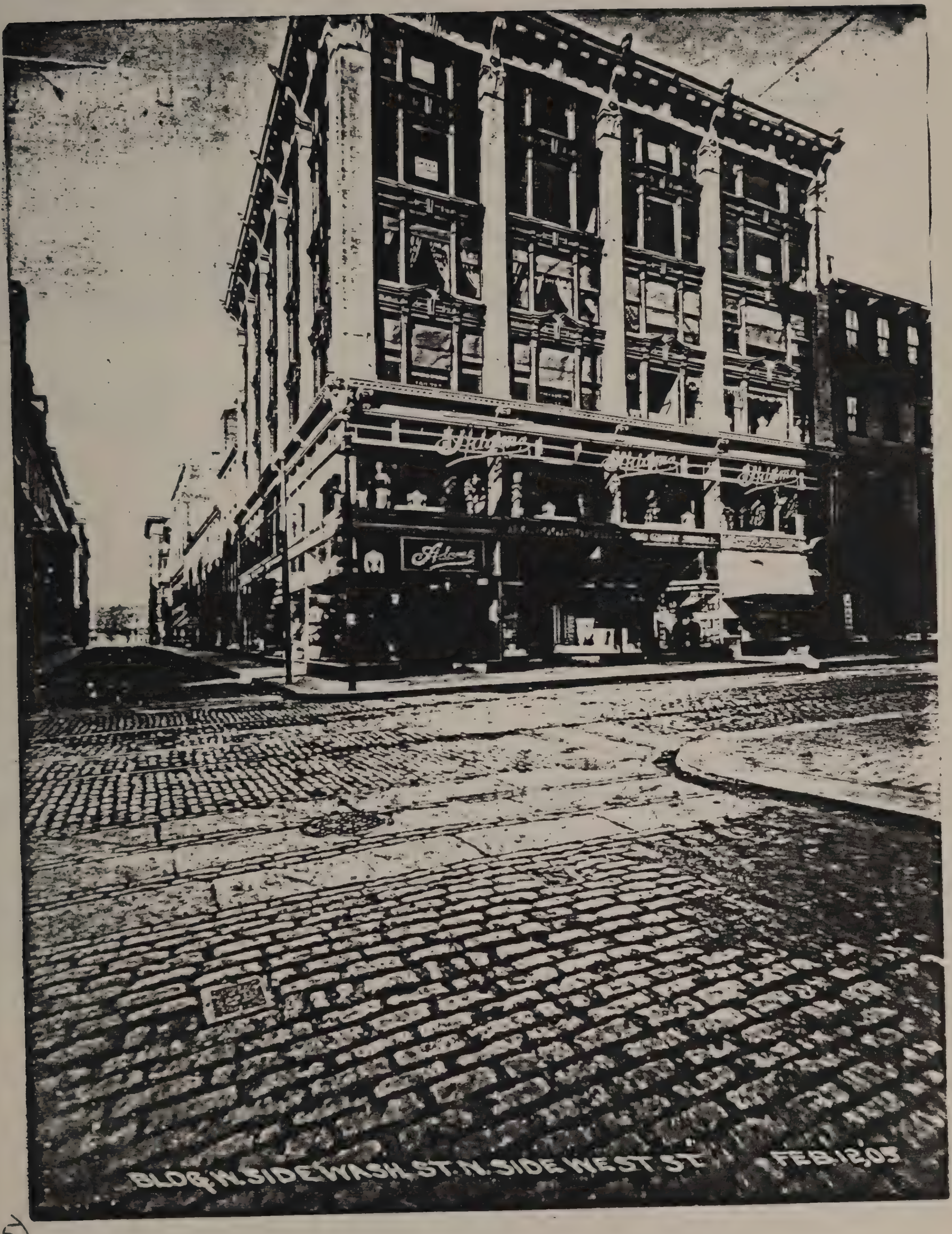
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

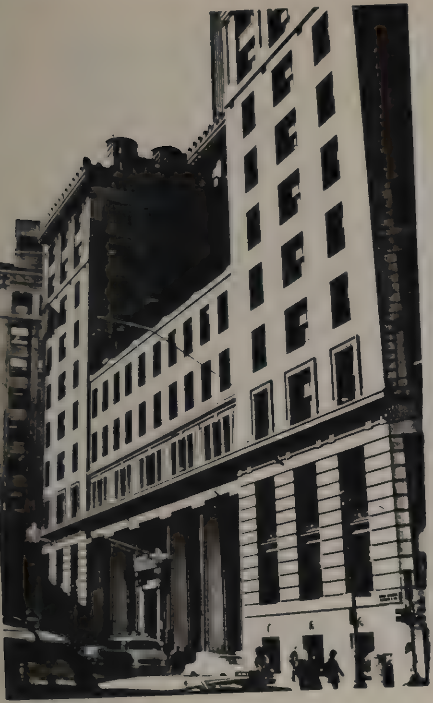
1. One blueprint, Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection
2. Photo dated 1905, SPNEA (Washington St. file)

501-509 Washington St.
(Amory Building)


BLDG N. SIDE WASH. ST. N. SIDE WEST ST.
FEB 12.05
Adams

SPNEA
files
(dated 1905)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20-42 Water St. COR. 70-84 Devonshire 33-59 Congress

NAME Fidelity Building Brown Brothers Harriman/National Shawmut Bank
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1906 Building permit 2/5/1906
source

ARCHITECT Winslow & Bigelow (permit)
source

BUILDER L.P. Soule & Son Co. (permit)
source

OWNER National Shawmut Bank/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS $3^{1}/3^{*}$ 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] Hallowell granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Monumental granite Neo-Classical early skyscraper in U-plan above 5th story. 2-story banded rusticated base with (3) 2-story fluted quarter and half-round Doric columns on each side of the main stone entrance entablature, which features bronze doors & a bronze pediment. Decorative metal grills over lower windows. Smooth 6-story shaft of trabeated windows framed only at level 3. Paired pilasters bet/ bays at upper 2 stories.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Stone dentil cornice and copper cresting.
(virtually intact)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 25,303 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large-scale structure covering over ½ acre, with stone facades on 3 streets. Principal (11-bay) facade on Water, side elevations on Devonshire (9-bays) and Congress (6 bays) plus truncated corner bays at the two intersections. Connected on interior to the Fidelity Bldg. at 33-35 Congress St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The National Shawmut Bank Bldg. is significant as one of the few examples of severely restrained monumental Neo-Classical office architecture to be constructed in the Boston Central Business District, as one of the finest examples of the work of a leading Boston architectural firm, and as the home for over half a century of the National Shawmut Bank, the city's largest bank at the time of the building's construction. Both because of its classical styling and history as the

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce X
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

headquarters of a major financial institution, the building is an integral element in the city's financial district. In addition, the buildin is notable for its intact exterior and its interior lobby, which features marble walls, brass railings, and a coffered ceiling which has been richly painted as part of the recent renovation.

The National Shawmut Bank was one of the last major works by architect Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909), who began his distinguished career in the of of N.J. Bradlee and at Bradlee's death in 1888 practiced with George Wetherell for just over a decade. Wetherell withdrew from the firm in 1901 years after Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929) was made a partner. Works by Winslow and Bigelow include the Board of Trade Building, Oliver Ditson Bldg (149 Tremont) and Boston Edison Building (39 Boylston). Winslow & Wetherell buildings include the Hotel Touraine, Steinert & Walker Buildings, Proctor Building, Jewelers Building, Auchmuty Building (104-122 Kingston) & Shreve, Crump & Low (147 Tremont St.)

The National Shawmut Bank was incorporated in 1836 and by 1907 was the largest bank in Boston, with capital of $3,500,000 and surplus of $4,500,00 The bank was located at 60 Congress before moving to Water St. In recen years the bank moved to a new office tower on Federal St., at which time the Water S building was rehabilitated by the investment firm of Brown Brothers Harrima

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

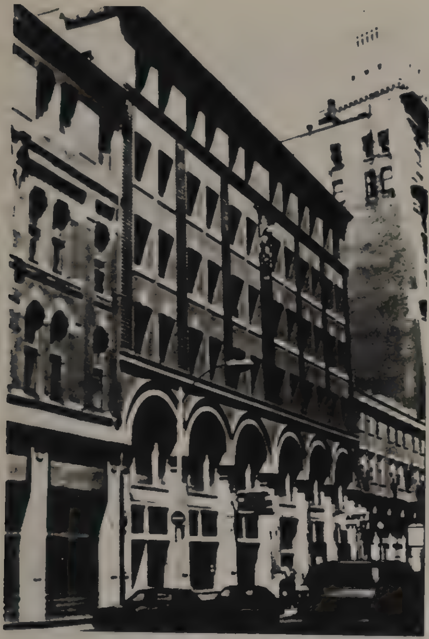
Suggesting for listing on the National Register as part of the "Exchange"Di Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

#1644

1. American Architect and Building News, Vol. 912, June 29, 1907 (3 ext.pho
2. Plans dating from 1905, Boston Public Library, Cab. 60.139.8
3. Architectural Club Yearbook, 1906 p. 79 (ext.photo of bldg. under constru and 1907 (ext. photo, p. 159; also Water St. elevation)
4. Several floorplans, Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society.
5. 1907 Boston City Directory, p. 2386.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 104-116 Water St, COR.

NAME ______ present   Hinckley Building original

MAP No. 25N/13E   SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1902   on building source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Arthur Bowditch   AABN, DEC. 28, 1901. source

BUILDER unknown   source

1902 Atlas: David H. Hodgkinson, etal.
OWNER (Bangs & Wells, Trustees) original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *205/2, 204/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six   plus ______

ROOF flat   cupola ______   dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]   [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 12 bay Classical Revival style structure featuring 6 bay, 2 story arcaded sandstone base, florally carved arches springing from classically ornamented piers; major entry in 4th bay. Panelled brickwork decorates spandrels, & base capped by stone cornice band. Fenestration at levels 3-5 organized in pairs. Windows rectangular, having flat guaged lintels with stone keystones; each pair separated by panelled brick work. Large stone cartouche inscribed with "1902" at center of facade. Rectangular fenestration at 6th level, separated by stone cornice band. Copper cornice with ~~brick dentil course caps building.~~

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 3200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Maintains streetscape wall of largely small-scale brick structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as design by prominent Boston architect, as well as handsome example of Classical Revival style in a restrained version. Also, contributes to a streetscape of other largely small-scale, late 19th & early 20th c. brick structures. Historically significant as office building constructed to house insurance related firms, located in heart of insurance district, which had concentrated in this area after Great Fire of 1872.

NRD/c MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Constructed on property owned by David Hinckley and his heirs from the early 19th c., this building was known as the Hinckley Building. Original occupants were Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, & Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N.Y. In 1929, the Hinckley Building was combined with the adjacent High Victorian Gothic structure at 54-58 Kilby St., the Kilby St. facade at that time receiving the same storefront treatment executed in cast stone. A 1930 rental brochure calls the combined structures the Hinckley Building, advertising them as a small scale office building in the insurance district, with offices of moderate size and reasonable rates.

Arthur W. Bowditch (d. 1941) built prolifically in early 20th c. Boston, though littl is known of his life. Among his more notable designs in the CBD survey area are the Old South Building and the Essex Hotel.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

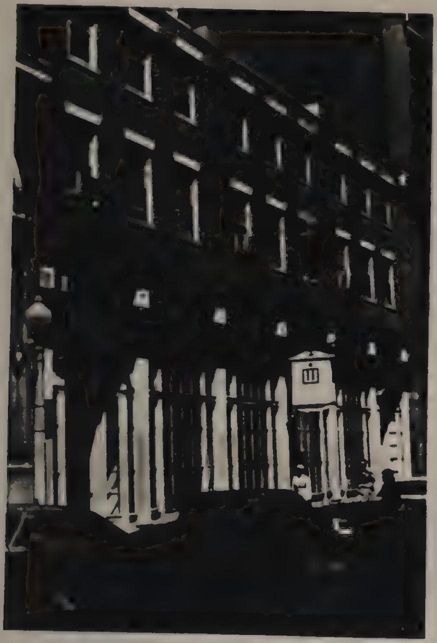
Located within the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Hinckley Building, 112 Water St.," Minot Williams, and Bangs, Building Managers. Rental brochure, photo, & floor plan, c. 1
2. Boston Directories.
3. American Architect & Building News, Decl 28, 1901, v. LXXIV, p. x. Construction in
4. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
5. Atlases of Boston Proper.

x-ref. 35-7 Central St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 120-130 Water St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1812 with alterations in 1915 no permit
source

ARCHITECT Andrew Hepburn
alterations: Guy Lowell Brickbuilder[3.]
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER Uriah Cotting
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 20 4/5, *20 5/1, 21 5/2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two; originally four plus

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION As altered, 9 bay Federal Revival structure featuring cast iron store front. Entrances in 1st & last bays recessed under triangular pediment with shield & wreath decoration on door lintel. Fluted pilasters divide ground floor into 6 sections infilled with small paned wooden sash; egg & dart cornice. Row of small windows above with urn decorated pressed metal panels in line with pilasters. Rectangular fenestration in upper two brick stories, with stone sills & flared lintels. 3rd story windows cut into cornice with stepped frieze and brick dentils.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs repair to brick & iron LOT AREA 2650 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Building architecturally significant as alteration design of row of 3 early Federal mercantile structures by distinguished Boston architect, as well as excellent example of 20th c. view of Federal style. Also is early example of building reuse in area largely devoted to insurance industry.

This property was originally purchased in 1812 by Uriah Cotting from the Broad St. Assoc.,[1.] and subsequently purchased by David Hinckley in 1813.[2.] The Hinckley deed specifies land with buildings,

NRD\C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

indicating that possibly Cotting rather than Hinckley was responsible for the present structures. Although this property originally belonged to the Broad St. Assoc., it was apparently not part of the Broad St. Project, for the typical building restrictions are not mentioned.

The earliest known occupants of these buildings were in 1858, when G.B. Talbot & Co., W.I. goods & groceries, was located at #88, H.H. Ayling, iron & steel, occupied #94, & the N.E. Protective Union, W.I. goods & groceries, was at #96. (The numbering on Water St. appears to have changed between 1864-5) In both 1864-5, S. Page & Son, oil was at #88 (later 120), and J.G.Kaulback, grocer, occupied #96 (later In 1915, these 3 buildings of 4 stories with ridged roof & granite trabeated storefronts were remodeled into a small office building for the Boston offices of Gilmour, Rothery & Co., general insurance. Altered building had 2 stories & attic, each story high enough for mezzanine gallery. Cornice and balustrade (now gone) were added.

Andrew Hepburn, principle architect, appears in directories in 1926-35, and by 1940s was partner in firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn. Firm was designer of Harvard's Houghton Library & MIT's Baker House (with Alvar Aalto). Guy Lowell (1870-1927), associate architect, was from prominint N.E. family, and was one of Boston's most distinguished architects. Educated at Harvard & MIT, he continued his architectural studies in Europe, attending the Ecole des Beaux Arts. "A skilled & versatile designer Mr. Lowell's work was broad in scope, comprising large public & institutional buildin many distin tive residences, countr estates, & formal gardens."[5] Among his mos noted designs are Boston's Museum of Fine Arts and the N.Y. County Court House, as we as buildings at Andover Academy, Simmons College, and Brown University.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register
Custom House District.

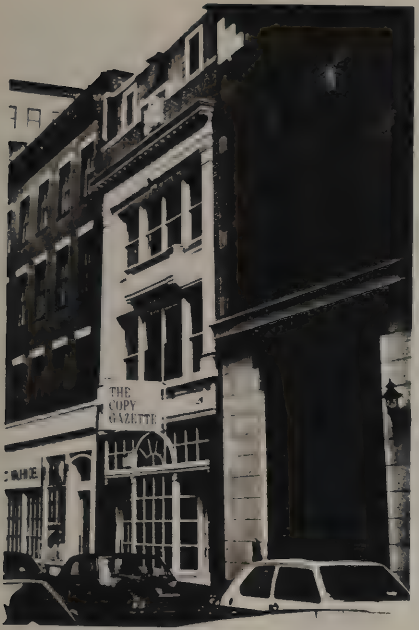
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 241:26.
2. " " " " 242:117.
3. Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956, p. 381.
4. Brickbuilder, v. 24, March 1915, p. 73-4. illus. before & after.
5. Architects Vertical File, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
6. 1858, 1864, 1865 Boston Almanacs.
7. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Art Reference Section.

SS 120-130 Water St.

	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
-	242:117	Uriah Cotting	David Hinckley	$1,000	2 parcels ① includes prop. at 35-7 Central St (See)
	-	- -	-		② land with bldgs. situated in rear of above, on 30' street, beginning at S/W corner of Benj. Bussey's Store [on Broad St.] Bounded: E = by wall of said store 37' N = by passageway - 48' W = on other land of Cotting [remainder of block on Water St.] - 42' S = on said Street 48'
	241:26	Broad St. Assoc.	Uriah Cotting	$2620	2 parcels ① Same as above ② Same as above, without bldgs., including additional land to west No restrictions

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 115-117 Water St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE current facade: 1916 permit 7-6-1916
source

ARCHITECT current: Martin X. Freethy *
source

BUILDER current: George W. Dyer *
source

OWNER current: Edmond T. Lynch
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26^{5}/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] current: store & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tapestry [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small 3 bay Federal Revival structure retaining original small-paned wooden storefront which features large, central, bay window with half Ionic caps at corners, surmounted by eliptical fanlight in transom, & recessed entries in bays 1 & 3. Upper two stories flanked by cast stone pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals, supporting cast stone entablature with denticular cornice. Horizontal banks of windows recessed into facade, original small-paned sash retained at 2nd level. Balcony under central window of 3rd story.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Stepped brick parapet with metal cartouche and added glass brick 4th story.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1172 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Maintains streetscape wall of largely small-scale brick structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as fairly intact example of early 20th c. commercial Federal Revival style, as well as contributing to a streetscape of other largely small-scale, late 19th c. & early 20th c. brick structures located in heart of insurance district.

Buildings Dept. records indicate that permit was taken out in 1916 to remove front of structure at 115-117 Water St. and to build a new one. In 1929,

NRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural __x__
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/invention ______
Social/humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the glass brick 4th story was added.

The original occupants of building were Henry J. Ide, general fire insurance agent, and Hollis, Perrin & Co., general insurance agency. Their names appear on building in early illustrations.

There is no information available on the architect, Martin X. Freethy, & there are no other known designs by him located within the CBD survey area.

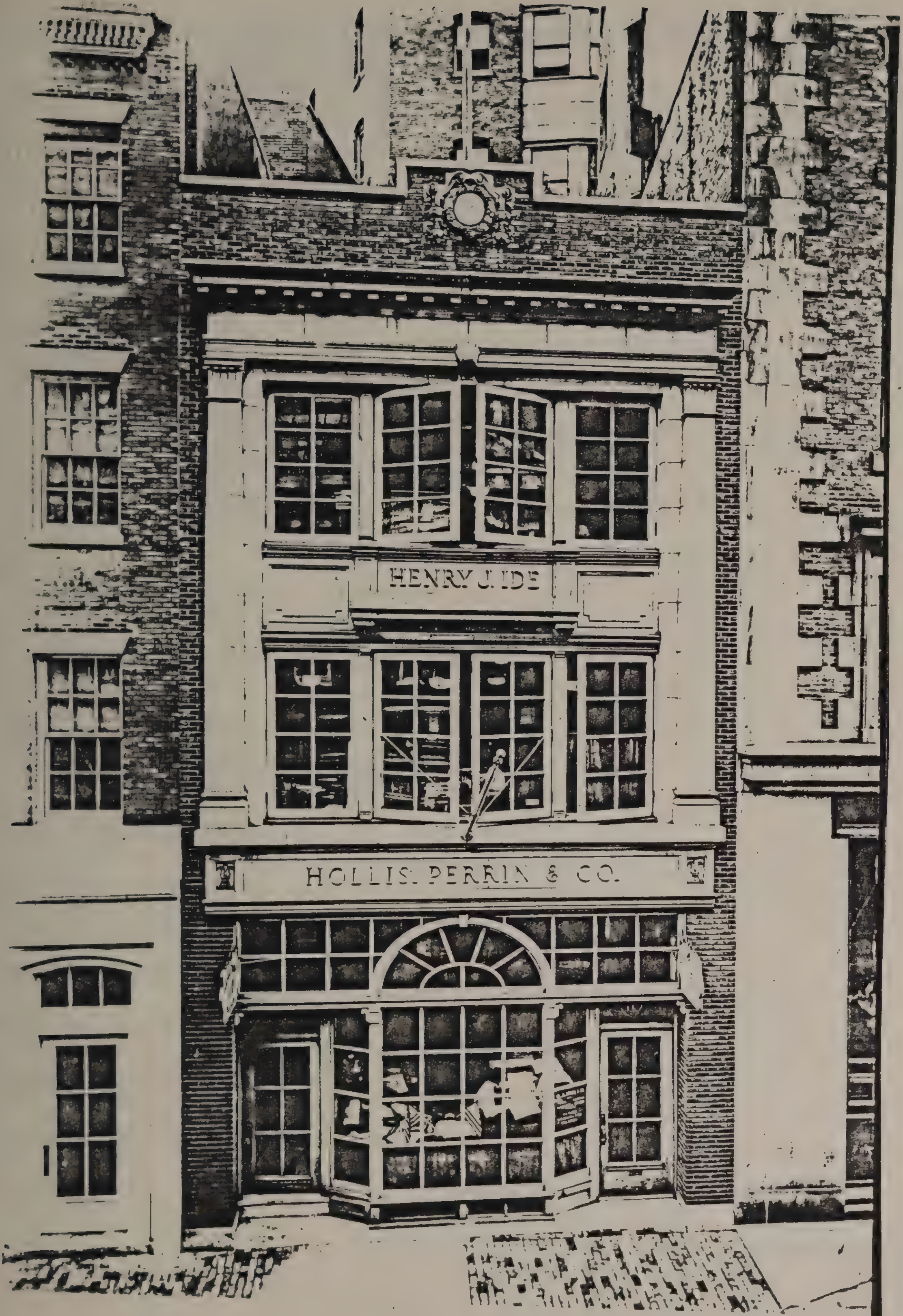
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. 1919 Boston Directory, p. 2322, adv. including illustration.
4. SPNEA Photo File, "Water St.,", excellent photo.

115-117 Water St.


HENRY J. IDE
HOLLIS, PERRIN & CO.

ater St
SPNEA - photo file

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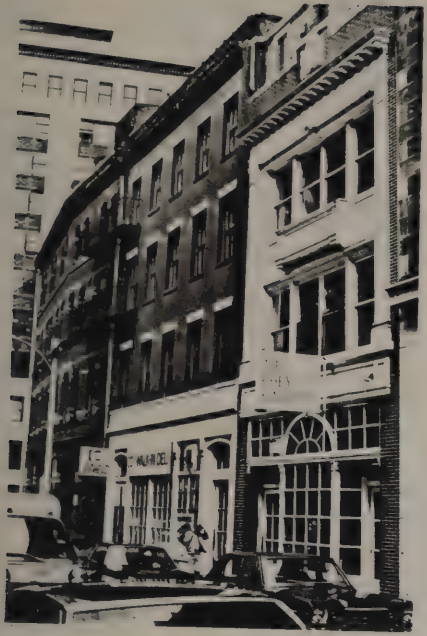
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 119-123 Water St.COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1878 permit 1/28/1878

source

ARCHITECT Bradlee & Winslow permit

source

BUILDER T. J. Whidden "

source

OWNER W. H. Crocker, Trustee

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 5/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile, 1 stone

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay mercantile structure with Federal Revival detailing, featuring partially intact storefront with granite lintel & corner posts, & intermediate cast iron piers. Entries in 1st & 5th bays. Rectangular fenestration at upper levels, characterized by brownstone sills & flared lintels, and 6/6 sash. Brick corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic partial storefront

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs paint LOT AREA 840 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Maintains streetscape wall of largely small-scale brick structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of important 19th c. Boston architectural firm, as well as early example of Federal Revival style as influenced by America's Centenniel. In addition, it contributes to a streetscape of other largely small-scale late 19th & early 20th c. structures.

No information is available concerning early occupants of this building. Although the insurance industry was just beginning to spread into this

NRD|C MHK 6|80

252

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

portion of Water Street after the 1872 fire, there were no insurance- related businesses located at #119-123 in either the 1879 or 1880 directories.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) received his architectural training in the office o George Dexter, & succeeded to Dexter's practice after his death. He was a well known architect of commercial buildings, said to number at least 500; many, however, were destroyed by the 1872 fire. Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) trained under Bradlee, and after completing his studies in Paris, re-entered Bradlee's firm as junior partner. the reconstruction period following the Great Fire of 1872, Bradlee & Winslow were active in planning new commercial structures. The Hemenway, Phillips, & Marlboro Bui ings were designed by Bradlee & Winslow, and the Water St. building may reflect the influence of Bradlee's younger colleague.

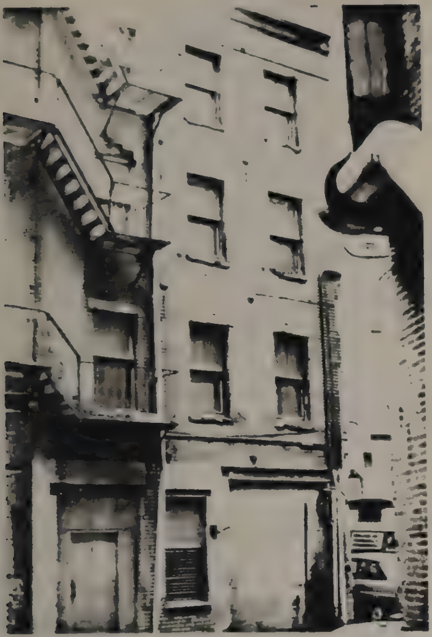
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.
3. SPNEA photo file, "Water St.," photo showing rightmost bay, included in photo of 115-7 Water St, c. 1917-1929.
4. Withey Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 85 Wendell St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE c.1848 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER John Foster
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *34 5/2, 29 1/4,

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck [✓ ten] apt.
(non-residential) probably residential

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 1/2 plus

ROOF ridge cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay Greek Revival structure with extensive alteration to street level. Entry in 1st bay. Rectangular fenestration with brownstone sills & lintels. Projecting brick frieze at cornice level. Iron tie rods with round caps between bays. Right side wall was party wall to structure previously on site. One story rear addition.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic street level

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] needs major repair LOT AREA 1116 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow, curving, alley-like street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although in its current state structure retains little architectural significance, may have some historical significance relating to early to mid-19th c. immigration. For Wendell St., or Half Moon Place as it was known earlier, was one of crowded, disease ridden low rent areas toward which immigrants gravitated. This structure may be a remant of similar houses located here, and subsequently annexed onto 109-133 Broad St. upon its construction c.1860. Half Moon Place was laid out c. 1848, for it first appears in the

RD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1849-50 directory.

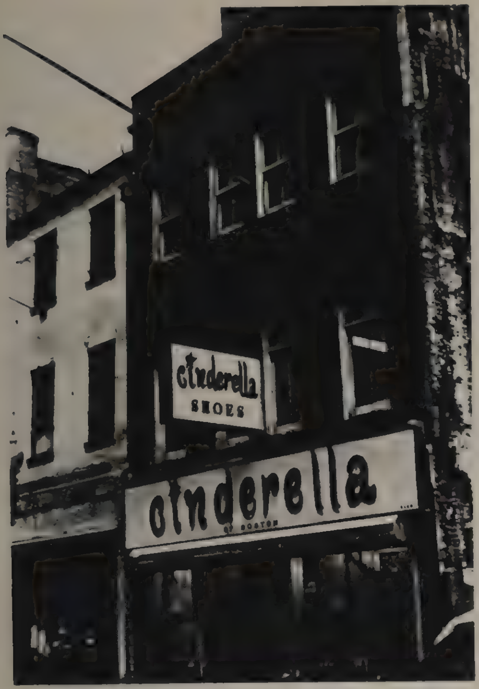
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within the National Register Custom House District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Handlin, Oscar, Boston Immigrants, 1959.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 9-11 West St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1930 Building Permit 12/3/1930
source

ARCHITECT Engineering Dept, Thompson's Spa Inc. (permit)
source

BUILDER Fred T. Ley, Inc. (permit)
source

OWNER Martha C. Karolik/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 3/4*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] restaurant and retail stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
painted black.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay early 20th century commercial building with a hint of Federal Revival influence in the recessed panel motif above the 2nd floor and in the parapet. Modern storefront and brick upper stories with 4 rectangular windows with stone sills and non-projecting brick lintels. Center 2 windows are paired. Simple cornice and brick parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront changes

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1364 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to former Brattle Book Shop, which was completely destroyed by fire in early 1980.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This building, constructed for Thompson's Spa restaurant, is not architecturally notable. It does, however, form a pair with the more important Federal rowhouse to the west, and also helps maintain the low scale of the streetscape. The continuity of the streetscape has been broken by vacant lots on either side of this pair of 3-story structures.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

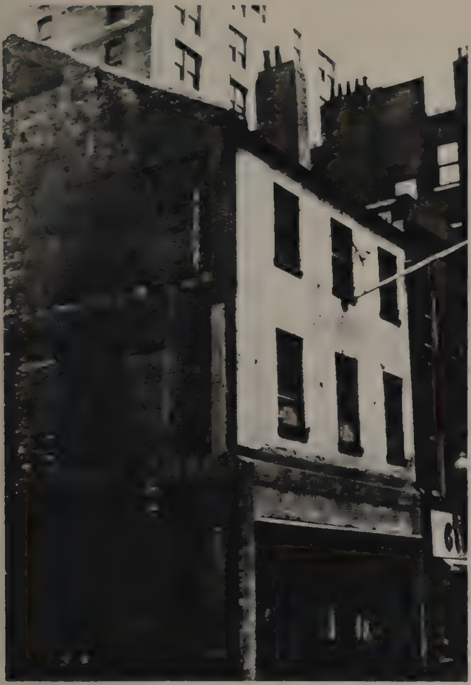
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 13-15 West St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present / original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1820-30 style source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: Codman heirs / ____ original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 3/2*.80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ____

ROOF gable across cupola ____ dormers none

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
common bond, painted

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Federal rowhouse. Altered storefront. Brick upper stories with stone sills and splayed stone lintels (windows are slightly smaller at top story). No original sash. Gutter at roofline may have replaced an earlier cornice. Offset right chimney.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor - moderate] drastic storefront, sash, cornice(?)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs repointing LOT AREA 1440 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant lot to west

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

13-15 West St. is significant architecturally as one of the few remaining Federal rowhouses in the CBD survey area and historically as the home and bookshop for a decade of the noted woman publisher Elizabeth Peabody, whose parlor was said to be "the most influential intellectual center in Boston."[2]

The building was originally one of a row of four modest West St. dwellings (#9-23) probably built at the same time on speculation.[2] The splayed lintels and use of common

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts X
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/invention ___
Social/humanitarian X
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

rather than Flemish bond brick suggest the late Federal period date.

Elizabeth Peabody opened her bookshop here in July, 1840. The area was primarily residential and the building served as both a shop for her and home for her parents and sisters, Sophia and Mary. The bookshop, the first in Boston to be managed by a woman, soon became a meeting place for intellec tuals and members of the 19th century transcendentalist movement, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, James Freeman Clark and George Ripley, all leaders in formulating plans for the "Brook Farm Institute of Agricultu and Education", a mid-19th century utopian experiment. Visitors to the shop also included Washington Allston, Theodore Parker, and Margaret Fuller, who gave weekly lectures. Two weddings took place in the West St. parlor: the marriage of Sophia Peabody to author Nathaniel Hawthorne and of Mary Peabod to Horace Mann, the great 19th century educator. Elizabeth Peabody also became the city's first woman publisher, whose first project was a pamphlet on emancipation written by another frequent visitor and friend, Dr. William Ellery Channing.[3]

Elizabeth Peabody remained at this address until about 1850, by which time the street was becoming increasingly commercial. Later tenants included Arthur Schmidt, a music dealer, located here in the late 1880's.

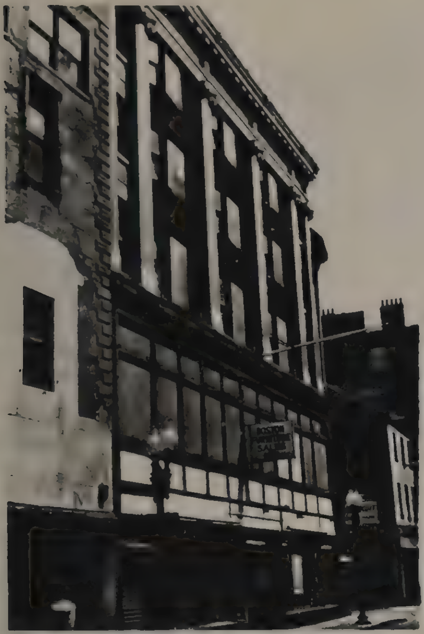
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photo, c. 1870, Bostonian Society (West. St. file)
2. Wm. B. Finch, "History of 5-7 West St, Boston, Mass., Brattle Book Shop" (undated, unpublished report, BLC files)
3. Louise Hall Tharp, The Peabody Sisters of Salem (Boston, 1950)
4. Literary Landmarks of Boston, p 22.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 25-31 West St. COR. ___

NAME ___
present   original

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1900-1920   style
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 3/1*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan terra cotta stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay pier and spandral commercial building with classical accents. 2-story cast iron storefront, partially modernized. Three upper stories treated as a unit, with 3-story brick Ionic pilasters flanking 3-story polygonal metal bays with pressed metal spandral panels. Terra cotta used for the capitals as well as for an entablature with triglyphs in the frieze and a modillion block cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront changes

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ___ LOT AREA 4475 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant lot to east

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Good example of its style which contributes to the streetscape.

In 1930, the first 2 floors were occupied by the T.D. Whitney Co., which fronted on 37-43 Temple Place (see form) and was the city's oldest and best-known linen shop . The upper floors were occupied by a chiropodist, jeweler, embroiderer, dressmaker, hair goods dealer, and the offices of the architectural firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

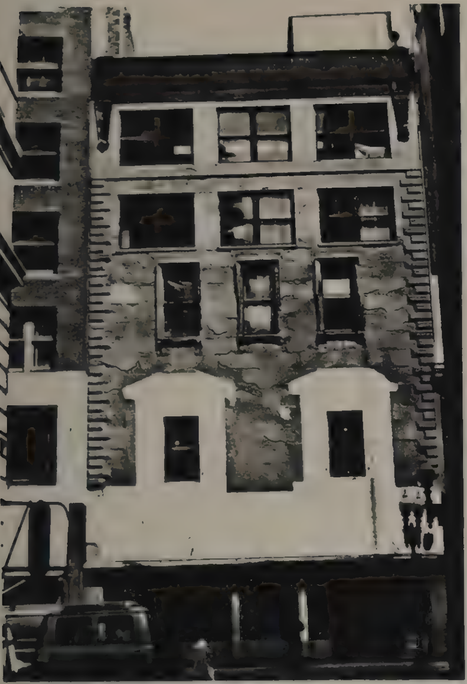
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 33-37 West St. COR. ____

NAME /Temple Club
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1850 mid-19th c. publications[4]
source

ARCHITECT Hammett Billings Old Time N.E.[3]
(with Joseph Billings) source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Temple Club/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 3/3.6/6*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] club house and two retail stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 (originally 3) plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Heavily altered Italianate clubhouse. 1st fl. modernized. 2nd fl. originally had 2 rectangular bay windows, since removed. Outline of the bays still visible. 3rd fl. has original 3-bay fenestration and window surrounds but stone is spalling badly. Upper 2 stories probably date from the early 20th c. Alternating quoins frame the bldg. at the corners. Original heavy bracketed cornice above 3rd fl. has been removed.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] (see above)

CONDITION good [✓ fair- poor] LOT AREA 4000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Temple Club is of historical interest, but its architectural significance has been diminished by extensive alterations.

The Italianate structure of "Connecticut freestone" was constructed in 1850 for the Temple Club, a small men's social club established in 1829 and described in Bacon's Dictionary of 1886 as the most fashionable in Boston until the establishment of the Somerset Club.[2] The first floor of the building was rented

PF (June, 1980)
NRD|C-

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation X
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

to two retail stores and had a central entrance to the upper story club rooms, which were variously described as "inviting" and "splendid." These included a second floor lobby, reading room, parlors and billiard room, 3rd floor meeting hall, and a bowling alley in the basement. The Temple C was located directly opposite Mason St., the carriage entrance to the Bost Theatre, making it convenient for theatre patrons.[2] The club moved to 74 Boylston St. in 1899 and closed in the 1920's.

Architect Hammett Billings (1818-1874) was born in Boston, apprenticed with Asher Benjamin, and entered the office of Ammi B. Young while the latter was working on the Custom House. He later formed a partnership wit his brother Joseph, and their first important commission was the Boston Museum on Tremont St, which opened in 1846 and has since been demolished. Billings also designed the Church of the Savior on Bedford St. and the fir Wellesley College building, both since demolished. The only intact example of his work remaining in the Boston area is the Wesleyan Building at 36 Bromfield St. (see form).

The 1850 date is based on the following quote from Nathaniel Dearborn's Reminiscenes:"A free red-stone edifice was completed in 1850, on West stre for a society of gentlemen, as a retiring lounge for leasure hours..."[4]

In 1877, Whiting's survey lists a children's hat store and stationery store on th floor.[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

9. Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, Aug. 4, 1855, p76. (Illus. + text)
8. Dane York, Able Men of Boston (Publ. by Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fir Insurance Co)(Boston, 1950) p. 13-18. Incl. illus.

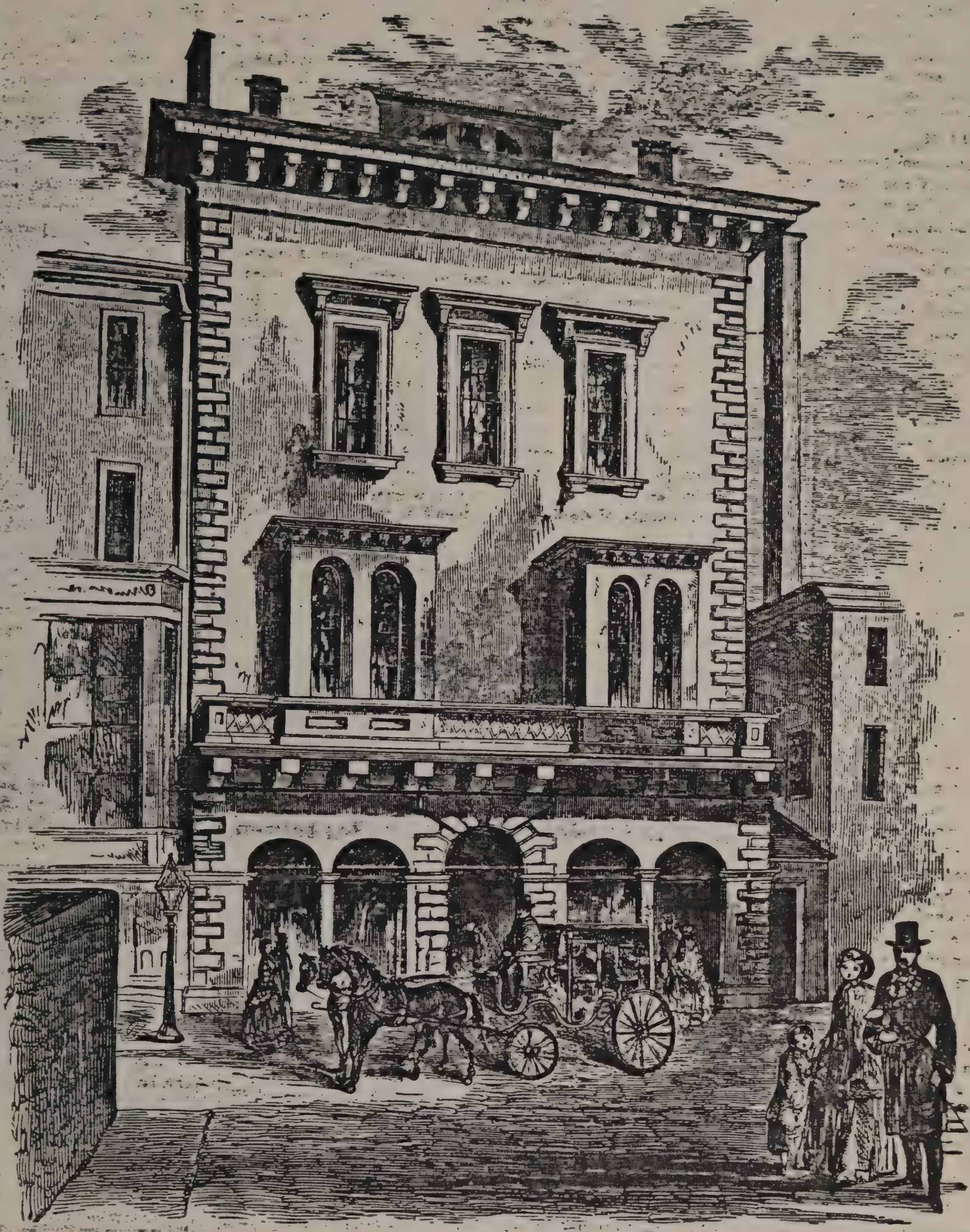
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Whiting, John, A Schedule of the Buildings and their Occupancy...(1877)
2. Bacon's Dictionary of Boston (1886) p. 402.
3. Richard Stoddard, "Hammett Billings, Artist and Architect," Old Time New England, Winter, 1972 (Vol LXII,#3)(No source given for Billings as architect of the Temple Club.)
4. Nath. Dearborn, Dearborn's Reminiscences of Boston and Guide through the City and Environs (Boston, 1851) p. 152.
5. Photo of West St. incl. Temple Club, dated 1860 (BPL Print Dept.Street Views #
6. Photo, Bostonian Society (West St. showing Temple Club before alterati
7. Sketches of Boston and Vicinity (1860) p. 111.

4 Aug. 1855

CLUB HOUSE, WEST STREET.

This elegant structure, erected for a club of private gentlemen, is one of those tasteful buildings with which the genius of Messrs. Billings Brothers has adorned our city. The view was drawn for us by Mr. Champney, and is a truthful representation, as will be perceived by a glance at the original. The house is very centrally situated, and the interior is furnished with taste and elegance. Clubs have never obtained much in this country, but it is not unlikely that they will. They are of English origin. The last number of the North American Review contains a very interesting article, entitled the "Clubs of London," from which many particulars not generally known, respecting these associations, may be gathered. The two earliest on record were the Mermaid Club, which held its meetings in Friday Street, and Ben. Jonson's Club, which gathered at the Devil Tavern, between Temple Gates and Temple Bar, London. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have instituted the first, and around him gathered such men as Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher and Selden, forming a galaxy of wit and intellect such as the world will never look upon again. These early clubs were simply gatherings at stated times, to enjoy the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," wine and wit being the staples of the entertainment. The revolution, of course, put an end to such convivial meetings, but the clubs again flourished under the restoration. From social meetings, from which politics were rigidly excluded, they became partizan in their character, and were used as machinery to advance the fortunes of factions, as afterwards in Paris. "The club of ancient times," says the Review, "exists no longer, or only among the middle or lower classes. The aristocratic combination of our days, which is so called, is a club in name only, if the word is to be interpreted by what it was used to signify in its origin, and through a long course of years, up to a very recent period. Formerly, as we have just seen, it meant a social meeting of a select few, held at stated intervals, and at some public tavern; whereas now it has lost every one of these attributes. Some of these modern assemblies are exclusively confined to members of the army and navy, others to university men, and others again to travellers, this to conservatives, and that to reformers; but in all, a certain degree of wealth, and a certain *status* in society, seem to be the indispensable condition of admission. Now, too, each club has every accommodation that luxury can demand or invention supply."



CLUB HOUSE, WEST STREET, BOSTON.

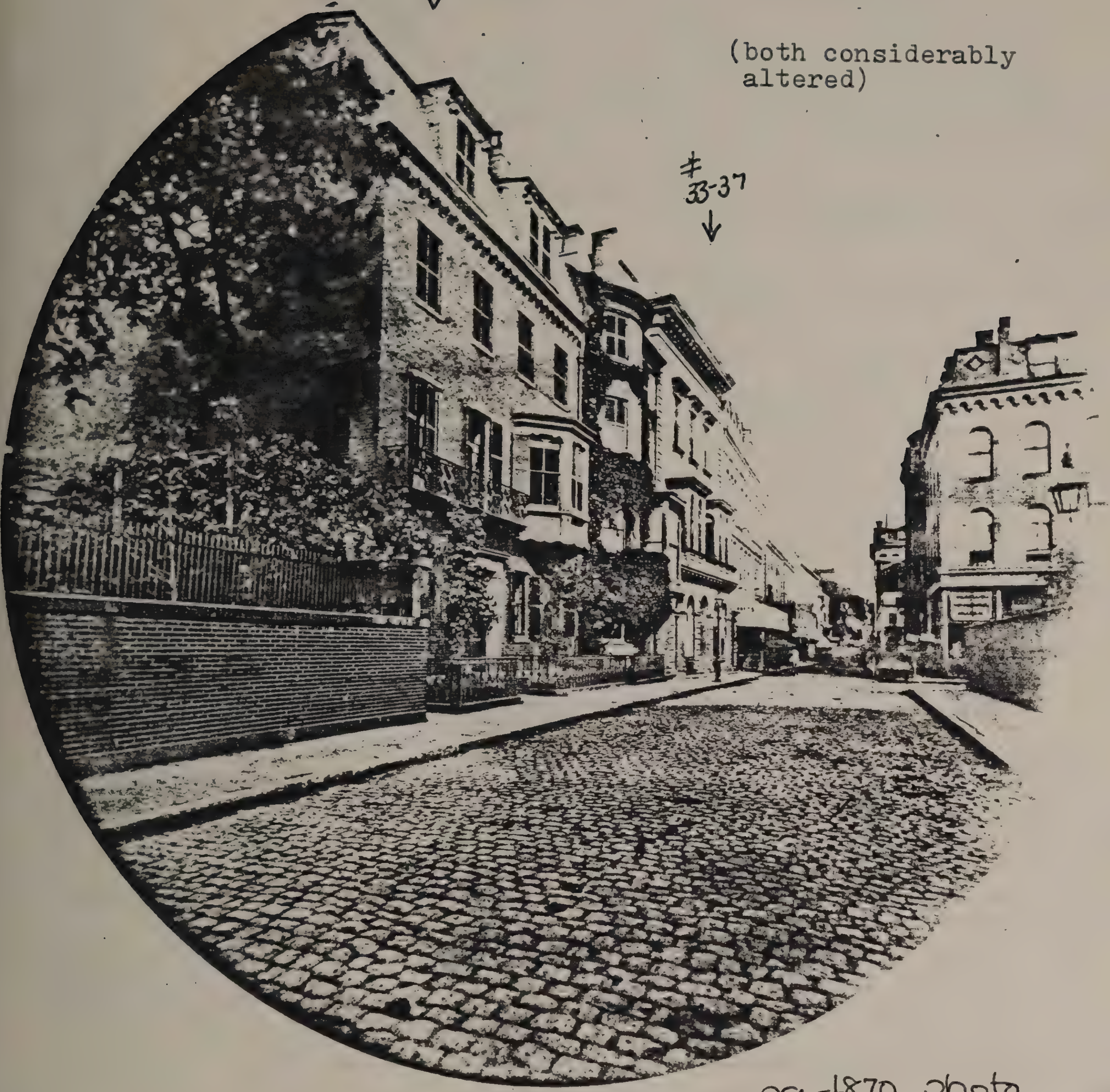
33-37 West Street

xeroxed from SPNEA files

33-37 West St.
(Temple Club)

43-45 West St.

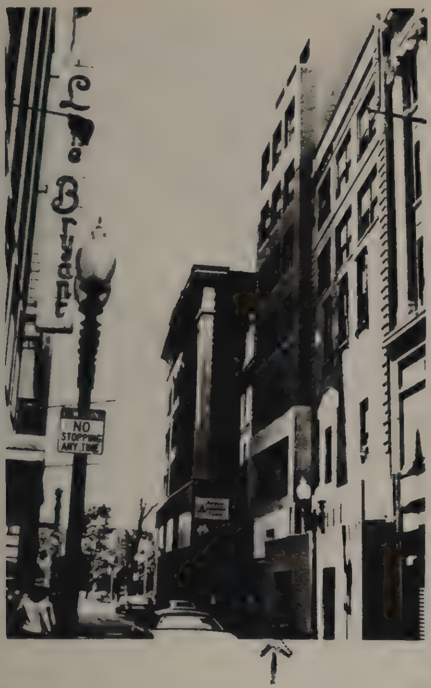
(both considerably altered)



pre-1870 photo

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 39-41 West St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

- 1908 Building permit 4/4/1908
DATE - altered in mid-century
source

ARCHITECT Parker, Thomas and Rice (permit)
source

BUILDER Whidden & Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Henry Parkman, Trustee / ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 5/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 8 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay commercial building with early 20th century storefront (cast iron piers and lintel), stone second floor with wide triple show window with decorative cast iron jambs and mullions, and five unadorned brick upper stories followed by one stepped-back story.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] (see significance section)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2479 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Permits indicate that 39-41 West Street is the work of the well-known early 20th century firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice. However, the building appears to have been considerably altered in recent years, not only at ground level but also along the upper stories. Neither the stone sheathing at level 2 nor the brick above appears to be original. The only portion of the facade which does appear to be original is the lintel and one cast iron pier remaining at level 1 and the jambs and mullions around the windows at level 2.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/
development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/
settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/
invention ____
Social/
humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

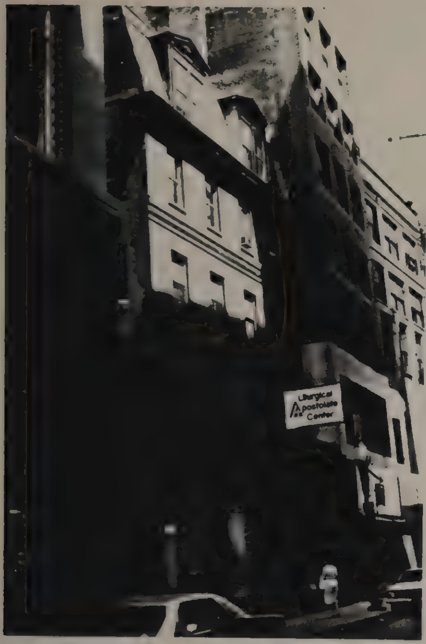
As it stands today, 39-41 West Street is out of scale with others along the street and does not contribute to the architectural characte of the area.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
(not contributing)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 43-45 West St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE mid-19th c. altered in 1870 and 1900 (see significance section)
source

ARCHITECT -original architect: unknown
-altered in 1870 by Ware & Van Brunt
-altered in 1900 by Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER 1874 Atlas: Geo. Ware, lessee/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 5/1*80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 (originally 3½) plus ____

ROOF mansard-black hexagonal slates cupola ____ dormers two copper pedimented dormers w/ paired openings

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid-19th century dwelling altered in the early 1870's and 1900. 2-story turn-of-the-century storefront (1st fl. retains one original pier and the lintel, 2nd has 2 cast iron polygonal bays with carytid jambs & triangular pediments). Levels 3 & 4 each have four 2/2 windows w/ rectangular stone lintels, separated by a sawtooth band above level 3. Pressed metal dentil cornice above 4, followed by slate mansard & copper pedimented dormers

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic ____
(see significance section)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 3092 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Unadorned side facade visible along west side

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
43-45 West Street is significant architecturally as a mid-19th century residence twice sensitively altered by major architectural firms; as a building with notable detailing, particularly along the second floor polygonal bays, mansard roof and dormers; and as the "birthplace of Bailey's", the ice cream parlor which is still in business today. It is also reputed to have been the mid-19th century home of the world-renowned scientist Louis Aggasiz.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

signficance:(cont): Wm. Ware, considered to have been the 1st Am. professo
architecture, organized the 1st Am. architecture school (at MIT) and, with
Henry Van Brunt, designed such well-known buildings as Memorial Hall at Ha
Whiting's survey of 1877 lists tenants as follows: (B,1,5)E. Hobbs & C
ladies boot & shoe store,shoe factory on 5th (B,1) J.B. Bailey, manufactur
confectioner (2) Dr. Butler's lifting cure (3) Osborne & Co. tailors (3,4) W
Savage & Co., furniture salesroom...(4) Geo. W. Carnes, tailor's work room.
The most important of these tenants was John Bailey, who opened his small
kitchen here in 1873. Bailey, who is described in company literature as a
"master craftsman always endeavoring to
improve quality & service" was so succe
ful that after his retirement in 1900
(cont.belo

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Early photos show a 3½ story mansard-roofed residence, probably dating f
the 1850's, with a corbeled cornice and a walled garden area to the west.[1] T
only portion of this original facade which remains today is the third floor
corbeled cornice. According to an 1870 lease agreement, the building was
occupied at that time by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ware as a dwelling.[3] Mrs. Ware
was the daughter of Boston merchant Henry Lee.

Histories of Bailey's dating back to the early 20th century say that 43-
West St. was the home of Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), the Swiss naturalist a
author of Contributions to the Natural History of the United States.[2] Agassi
came to the U.S. in 1846 and eventually joined the faculty at Harvard. In
1850,he married a Boston woman, Elizabeth Cabot Cary. Agassiz's name is not list
in the Boston City Directories of the period, nor does it appear in deed re
The legend has been so consistently noted in Bailey's literature for so man
years that it would appear to have some basis in fact despite the lack of
conclusive evidence.

In 1870 the building was leased to George Ware, a furniture dealer.[3] Duri
this period, West St. and other streets in the area were changing from resi
tial to commercial use. The lease includes the following agreements abo
altering the building:"The Lessors agree to expend a sum not exceeding $17,
including architects commissions in altering..the premises according to the
and specifications thereof made by messers Ware and Van Brunt, architects."[3]
(continued
abo

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Significance (cont): successor, Miss Sarah Wyman Dow Gilman, was able to
remodel the entire building, with each floor enlarged and equipped for its
special departments.[5] This remodeling, which included a totally new two-stor
storefront, was undertaken by the leading architectural firm of Blackall, C
and Whittemore.[6] Bailey's remained on West St. until December, 1966.

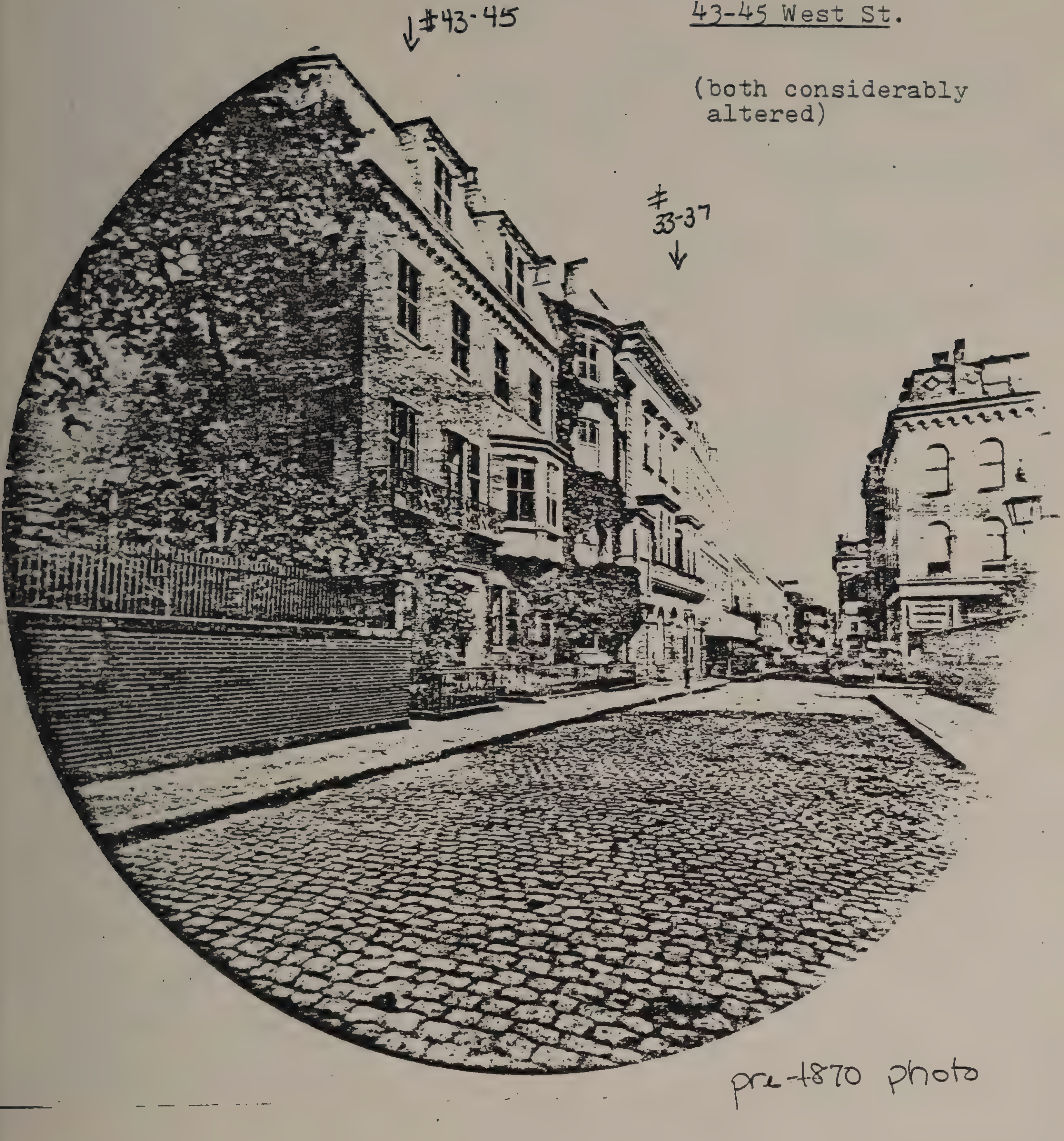
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photo, Bostonian Society. Also, painting of the house on display at Bail
26-28 Temple Pl.
2. Dictionary of American Biography
3. Suffolk County Courthouse, March, 1870, Book 993, p. 254.
4. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877
5. Company brochures and advertisements preserved at Baileys, 26-8 Temple P
6. Renovation plans, c. 1900, by Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, located at
Bailey's, 26-28 Temple Pl. (plans, elevations, and photos of 1900 interi

33-37 West St.
(Temple Club)

43-45 West St.

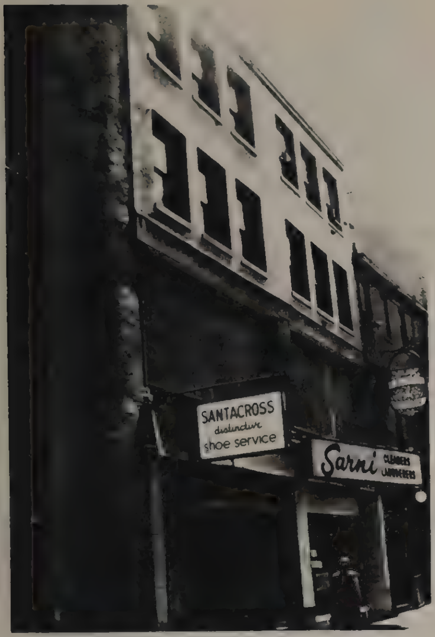
(both considerably
altered)



pre-1870 photo

Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area__________



ADDRESS 1-2 Winter Pl. COR.__________

NAME__________
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1891 Building permit 5/26/1891[1]
source

ARCHITECT Tristam Griffin (permit)
source

BUILDER John S. Jacobs & Son (permit)
source

OWNER D.S. McDonald/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 3/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "cafe and store" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus__________

ROOF flat cupola__________ dormers__________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of late 19th c. pressed red brick commercial bldgs. modernized at ground level. 2nd fl. features wide show windows flanked by unusual Art Nouveau piers. Each bldg. is 3 bays wide at levels 3 & 4, with brick piers between bays, curved at the corners. Brownstone lintel course over each story followed by simple cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic modernized storefronts

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor__________ LOT AREA 2058 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS__________

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This pair of small-scale late 19th century brick commercial buildings harmonizes with the neighboring low-scale Greek Revival rowhouses and features notable Art Nouveau 2nd floor piers. The buildings are of interest historically as the location of Frank Locke's "Wine Rooms", which rivaled Louis Ober's nearby French restaurant in the late 19th century.

Locke, a retired sea captain from Maine, backed by building owner Dudley S. MacDonald,

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

opened his restaurant at 1-2 Winter Place in 1892.
The interior was described as "an enchanting picture, a fairy grotto, a sumptuous apartment in some palatial edifice."[2] Unfortunately the plush mahogany mirrored interior has not been preserved. Locke's restaurant, whic served Maine lobsters, seafood, and New England dishes, was adjacent to Ober's French restaurant. In May, 1894, Wood & Pollard wholesale liquor dealers ended the competition for customers by buying both businesses, and 1901 the restaurant had been renamed Locke-Obers[2] (see form for 3-4 Winter P The dining rooms at 1-2 Winter Pl. continued to be used until business fell off during the Prohibition Era. The second floor dining rooms were reopened in 1950, but by that time the interior of the former "Wine Rooms" had been removed.[2]

Little is known about the architect, Tristam H. Griffin. Other works listed in the Boston Public Library card file include the Malden YMCA (c.18 and an apartment at 329-331 Tremont (1888-9)

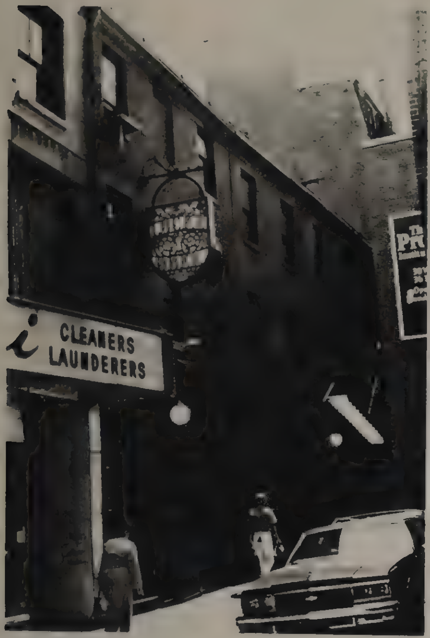
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building permit is for #1 Winter Pl. However, both buildings appear to have been constructed at the same time.
2. Sherman L. Whipple III,"The Locke-Ober Cafe"(undated booklet, copy in BLC files)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 3-4 Winter Pl. COR.

NAME Locke-Ober Cafe
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1832 style
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER probably Samuel Cabot/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 3/3 .80*

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½

ROOF gable across cupola dormers 1 shed dormer with paired windows

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
(common bond)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of Greek Revival rowhouses, one 3 bays and the second 5 bays wide, united by a late 19th century restaurant storefront featuring cast iron piers, stained glass in window tympanums, and original wooden double-leaved doors. The 3-bay rowhouse has elongated 2nd fl. windows & smaller 3rd fl. windows. Both have rectangular stone sills & lintels. Some windows have diamond panes & some have 16/16 sash--all leaded glass cames.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Continuous brick block cornice. Fine Victorian 1st fl. interior.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2410 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Restaurant also occupies second floor of 1-2 Winter Pl.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Locke-Obers is significant architecturally because of its magnificent Victorian barroom interior, housed in one of the few remaining Greek Revival residential buildings in the Central Business District, and historically as an eating establishment which has been located on the site for over 100 years, making it one of the city's longest-lived restaurant traditions.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

change in management) became head of the Locke-Ober Company. In the 38 years
from 1901 until his death in 1939, Camus established the synthesis of French
American cooking which has given the restaurant its distinctive character. Lo
Obers has remained largely unchanged except that the dining rooms at 1&2 Wint
Pl. were abandoned during the Prohibition era. The 2nd floor on the old Locke
side was redecorated and reopened in 1950 (Locke's plush "Wine Room" interior
had been lost).In 1949, Locke-Obers also took over Joseph's Restaurant in the
Back Bay.

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		**Conservation**		**Recreation**	
Agricultural		**Education**		**Religion**	
Architectural	X	**Exploration/ settlement**		**Science/ invention**	
The Arts		**Industry**		**Social/ humanitarian**	
Commerce		**Military**		**Transportation**	
Communication		**Political**			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The restaurant bears the name of two men, Louis Ober and Frank Locke, who
rivals, never partners, in two Winter Pl. restaurants.[1]Louis Ober opened his
eating establishment on the alley by 1870. Initially it was probably a small
cafe. In 1875 he took out a permit to remodel #3-4 into a cafe and dwelling.[1]
1883, King's *Dictionary of Boston* reported "The leading French restaurant of
city is "Ober's" on Winter Place, off Winter Street. This has more than a loc
fame. It is most patronized by the possessors of long purses. It has a large
general dining-room, a cafe, and several private supper rooms. The viands her
are unsurpassed by any place in the city."[1] By 1886, Ober had prospered to suc
extent that he could again remodel the building. The work he did then still r
mains. He sent to San Domingo for mahogany and to France for wood carvers. Th
bronze statue "Gloria Victus" also came from France, and the polished metal s
dishes were designed in Germany and manufactured by Reed & Barton, silversmit
The cash register acquired at that time is still in use. The requisite female
painting was done by Italian artist Tommaso Juglaris.[1]

In 1891, Frank Locke,a retired Maine sea captain , backed by Dudley S. McD
owner of the bldg. at #1&2 Winter Pl, remodelled the adjacent bldg. into his
"Wine Rooms", specializing in plain Maine cooking, lobsters, steaks and hard l
By May of 1894, Wood & Pollard,wholesale liquor dealers,ended the competition
buying both businesses. Emil Camus was retained as manager and in 1901 (after

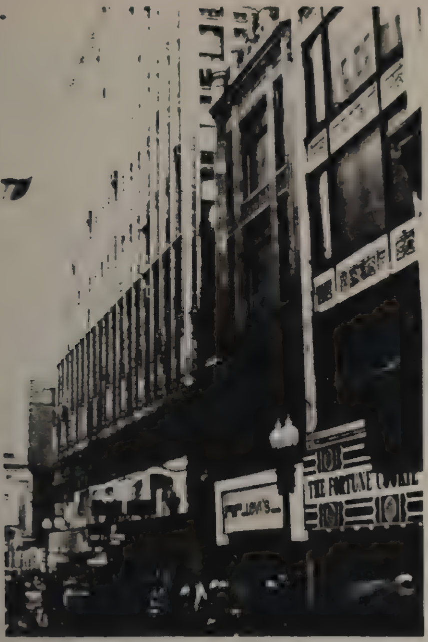
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont.abo
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark (interior and exterior)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Sherman L. Whipple III, "The Locke-Ober Cafe" (undated booklet, copy in BL
   files)
2. Deeds are not helpful in determining a date for the building, although it
   would appear to date after 1832 and was probably built as a rental propert
   by the merchant Samuel Cabot. (Ref: Suffolk County Courthouse 1026/18,
   575/79, 362/118)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 12-14 Winter St COR. Jackson Pl (alley)

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1915-20 style (no permit) source

ARCHITECT ______ source

BUILDER ______ source

OWNER ______ original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 5/5*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay early 20th c. pier and spandral commercial bldg. in green terra cotta with Gothic ornamental scheme. Modernized storefront. 3 upper floors have wide center plate glass windows and narrower side windows separated by rising terra cotta piers and recessed terra cotta spandrals decorated with quatrefoil motifs. Bldg. terminates with bracketed cornice and elaborate parapet combining quatrefoils, a center shield, and crenelations.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront altered)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA about 1000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site next to small alley with red brick side facade except at corner bay of Jackson Pl.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Small-scale version of the Gothic-inspired early 20th century terra cotta commercial buildings located nearby at 443-447 and 431-439 Washington Street, notable for its green color and terra cotta detailing. The original tenant may have been Jackson Confectionary Co., which is first listed at this address in the 1917 Boston City Directory Jackson's also had outlets on Federal St. and Summer St.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural __X__
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/invention ______
Social/humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

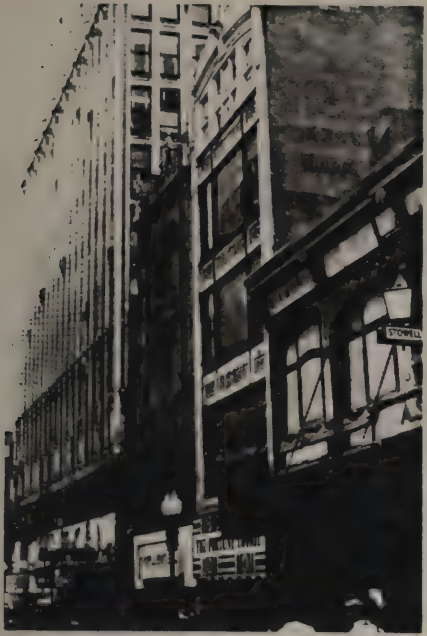
The terra cotta facade may have replaced the facade of an earlier 1878 building previously on the site. Building Department records contain a 1915 permit for interior alterations, signed by architect Arthur H. Bowditch. Although this permit is clearly for interior rather than exterio alterations, it does raise the possibility that Bowditch was the architect of a new facade as well. The facade closely resembles those of other Bowditch buildings, particularly the Gothic terra cotta facade of the adjacent Winter Street Building of 1913 (see form for 443-447 Washington St

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 16-18 Winter St or R.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1913 Building permit 7/9/1913 source

ARCHITECT G. Henri Desmond (permit) source

BUILDER W.A. and H.A. Root (permit) source

OWNER I.A. and A.C. Ratshisky,Trus./ original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 5/6*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. [✓ (non-residential)] one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ (stone)] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-bay early 20th century pier and spandral commercial bldg. with eclectic classical and Gothic detailing. 1st fl. modernized. Wide windows at levels 2-4 flanked by thin cast stone piers. Cast stone spandrals in same plane decorated with spiraling leafy motifs. Top story has slight arch with central keystone flanked by Gothic pinnacle motifs. Bldg. terminates in modified broken scroll pediment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront modernized, top floor window arrangement altered)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ______ LOT AREA about 1000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Contributes to the streetscape.

The principal original tenant was Maurice, Inc., milliners, which remained at this location at least through 1930.

The architect, G. Henri Desmond, practiced alone in the first decade of the 20th century and later joined Israel P. Lord in

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the firm of Desmond and Lord, designers of the Suffolk County Courthou addition and Lindemann Mental Health Building at 115 Cambridge (Paul Rudolph, coordinating arch.). Desmond also designed 64-68 Beach St. an 195-201 South St.

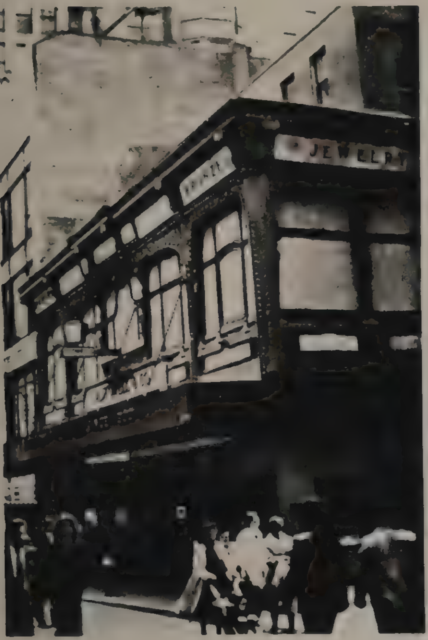
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Set of blueprints and drawing of elevation, 1913, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20-24 Winter St COR. Jackson Pl. Winter Pl.

NAME A. Stowell & Co. Jewellers (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1908 Atlases, photos & publications[1,2]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ________
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER 1908 Atlas owner: heirs of E.B.Weaton/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 5/4,4/6*·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] jewelry store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ metal/glass]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Art Nouveau commercial building completely modernized at ground level. Modern marquee. Original marble band between 1st & 2nd fl, edged with cast copper, w/ copper letters "A.STOWELL & CO" 2nd fl. has wide arched center bay & 2 side bays. Spandral area highly decorated with cast copper naturalistic motifs. Marble entablature w/ copper lettering "DIAMONDS" & "BRONZES".Bracketed metal cornice.Side 5 bays similar but simpler.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic
(storefront completely altered,2nd fl.windows blocked in.)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 4630 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building with side facade facing Winter Place. Art Nouveau facade added over earlier 4-story brick building visible from Winter Pl. Brick side ell extending to Jackson Pl.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Stowells Building is the only example in the Central Business District of Art Nouveau commercial architecture and is significant because of its uniqueness and fine copper detailing. Unfortunately, a later "modernization" has resulted in removal of all the original first floor storefront.

A. Stowell & Co. was established in Boston in 1822 and is one of the oldest firms in the city still in business at the present time.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The company, which sells jewelry, silverware, lamps, china, glassware, etc has been located at 24 Winter St. since at least 1877. The 1908 date of the present storefront is based on evidence found in Atlases, which show a metal storefront replacing a frame storefront between 1902 and 1908. Photo dated 1908 at the BPL Print Department and in the Architectural Club Yearbook suggest that the storefront was completed that year. No architect for this fanciful creation has yet been discovered.

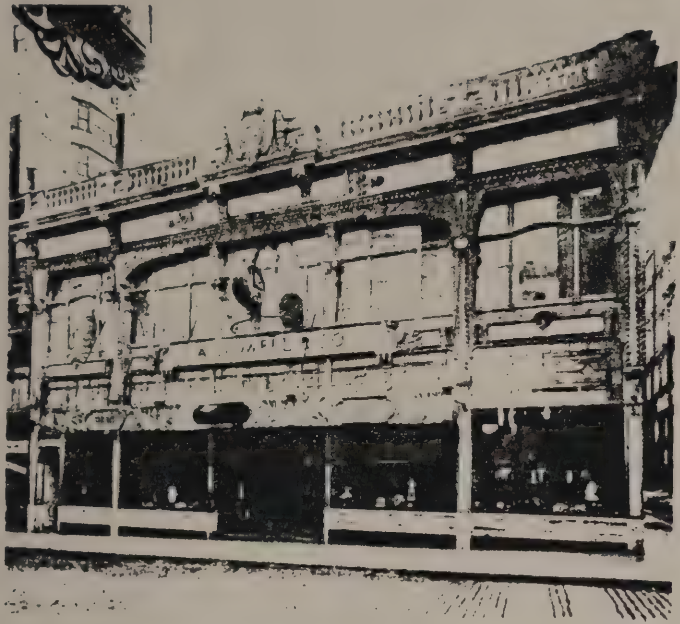
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Architectural Club Yearbook, 1908, p. 191. Ext. photo.
2. Visible in 1908 street photo of Wash. & Summer St, T.E. Marr Photos BPL Print Dept. Shows marquee and clock.
3. Advertisement in rotogravure section, Boston Herald, 11/8/1925, ext pho

20-24 Winter St.



STORE OF A. STOWELL & COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

FURNISHED BY

BOSTON PLATE & WINDOW GLASS CO.

IMPORTERS

French Window and Picture Glass · Polished Plate Glass · Photograph Glass · Crystal Plate Glass · American Window Glass · French Mirrors · Beveled Plate Glass · Fluted Glass

261 to 287 A STREET & 20-22 CANAL STREET
BOSTON · MASSACHUSETTS

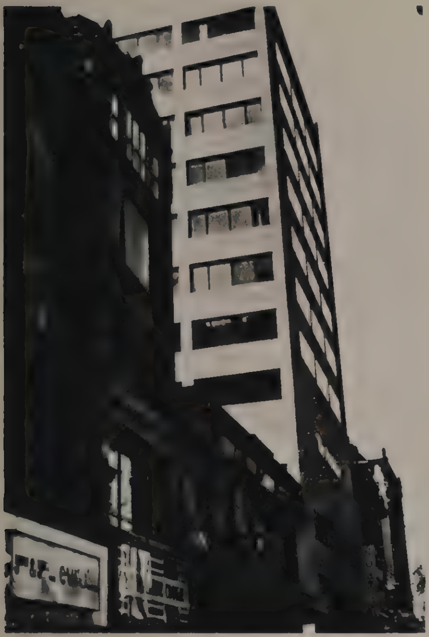
Architectural
Club Yearbook, 1908

20-24 Winter St.

Jewelers and Silversmiths for over 100

Diamonds
Watches
Pearls
Leather
Art Goods
Bronze
Stationery

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 30 Winter St. COR. Winter Pl.

NAME Provident Institution for Savings (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1973 Boston Public Library Arch.File
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott
source (arch.office records)

BUILDER
source

OWNER Provident Institution for Savings
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 2/3*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern office tower.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 10,058 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Out of scale with most of Winter St.. Alley to east and passageway at west. interior connects with old bank lobby at 36 Temple Pl.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Good contemporary design which is out of scale with rest of Winter Street buildings.

On site of former Shepard-Norwell Dept. Store.

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

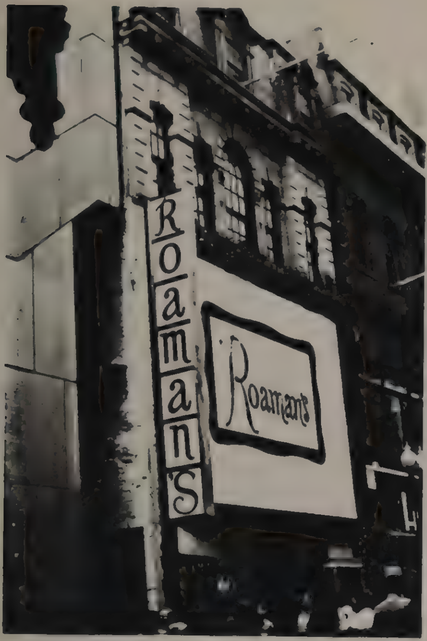
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. For historical information on the bank, see form for 36 Temple Pl. and also Whitehill's The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, 1816-1966, published by the Provident in 1966.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 40 Winter St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1865-67 Bradlee drawings of 1865.[1] Occupied by 1867. source

ARCHITECT N.J. Bradlee (Bradlee drawings) source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER Wm. Beals/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 5/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1

ROOF mansard with colored and patterned scolloped slates cupola ____ dormers 3 (pedimented)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay French Second Empire granite commercial building, modernized at levels 1 and 2 (? reversibility). Third floor features a recessed center section with a center arched window and two side windows, and two slightly-projecting side sections, each with one segmental arched window with center keystone. Side sections set off by quoins. Very elaborate mansard story roof and pedimented dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate – drastic] storefront modernized. 2nd fl. covered but orig. facade may be intact.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3295 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Small passageway to west

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This outstanding mid-19th century commercial building has been drastically altered except at the 3rd floor and mansard story, which display fine French Second Empire detailing. Investigation is recommended to see if the alterations, particularly at level 2, are reversible. The building was designed by the major Boston architect N.J. Bradlee and is an important example of his early work, since only this building and the two on Temple Pl. are known to have survived the Great Fire of 1872.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) began his architectural career in the office of George Dexter and succeeded to Dexter's practice after his deat He was well-known as an architect of Boston commercial buildings, said to number at least 500[3], many of which were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1872. The pair of buildings at 29-35 and 37-43 Temple Place are the only other known pre-fire examples of Bradlee's work in the CBD survey area. His later works include 19-23 Milk, 330 Washington, 391-405 Washington and 119-123 Water St. (all with Walter T. Winslow) and the Phillips Build (118-122 Tremont) and Hemenway Building (2-16 Tremont) with Winslow and Wetherell, his later partners.

Among the original tenants was the trimming store of John A. Howard, w was previously located on Summer St. Howard was located here beginning in 1867 and leased the building in 1873 with the stipulation that it was "to be used only for purposes connected with the dry goods trade", the princip trade along Winter St. from the late 19th c. to the present day. Whiti survey of 1877 lists the building tenants as follows: (B,1) J.A. Howard, trimming store; (2) Schoenhoff & Moeller, book store, A.P. Schmidt, sheet music; (3,4) private school. Howard remained at this location through th 1880's, when he moved to 61 Temple Pl.

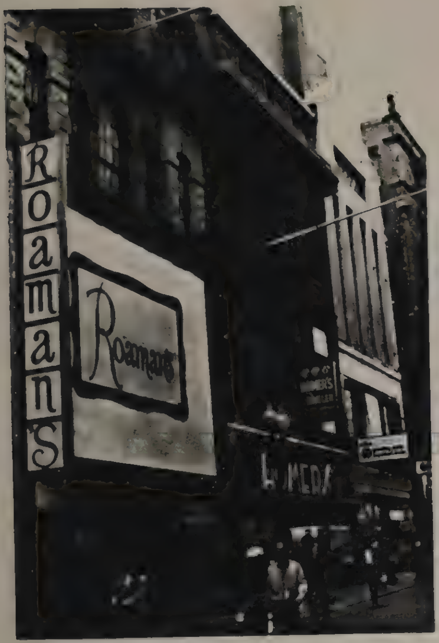
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bradlee drawings, Vol 16, plans and elevations, Nov. 1865. (Boston Athe
2. Good early photo, c.1879, BPL Print Dept (oversize box, called "Boston Street Views, mostly 1850-1899, Fire of 1872" and also in "Street Views #10")
3. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects.....
4. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.....(1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 44-46 Winter St COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1860-70 source Deed records & style² (no permit)

ARCHITECT ___ source

BUILDER ___ source

OWNER H.Sigourney/ original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 9 5/2*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1

ROOF brick mansard cupola ___ dormers 4 brick with corbelled cornices

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay pressed red brick mansard commercial bldg. combining Italianate and Panel Brick influences.Modernized at 1 & 2.1930's storefront of black glass w/ modernistic letting "HOMERS". 2nd story of 5 wide show windows flanked by side fluted pilasters, probably turn-of-the-centur; 3rd fl. is brick w/ alternating stone quoins, 2/2 stilted segmental arched windows w/ brick drop lintels, stone keystones, brownstone sills, heavy projecting brownstone cornice then brick mansard story & corbelled cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic (levels 1 & 2 completely altered)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ___ LOT AREA 3288 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Contributes to the streetscape because of its low scale.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The architectural significance of this well-detailed late 19th century commercial building has been diminished by the complete alteration of both the 1st and 2nd stories.

Deed records suggest that the building might have been constructed shortly after 1860,when property and a brick dwelling house thereon was sold to H. Sigourney. The area was becoming increasingly commercial by that date,

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and brick rowhouses were being replaced by commercial structures. The style 44 - 46 Winter also suggests a date range of 1860-70.

In 1877, Whiting's survey lists the basement and first floor as occupied by G.W. Lovett & Co., trimming store, the 2nd by Fiedler, Moeldner & Co, job of trimmings, and the 3rd and 4th by a dressmaker and vacant rooms. Homer's Jewelers has been located here since the late 1930's, and the present storefront dates from that time.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

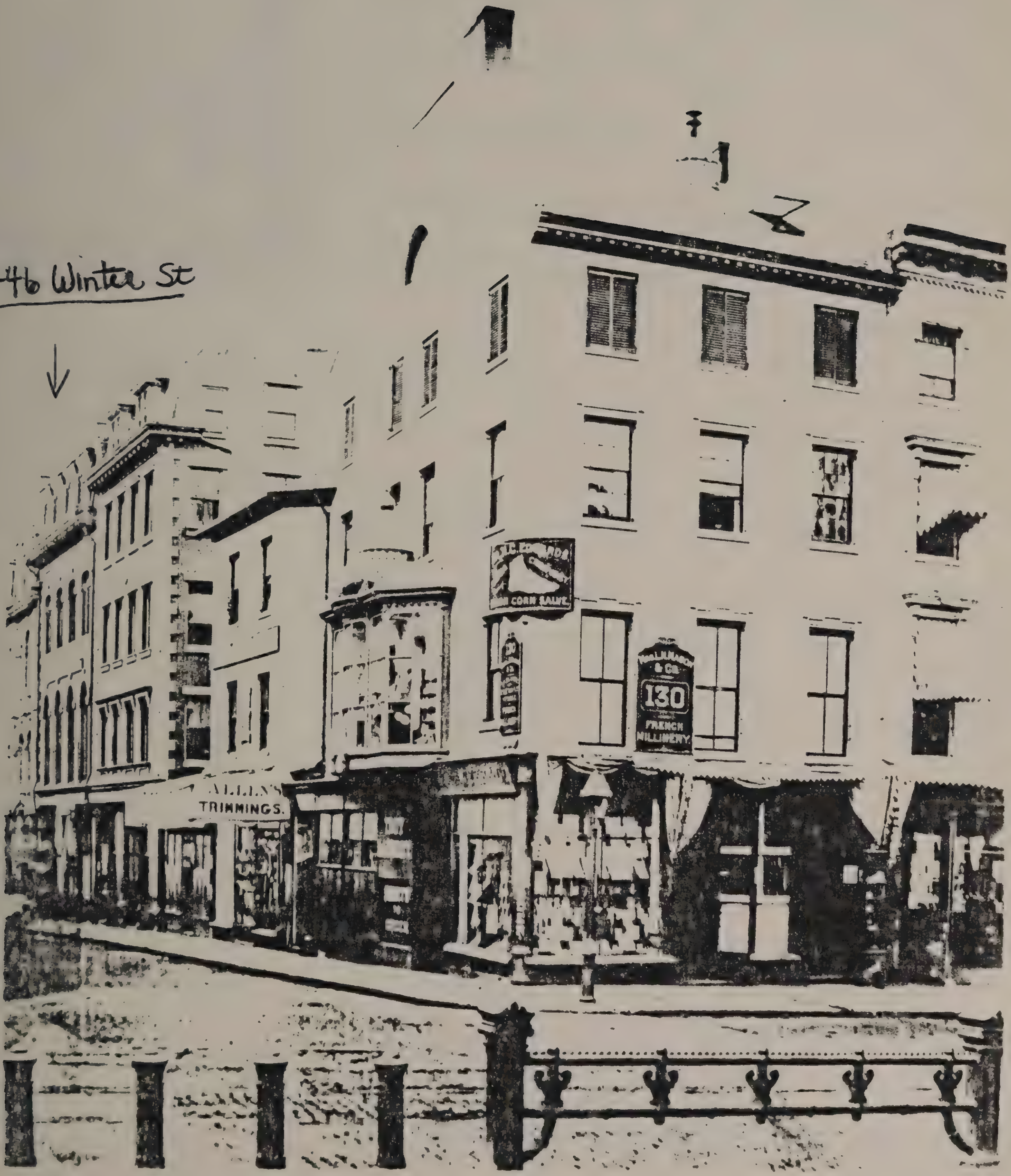
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Excellent early photo, Boston Public Library Print Dept,photo of Winter St. corner Tremont, 1879, in oversize box labeled "Boston Street Views, Mostly 1850-1899, Fire of 1872"
2. Suffolk County Courthouse, Deed book 776/240, April 26, 1860.
3. appears on photo of Winter St (BPL Fine arts Dept files)-see xerox

44-46 Winter as seen in this photo of the corner of Winter and Tremont St.

(BPL Fine Arts Dept. files)

#44-46 Winter St


ALLEN'S
TRIMMINGS.
CORN SALVE
130
FRENCH
MILLINERY

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

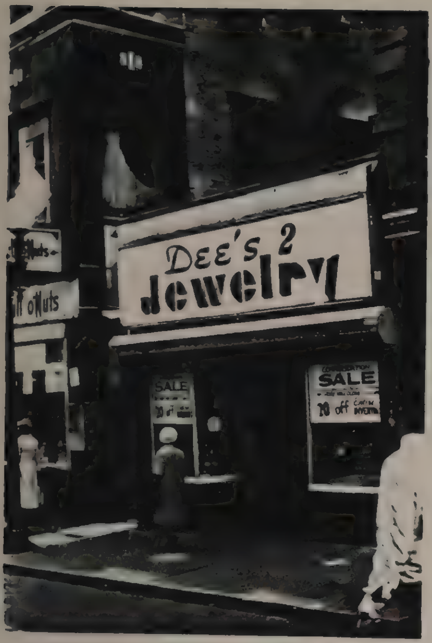
time in several years. The new structure was occupied by Shepards Departme
Store, which also occupied buildings at 26-42 Winter St. (since demolished)
26-28 Temple Place, and 131-134 Tremont St. (see form).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 50A Winter St.COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE mid-20th c. style (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 3/4*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small one-bay, one-story storefront in mid-20th century contemporary commercial style. May be an alteration of an earlier building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (?) minor moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Passageway to east

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Detracts from streetscape

PF(June, 1980) NRD|NC

Moved; date if known _______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal _____
Agricultural _____
Architectural _____
The Arts _____
Commerce _____
Communication _____
Community/ development _____
Conservation _____
Education _____
Exploration/ settlement _____
Industry _____
Military _____
Political _____
Recreation _____
Religion _____
Science/ invention _____
Social/ humanitarian _____
Transportation _____

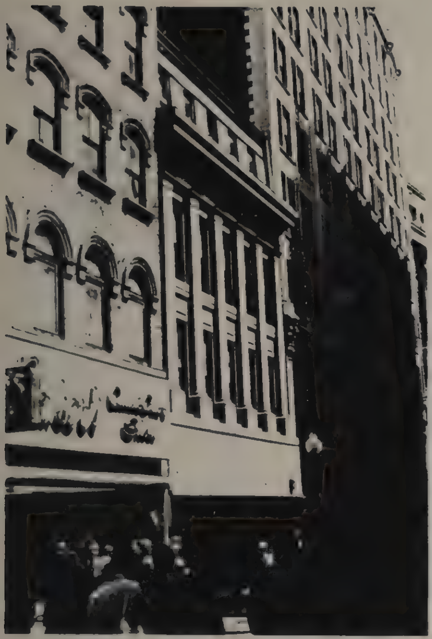
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.
(INTRUSION)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 9-11 Winter St. COR.

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1846 Dearborn's Boston Notions[1] source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER Thomas Wigglesworth/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 3/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1 (mansard added later

ROOF straight-sided mansard (originally gable across) cupola ____ dormers 5 window openings

MATERIALS (frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay granite Greek Revival commercial building, severe and monumental in style, with modernized storefront, 2-story Doric pilasters at levels 2-3, windows cut cleanly from the stone (now 1/1 sash), and raised panel treatment above the 2nd fl. windows. Wide entablature & stone dentil cornice, followed by metal-sheathed mansard story.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront modernized, mansard added later

CONDITION [✓ good]-[✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 3109 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Rare surviving example of small-scale mid-19th century Boston granite commercial architecture, one of less than 6 such buildings remaining in the CBD survey area, largely intact above the storefront level.

The building appears to have been constructed about 1846. The original owner, Thomas Wigglesworth, is recorded as having built a commercial building at 13-15 Winter St. in

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

that year, and may have added #9-11 shortly thereafter. (or street address may have cha The building is very similar in style to 20-30 Bromfield St., which dates from 1847-48.

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists 9-15 Winter as "two buildings, with communications in the lower floors." At that time both were occupied b Spaulding & Wales, dry goods, which had its retail department on the 1st and 2nd floor, jobbing department on the 3rd and work room for the manufacture of ladies suits, etc. on the 3rd and 4th.[2]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

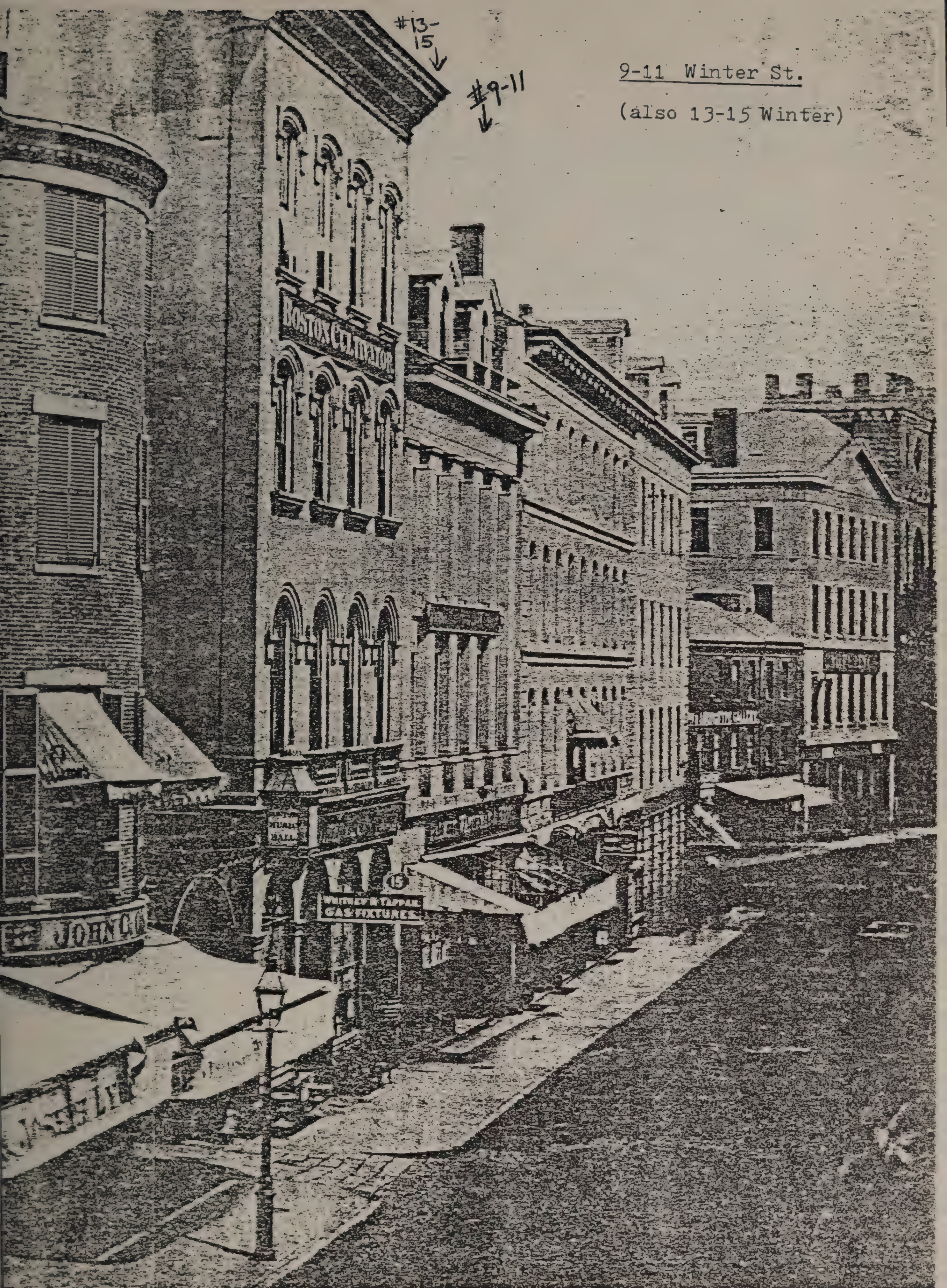
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Nathaniel Dearborn, Boston Notions, (Boston, 1848) (gives date for 13-15 Winter, since demolished, as 1846)
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy... (1877)
3. Photo, Bostonian Society, file #14 (c. 1860)
4. Photo, Boston Athenaeum (2nd fl. files) dated c. 1880.
5. Appears in engraving of new store at 15 Winter, Ballou's Pictorial, Vol. 8, #25, 6/23/1855, p. 397

9-11 Winter St.

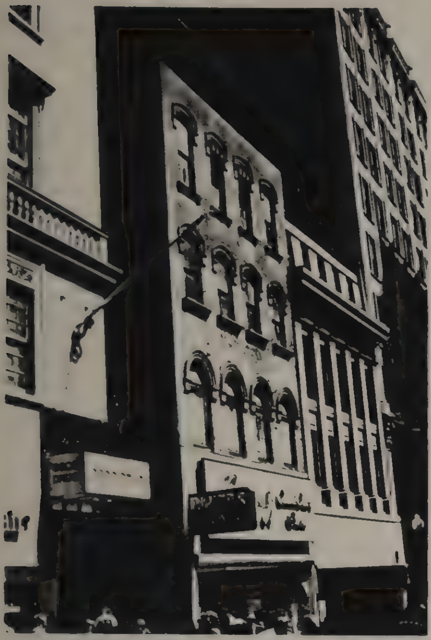
(also 13-15 Winter)


#13-15
#9-11
BOSTON CULTIVATOR
HALL
15
WHITNEY & TAPPAN GAS FIXTURES
JOHN C.

Winter St. [illegible] 1872 296

[illegible] Photos
Boston Bouquet 1910

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 13-15 Winter St. COR. Music Hall Place

NAME ________________ present ________________ original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1852 Deed records 5 source

ARCHITECT ________________ source

BUILDER ________________ source

OWNER Wm.T.Andrews/ original ________________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 3/2*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
red,painted

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay Italianate commercial building. Modernized storefront 2nd fl. semi-circular arched windows with corbeled brick hood lintels. (Leaded glass in tympanums later in date) Stilted segmental arched windows at levels 3 & 4, with corbeled brick hood lintels and brownstone sills with bracket feet. 2/2 sash, heavy projecting modillion cornice, also probably brownstone.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Storefront altered. Illus. of 1855 shows roof parapet & balustrades under 2nd.fl. windows.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ________ LOT AREA 3970 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Small alley to west

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Rare surviving example of mid-19th century Italianate brick commercial architecture, largely intact above the first floor level.

Deed records indicate that the building was being erected in 1852, the year owner Wm. Andrews signed an agreement concerning the cornice, which projected over the neighboring property. In 1855, an illustration of the building appears in Ballou's

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Pictorial with the caption "New Store of Hennessy & Co," auctioneers and commission merchants. The picture shows several features no longer present, including an arcaded storefront, balustrades under the second floor windows and a roof balustrade.[4]

In 1860, the building was occupied by Palmer & Waterman, dry goods; in the late 60's by Whitney & Tappan, gas fixtures; and in 1877 by Spaulding and Wales, dry goods store.

The building is significant architecturally because of the scarcity of mid-19th century commercial buildings, most of which were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1872. The fire was stopped at Washington Street and for this reason several early commercial buildings remain along Winter St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

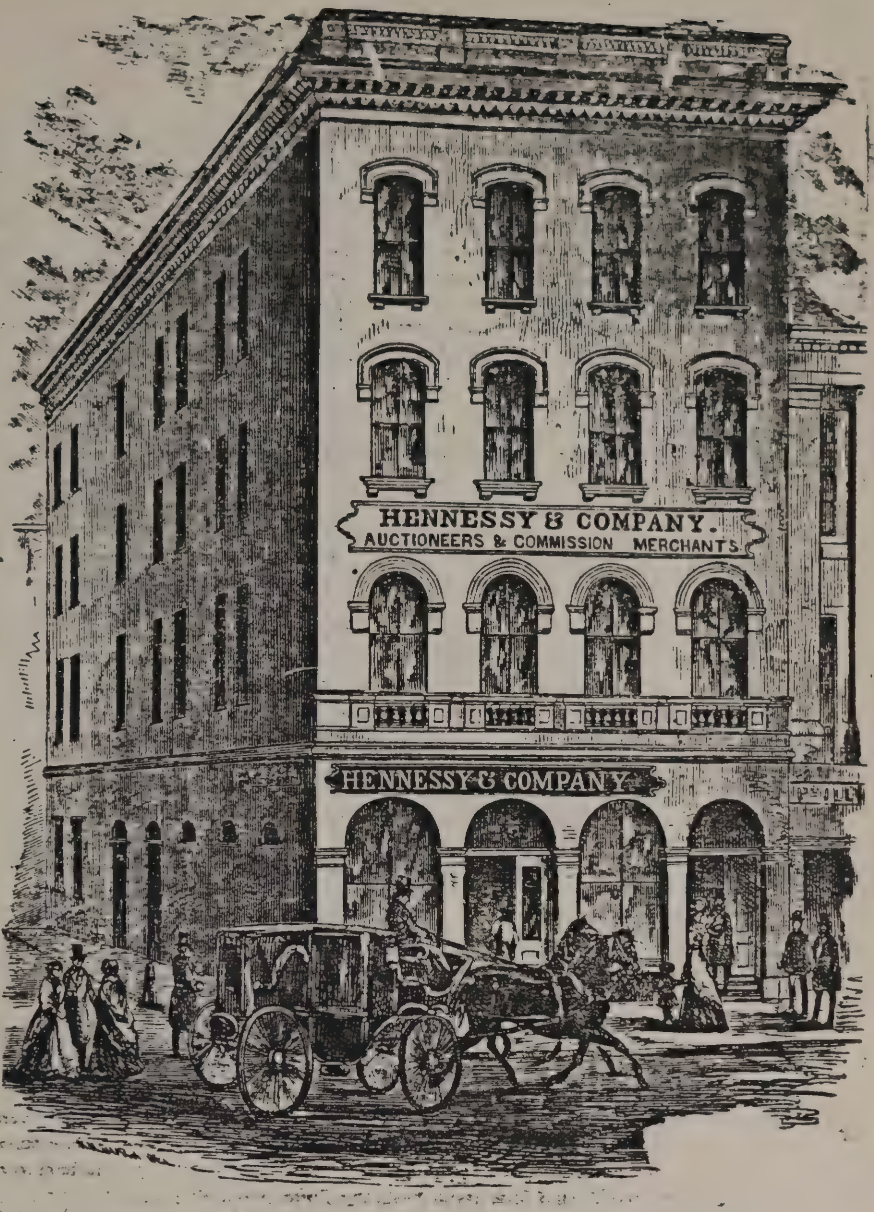
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Photo, Boston Athenaeum files.(xerox in BLC files)
2. Photo, Bostonian Society, c. 1860, in Box #14 (oversize)
3. Photo, Boston Athenaeum (second floor file) c. 1880.
4. Ballou's Pictorial, v. 8, #25, 6/23/1855, p. 397.(Illus. and text)
5. Suffolk County Courthouse, 632/235 (1852)

HENNESSY & CO.'S AUCTION STORE.

Boston, from its peculiarly central location, and its unrivalled means of access from foreign countries and the other portions of our own country, is a vast distributing mart for goods and merchandize of all kinds. For the convenience of prompt sales and quick returns, the auctioneering establishments with which this city abounds, present signal advantages, and we are glad to see that the business is well patronized, and is in a flourishing condition. There are about fifty auction stores in Boston, the greater number of which are devoted to the regular and legitimate purpose of effecting an interchange of property between the buyer and seller; and not one of them that we know of comes under the ban of "mock auctions"—a nuisance with which our sister city of New York is extensively cursed. Property of every description, including real estate, staple goods, works of art, and articles of taste and vertu, to an aggregate amount of over ten millions of dollars per annum, is disposed at these stores, and generally to the mutual satisfaction of buyer and seller, showing that this immense business is conducted with fairness. Among the principal establishments of this kind is the auction house of Hennessy & Co., now conducted by Col. Isaac H. Wright, formerly Navy Agent at this port, and also an officer in the late war with Mexico. Col. Wright is admirably adapted for the calling of an auctioneer, and by his frank and business-like manner, and strict attention to the interests of his consignors, commands the confidence and respect of all parties. The store of Hennessy & Co., of which we present an accurate engraving, is situated in Winter Street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares for persons of taste and fashion, and, of course, commands a large share of public notice. It is a handsome structure of brown freestone, of spacious proportions, and adapted with singular perfection to the business of public sales of every description of goods. Besides the extensive sales-room on the lower floor, by far the largest of the kind in the city, it has a very large hall above for the display of furniture, etc., and a picture gallery capable of displaying four or five hundred ordinary sized paintings at once, and in a light unrivalled by any gallery in Boston, public or private. The view of the building which we present to our readers, will familiarize them with its appearance, for the drawing is very correct—and we would advise all who have an hour to spare, to take a look into the store, on any day of the week, for there are always objects of interest to be seen there. Public sales are held almost every day, and the large throngs of well-pleased buyers that attend them, prove conclusively that good bargains are sold there, and that purchasers receive what they buy. There is an elegance and completeness about the above establishment which renders it peculiarly attractive while its situation, in the centre of fashion- [illegible] nenading, leaves nothing to be desired.

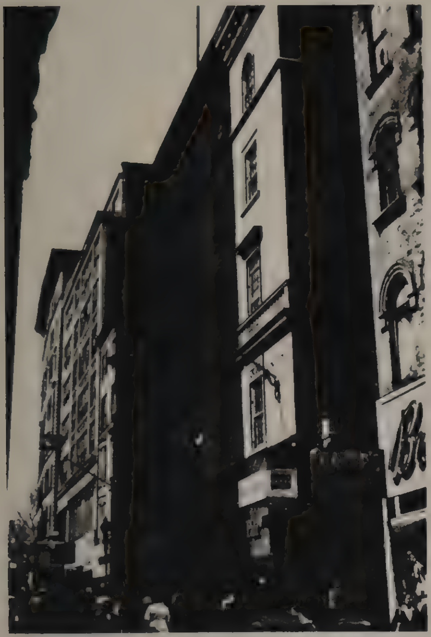


NEW STORE OF HENNESSY & CO., WINTER STREET, BOST

From: Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion
Vol. 8, #25 6/23/1855

13-15 Winter Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 17-29 Winter St COR. Music Hall Place

NAME /Conrad-Chandlers/ Conrads
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE present facade: 1925 Permit 6/19/1925
source

ARCHITECT present facade: Harry E. Davidson & Son
source (permit)

BUILDER ___
source

1925 owner:
OWNER Boston Real Estate Tr./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 3/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] department store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-bay Classical Revival commercial building. Modernized storefront. 12/12 windows at level 2, set off by surrounds & festooned panels. 2nd fl. center medallion decorated with silhouette of child's head. Blind balustrade above 2 followed by 4/12/12 windows at 3rd, w/ capped lintels. 4th story of smaller windows without lintels, sill course & center shield. 5th fl. arcade. Stone modillion cornice. Curved brick rear facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront modernized, planters under 2nd fl. windows removed)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ___ LOT AREA 12,932 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Alley to east, w/ 1 bay of side facade in limestone and rest of brick. Rear facade of red brick with stone trim, is curved, was originally the apse of Central Congregational Church.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Conrad-Chandler Building is a good example of its style which contributes to the streetscape and is of historical interest as the home over the years of several leading Boston department stores.

The present facade dates from 1925, when the owners hired Harry Davidson & Son to remove the pitched roofs of earlier buildings on the site and construct a "new limestone ashlar front" for Conrad's Department Store. 1925 architect's renderings show that the new

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Significance (cont): the first two floors of the storefront.[4] (See illustra By 1925, Conr had expanded into the adjacent bowfront houses at #17-19 and #21-23 Winter & the 3 were united by the new classical limestone facade. (See illustration)

In December, 1957, Conrad's and Chandler & Co merged. The new Conrad-Chand store occupied the Winter St. building until its closing in the 1970's.[5]

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

facade had wide storefront arches and balconies under the 2nd floor wind both since removed.[2] No other work by Davidson has been identified in the CBD.

The new facade was the last of several major renovations which have change the appearance of the building over the years. The curved rear wall, which f Hamilton Pl, is the only surviving portion of the Greek Revival Central Congr gational Church, built at #25-29 Winter St. in 1841. In 1865 the congregation moved to the Back Bay, merging with the First Presbyterian to form the Church the Covenant on Newbury & Berkeley St. Shortly thereafter, the church on Wint St. was rebuilt into a 6-story granite French Second Empire mansard commerc building. The first tenant was Chandler & Co, which had been established in 1810 by Thomas Brewer and was popularly credited with selling the first "read to wear" dress in Boston.[5] Chandlers remained at this location until 1905, whe the street became too congested for carriages to wait outside for customers a the store moved to the newly fashionable Tremont St, first to the Chickering Bldg (since demolished) and later to #149 and then #150 Tremont St. (see form

The next tenant was Conrad Co, also a ladies dry goods and clothing firm, founded by David Conrad in Lewiston, Maine in 1864. Conrad's was popularly cre ed with being one of the first stores to provide a money-back guarantee and t eliminate the practice of bargaining.[5] Conrad's was previously located at #20 a later #35 Winter St. In 1905, the company took over the mansard and remodelle (cont. above

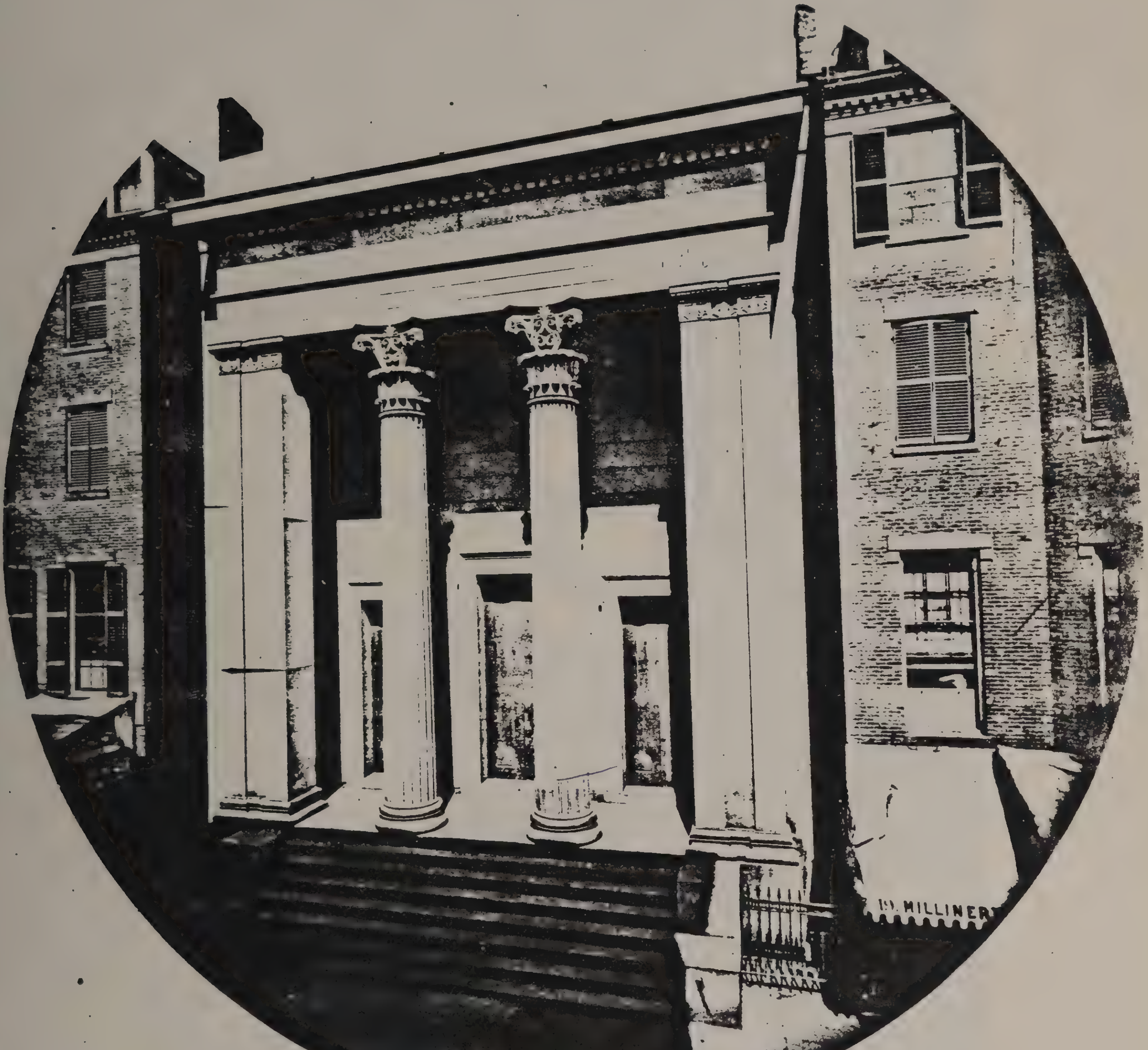
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building alteration permit, Building Dept, Boston City Hall.
2. Boston Globe, 11/25/1925 p. 24 (illus. and article)
3. Boston Herald, 11/25/1925 (illus. and article)
4. Boston Post, 9/17/1905, p. 27 (illus. and article)
5. "History of Chandler & Co," xeroxed undated manuscript, Bostonian Soc

25-29 Winter St. Central Congregational Church, (1841, razed 1865) apse of church (rear wall) remains on Hamilton Pl. Facade replaced by a Mansard commercial building occupied by Chandler & Co., The Mansard was remodelled in 1925 in the Classical style, for the Conrad Co. (see later illustrations)



Bostonian Society

Said to

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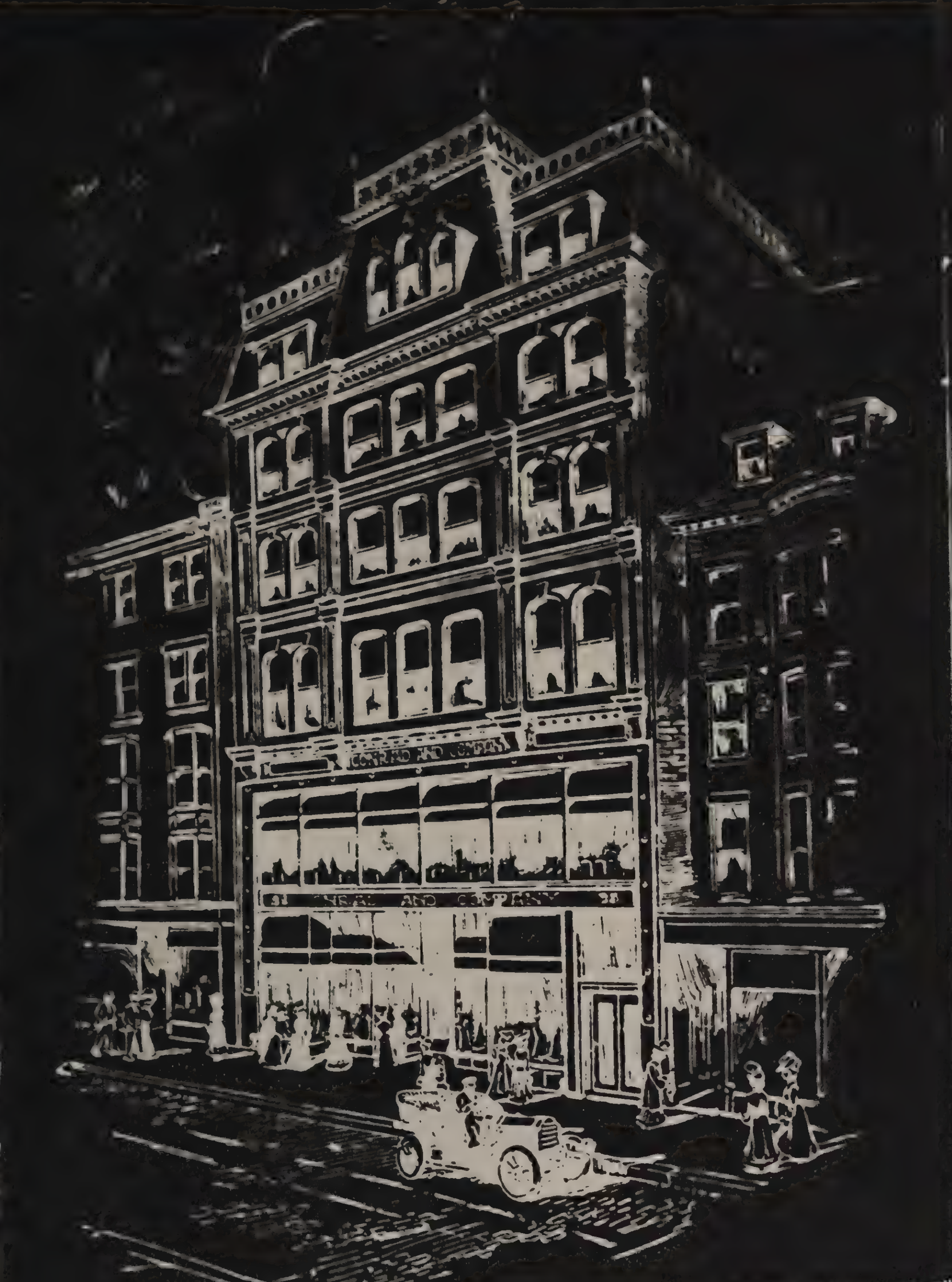
VORENBERG'S



[illegible] interest of the [illegible] in a five-story building on Winter street [illegible] has been under the process of construction. Now the [illegible] the new building [illegible] Conrad & Co. and will soon be ready for [illegible]

The finishings, fittings and furnishings will be entirely of the most approved style, for the firm has investigated the most up-to-date [illegible] and utilized their new points with the things that the firm has observed to be [illegible] to them. The counters, shelves and cases will be of the most approved patterns and will be a fitting background for the beautiful garments that Conrad & Co. always show.

The store is a model construction in every sense, with a handsome facade, counter windows and light, high-ceiled salesrooms. The front is of heavy plate glass windows that make it one of the most conspicuous stores on the street. The windows occupy the space of three numbers and give ample opportunity for a brilliant display of suggestions of the handsome garments the store offers.

The salesroom on the street floor will be a deep broad area, but the construction of the front will admit of the daylight penetrating the farthest corner. This is one of the most striking points of the store. There will be no necessity for a customer to take a garment to the front of the store to see how it looks in the bright natural light, for wherever she is there the natural daylight is also.

On this floor will be the many styles of women's waists, neckwear, cloaks, suits and furs. Every article will have been purchased especially for this opening and will be of the latest style. The dressing and retiring rooms for women are also on this floor.

The second floor, which is reached by elevators, is to be of the same size as the one below, and is to be furnished in a novel and entirely new way. A number of innovations in salesroom construction will be noticeable in this department.

In the first place the front of this floor is to be practically of plate glass, and in that way the whole room will be flooded with natural light. Another unusual thing for the second floor of department stores, and one which is as necessary to the health and comfort, is adequate ventilation.

In the construction of this store Conrad & Co. have had this requisite in mind, the outcome of which is that this floor has a perfect ventilating process and is as cool and comfortable on a warm day as the room below.

On the second floor are the misses' and children's [illegible] these also will be an entirely new stock purchased particularly to make this opening as attractive as possible.

On both floors are large, finely finished fitting rooms.

On the upper floors are the offices of the firm and the workrooms, where changes in garments are made. It is of interest to note that the workrooms are large, well lighted and well ventilated also, and that the employees of the firm will work under model conditions.

The firm of Conrad & Co. is a very old and well-known one. For [illegible] years it has had a place on Winter street. The name first appeared in this city in [illegible], when David Conrad established the house in this city.

Yet when David Conrad came here he was no stranger to at least a part of the purchasing public who sought him. Mr. Conrad [illegible] years before had started a modest business in Salem. There he laid down the basic principles of management which have made him what he is today, and which are yet being faithfully followed. He built up his business steadily in Salem, making frequent additions, until there came a time when he outgrew the limitations of the smaller city. Then he came to Boston and opened a store on Winter street, where the firm has always been in this city. When the demand for newer and larger salesrooms became urgent, Conrad & Co. decided to remain on the street with which the firm name had been associated during so many successful years.

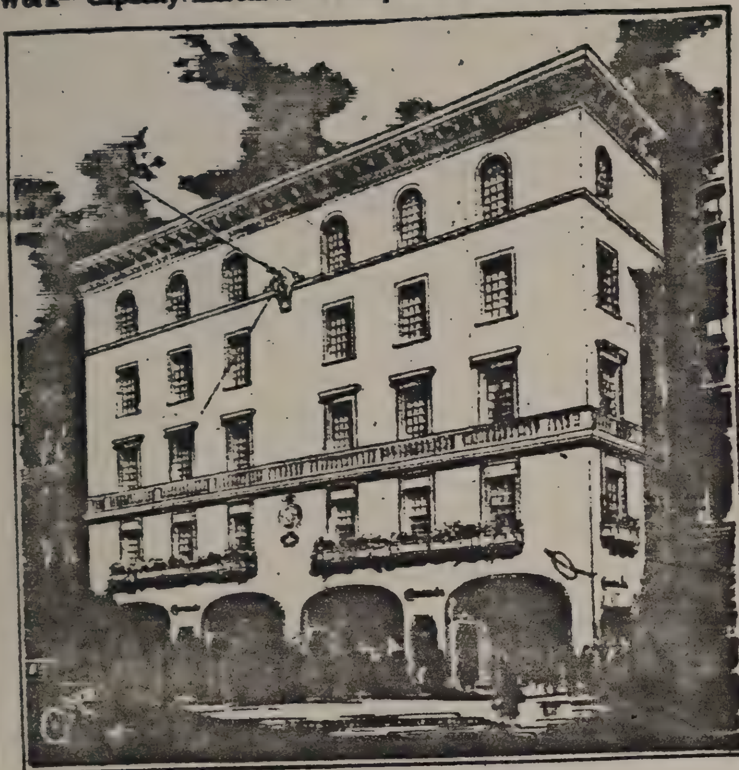
25-29 Winter St. (Boston Post 9/17/1905) --later remodelled in the classical mode-

17-29 Winter St.
(Conrads)

P24

CONRAD'S NEW BUILDING OPENS ON FRIDAY, MARKING NEW EPOCH FOR WINTER-ST PIONEER

Wonderful Changes and Improvements Completed in Store After Year's Work—Capacity Increased to Keep Pace With Expanding Business



FRONT OF CONRAD'S NEW BUILDING

A greater Conrad's will greet the public and the women folks in particular, on Friday morning, when the new and beautiful Conrad Building, 17-29 Winter st, formally opens. It has taken more than a year with skilled mechanics often working nights as well as days, to accomplish the wonderful change that will amaze the throngs sure to visit Conrad's for this important event in the history of this pioneer Winter-st concern.

Conrad's new store front, rising five stories, is an impressive facade. It is of refreshingly clean limestone that makes Conrad's at once an outstanding feature of the street. The beauty of the front is enhanced by four great [illegible] arches with carved soffits. The design is original with the architects, [illegible] Davidson & Son, and is worked out in detail after the Italian manner in a way most pleasing to the eye.

The design makes possible a display window arrangement that is not only unusual but provides four feet more of space on Winter st with[illegible] one inch of selling space within the store. This arrangement results in several large show windows of a type and beauty enjoyed by no other store in the country, as far as the house of Conrad could learn. The four welcoming arches are described by Sidney S. Conrad, president of Conrad & Co, Inc, as typifying fashion, quality, service and value—the four great principles written into the business platform of Conrad's. These are pointed to as the standards that have been steadfastly adhered to through [illegible] years of [illegible] success marked by a growth that has constantly demanded increased space.

Every detail of the new building and its equipment is unusual in that it was measured by the rule of strict economy which has governed the policy of this great business. The fixtures in the apparel departments are all of beautiful American walnut, only seven inches wider than the old fixtures but providing double the hanging space for stock. In bringing a new building out of an old one every floor in the building had to be brought to one level with new steel construction throughout. All this difficult work was accomplished without interruption [illegible] to Conrad patrons. Making the floors of one level in each of the five stories means economy of shopping time with easy access made possible by additional elevator service. Numerous fitting rooms have been added in every department and this also means time saving.

The new arrangement of departments gives the entire fifth floor over to women's apparel. The fourth floor is exclusively for misses' wear and third will soon be that for the juvenile. The new building was made necessary by a [illegible] demand for application of Conrad merchandising methods to other lines of apparel, and to meet this departments featuring [illegible] sport wear and [illegible] coat goods have been added.

In [illegible] Conrad's moved to the north side of Winter st and in [illegible] the business was moved into its present location, occupying the main floor and part of the second floor. One floor after another was taken until the entire building was occupied. In [illegible] the company took over [illegible] Winter st.

In [illegible] the Conrad business moved from Salem where it was founded in [illegible] to its first location on Winter st, and today Sidney S. Conrad, president of the company, enjoys the distinction of being a merchant on Winter st longer than any other person.

The ideals that have governed the business from its inception will remain unchanged, and the methods that have made this magnificent building a necessity will be continued. The new building will merely broaden Conrad's value-giving service and enlarge the scope of all departments. Under the supervision of Sidney S. Conrad, president, the business has steadily grown from a relatively small affair to its present volume.

The other officers of the Conrad Company are Bertram B. Conrad, vice president, and David E. Moeser, treasurer.

Conrad's has successfully weathered three wars and their consequent depressions. It enjoys the distinction of being a pioneer in the movement to close all day Saturday and to give vacations both Summer and Winter to its employes. It was one of the first institutions to establish an educational department for employes and to have a physician and nurse in attendance for the convenience and safeguarding of its patrons and workers.

Conrad's business has grown steadily ever since the day it was founded. While in Salem it survived the terrible business depression of [illegible] and in Boston it weathered the financial crisis of [illegible], simply because it was selling the people the things they wanted at the price they wanted to pay, this being possible by the spirit of economy in management that the founder had demanded and which has always been unswervingly lived up to.

In its new home every available inch of floor space will be used for active selling. Every economy of management will be as strictly practiced as in the past and every buying advantage will be secured for Conrad's patrons, says Mr Conrad.

SAYS CHOKING RUINED VOICE

Mrs Maxwell Declares Spouse Beat Her, Too

Husband Refused to Warm House for Sick Wife

Five Children Neglected, Divorce Court Hears

"She's tough," was the reply attributed to George H. Maxwell of [illegible], when told that his wife was sickly and should have a warm home during the Winter.

This was the testimony of Maxwell's mother-in-law, Mrs Ida M. Lewis of Danvers, given yesterday afternoon in the Middlesex Divorce Court, where Maxwell is being sued by [illegible] L. Maxwell on grounds of cruelty and neglect.

The wife testified that at the time one of her five babies was born, in March, [illegible], the house was so cold she suffered. She said she asked Maxwell to make a furnace fire and he refused on the ground he couldn't afford it. It was brought out that Maxwell works in a Boston bank and earns [illegible] a month.

Testifying to a number of occasions on which, she said, Maxwell had beaten and choked her, Mrs Maxwell informed the court her "singing voice" was ruined as a result of her being choked by Maxwell.

Becoming highly excited, Mrs Maxwell refused to confine her testimony to answers to her counsel's questions. Although warned repeatedly by the court, she kept up a rapid fire of side remarks. Frequent clashes between counsel also marked the proceedings, and Judge Chamberlain finally threatened to throw the case out of court unless it was conducted in an orderly manner.

Mrs Maxwell said her mother had frequently helped provide for the Maxwell family, buying clothes for the children and occasionally paying the rent. The wife testified she never was given more than a few cents by Maxwell.

Under cross-examination, Mrs Maxwell admitted she still lives with Maxwell.

Mrs Lewis testified her daughter's children were sadly in need of clothing on one occasion and that she informed Maxwell of that fact. Maxwell's reply, according to the witness, was that they didn't need any.

Mrs Lewis cried: "No matter if the children had nothing to eat, he (Maxwell) would spend $4 an hour for horseback riding, and say, 'Let them eat mush and milk.'"

The case will be resumed this morning.

City Has No Oxen But Ox Driver Wins Court Fight to Get Job Back

The Full Bench of the Supreme Court has ordered a writ of mandamus to issue to compel Mayor Edmond P. Talbot and the other members of the Reservoir Commission of Fall River, to restore Lester M. Peckham to his former position of ox driver for the Reservoir Commission from which position he was illegally removed.

Peckham was appointed under Civil Service rules, and, before he can be removed or suspended, the court says, the Commission must comply with Civil Service laws by preferring charges against Peckham and then giving him a hearing.

The Commission among other things relied on the fact that six weeks before it took action the only yoke of oxen owned by the city had been sold, but the court says that this fact does not overcome the general equity in favor of the petitioner. The court further says that there is nothing in the papers to describe the work of Peckham as an ox driver, but it might be inferred that he had other duties.

DR GILBERT GIVES RECIPE FOR CRANBERRY SAUCE

A recipe for Thanksgiving cranberry sauce is offered the housewives of Massachusetts by Dr Arthur W. Gilbert, State commissioner of Agriculture. It is as follows:

"To each quart of clean berries add one pint of water. Boil slowly until berries are soft or until they burst open. Rub through a colander. Return pulp to kettle. Add one pound of sugar for each quart of fruit. Boil to proper consistency—to have as thick or as thin as the [illegible] like. Do not use aluminum or tin kettle."

Dr Gilbert said that the price of cranberries is a little higher than the average due to a shortage in the New Jersey crop which has created an unusual demand for Cape Cod cranberries.

[illegible]torial Points. "Let's hope that it is not a permanent wave." At any rate it appears to be semipermanent.—"As She Sees It," in Lowell Courier-Citizen.

Why Not Useful as Well as Ornamental, Girls?

Considering how substantial most of the silk-clad legs look it does seem strange that young fellows have to put out so much for taxi fares.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

With the Harvard-Yale Game Over

Aw, let's don't do away with crop estimates. The boys must have something to bet on.—New Haven Register.

Odd Items From Everywhere

There is blood on the moon that shines over a portion of West Bridgewater. Quite some time ago a resident [illegible] a [illegible]-pound horse at [illegible] [illegible] enough to bring [illegible] [illegible] more than the appraised value. The neighbors became inquisitive [illegible] when the drawing was to take place. "We drew [illegible]," said the owner. "And what do you think? My wife held the winning ticket."

Two fighting fools of Okema, Ok, who fight with [illegible] every time they meet, tried the patience of Judge W. L. [illegible]. He drew up a contract and a challenge which both men signed, and he stipulated that they should fight in a local theatre with gloves and that the proceeds be given to the Boy Scouts. Both men agree [illegible] fighting until they meet in the ring to end the feud.

A mild-tempered but sometimes goes on a rampage [illegible] found [illegible] of Madera [illegible] when he entered his [illegible] horse [illegible] to have [illegible] charged and thrown by the enraged [illegible]. The rider fled and mounted a [illegible]. The [illegible] chased and roped [illegible] [illegible] and dragged the animal to the [illegible] where he was dehorned.

A [illegible] is owned by Mrs P. C. [illegible] of Keene, N H. [illegible] the instruments were used [illegible]. They were the property of her great-grandfather, Dr Leonard [illegible], who practiced in Marietta, Penn.

Thomas Curran, Columbus, O, has received his annual present from former [illegible] Judge D. C. Badger. Judge Badger has only one arm, his right. Curran has only his left. So the former judge each year buys a pair of gloves, sends one to Curran and keeps the right for himself.

A wireless program broadcast brought [illegible] Charles E. [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] from a nap [illegible]

CITY'S JAILS TO FREE 40 FOR THANKSGIVING

Prisoners to Leave Island and Charles St Today

All Serving Short Terms and All Promise to Avoid Liquor

CHAMPION FIDDLER PREPARES FOR TRIP

Gets Final Instructions From Ford

NORWAY, Me, Nov 24 (A P)—Alanson Mellen Dunham, whose fame as Maine's champion fiddle player became known to Henry Ford, has accepted the invitation of the automobile manufacturer [illegible]

[illegible] probably Wednesday, he said, for Dearborn, Mich.

He will take his century-old violin with him and this will be his first trip out of Maine for a score of years. The [illegible]-year-old fiddler has been attracting Nation-wide attention since it was learned that Mr Ford had expressed a desire to hear him play. Letters of congratulation pour in on him every mail.

He goes about his chores and daily drives his patient old buckboard horse to the village.

PARK STREET CHURCH WOMAN'S CLUB HOST

The Woman's [illegible] of Park Street [illegible]

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN

HERSEY SUS HIS C

Continued From [illegible]

This condition of [illegible] in the face of a publ[illegible] Gen Hersey a fortnigh[illegible] Thornton's [illegible], the [illegible] was particularly [illegible] everybody be on time.

"Remember, Napole[illegible] Waterloo, because [illegible] be on time," he admon[illegible]

When Thornton [illegible] "bring up the rear gu[illegible] [illegible], Maj Gen Hers[illegible] correspondence with [illegible] the matter. The Her[illegible] were after the approv[illegible] style: "From Hersey, [illegible] ton, chief clerk. Subje[illegible] again."

Replying to these c[illegible] his chief, Thornton sa[illegible] he had uncomplaining[illegible] time, as witness from 2[illegible] the preceding night. [illegible] employed in the depar[illegible] chief clerk since 19[illegible] vanced in salary be[illegible] his efficiency and [illegible] thought himself fully [illegible] privilege of being [illegible] the meeting.

Besides being an "e[illegible] Hersey is a State-o[illegible] which breed is allege[illegible] with the ways and [illegible] Democrats as they ha[illegible] been.

Drink
OXI
REG U S PAT OFFICE

[illegible] words cannot describe. There's [illegible] has yet approached. The first [illegible] tastes like more. And when you [illegible]

[illegible]giving case today.

The

Directly [illegible] magnificent [illegible] at Boca Rato[illegible] heart of the [illegible] side, Palm Bea[illegible] The locati[illegible] unusual natur[illegible] table gardens [illegible] getically locat[illegible] the Dixie Hi[illegible] Four other [illegible] Florida East C[illegible] the East Coast [illegible] The develop[illegible] under the per[illegible] Harvey, well [illegible] a contractor [illegible]

New Co[illegible]

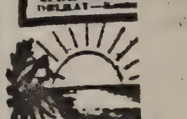
Contracts [illegible] dences. The[illegible] the Spanish [illegible] substantial [illegible] values.

West Pal[illegible]

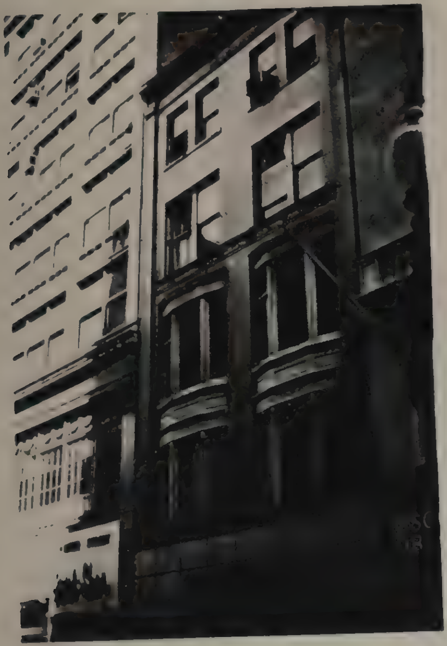
The city o[illegible] from Villa Ri[illegible] sea trade by [illegible] dicted that [illegible] there within [illegible]

Look to th[illegible] ment. Villa R[illegible] ter and prove[illegible] tractive invest[illegible] ida home, or [illegible] investigate VI[illegible] development [illegible]

George [illegible]



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 31-33 Winter St.COR.

NAME ________
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1893 Building permit 2/6/1893
source

ARCHITECT George W. Hayford (permit)
source

BUILDER George W. Hayford (permit)
source

OWNER Mrs.Alice Richardson & Thos.J.Gray,Esq./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 2/4, 2/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] painted [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-bay late 19th century pier and spandral commercial bldg. with minimal classical detailing. Modernized storefront. Levels 2 & 3 treated as a unit, with 2-story brick piers and metal polygonal windows, followed by slightly corbelled brick stringcourse. Paired rectangular windows at levels 4 & 5 with splayed stone lintels. Simple cornice supported by one bracket on each side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (modernized storefront)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 1464 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Largely-intact late 19th century commercial building which contributes to the streetscape because of its low scale and details such as the polygonal bay windows.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

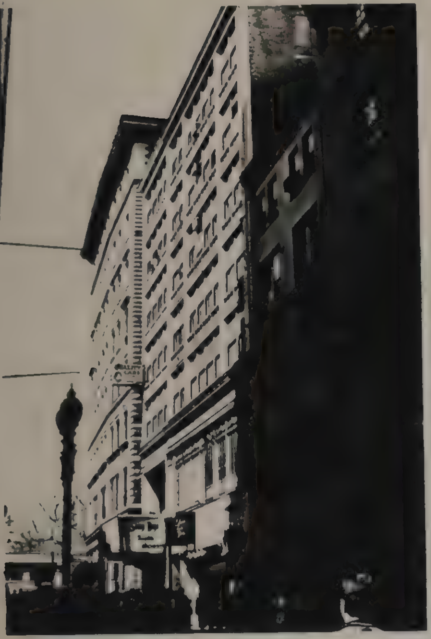
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 35-41 Winter St COR.

NAME ______ Reynolds Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1921 Building permit 2/11/1921
source

ARCHITECT Parker, Thomas & Rice (permit)
source

BUILDER L.D. Willoutt & Sons Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Reynolds Bldg. Trust /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 2/4, 2/6*.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus 1 (set back about 5')

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Federal Revival pier and spandral commercial bldg. Modernized first fl. 2nd story features 16-pane show windows with decorative cast metal festooning in the tympanum area and a Palladian motif used for the center window. Roman Ionic pilasters at corners support simple entablature & cornice. Upper 5 stories identical. Stone piers divide the 8 windows into 3 bays (2/4/2 pattern). Spandrals w/ blind balustrade motif.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront modernized)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ______ LOT AREA 3400 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms visual unit with # 43-45, which is nearly identical

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Good example of its style which contributes to the streetscape and is notable for its second story festooning and small-paned windows and as the work of a leading Boston architectural firm.

The building by J. Harleston Parker (1873-1930) Donald H. Thomas Jr. (1872-1915), and Arthur Wallace Rice (1869-1938) is designed with a pier and spandral system popular among retailers because it provided excellent natural

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural X
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/ development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/ settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/ invention
Social/ humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

interior light. Most of the firms other works are in the more traditional Second Renaissance Revival style, for example, the R.H. Stearns Building, Columbian National Life Insurance Building (Franklin & Arch), Minot Build (103-111 Devonshire) and Wm. Lawrence Building (83-87 Devonshire).

A brochure promoting the new building pointed out the advantages of th lighting and other modern features, noting that "Of all the busy shopping streets in Boston, the busiest is Winter St...So valuable are the stores this thoroughfare that owners have hesitated to lose the rental while ere ing new buildings, so that heretofore there has been a scarcity of modern accommodations. This demand has been met by the erection of the Reynolds Building," whose upper floors were designed for better light, cleanliness quiet and economy of rent, with "special provision...made on the ground - floor so that the names of occupants of the upper stories may be readily by the passing crowds on the sidewalk."[1] The building was interconnected with the adjacent Homer Building, designed by the same firm in 1922.

Tenants in 1930 included Homers Jewelers (1st fl), a Ginter Company restaurant (2nd), Walter H. Baker Co. publisher (3rd), and various shops i ding a furrier, beauty shop, dress shop, hosiery shop, tailor, jew hemsticher, button hole maker, cleaner, optometrist, chiropodist, etc.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

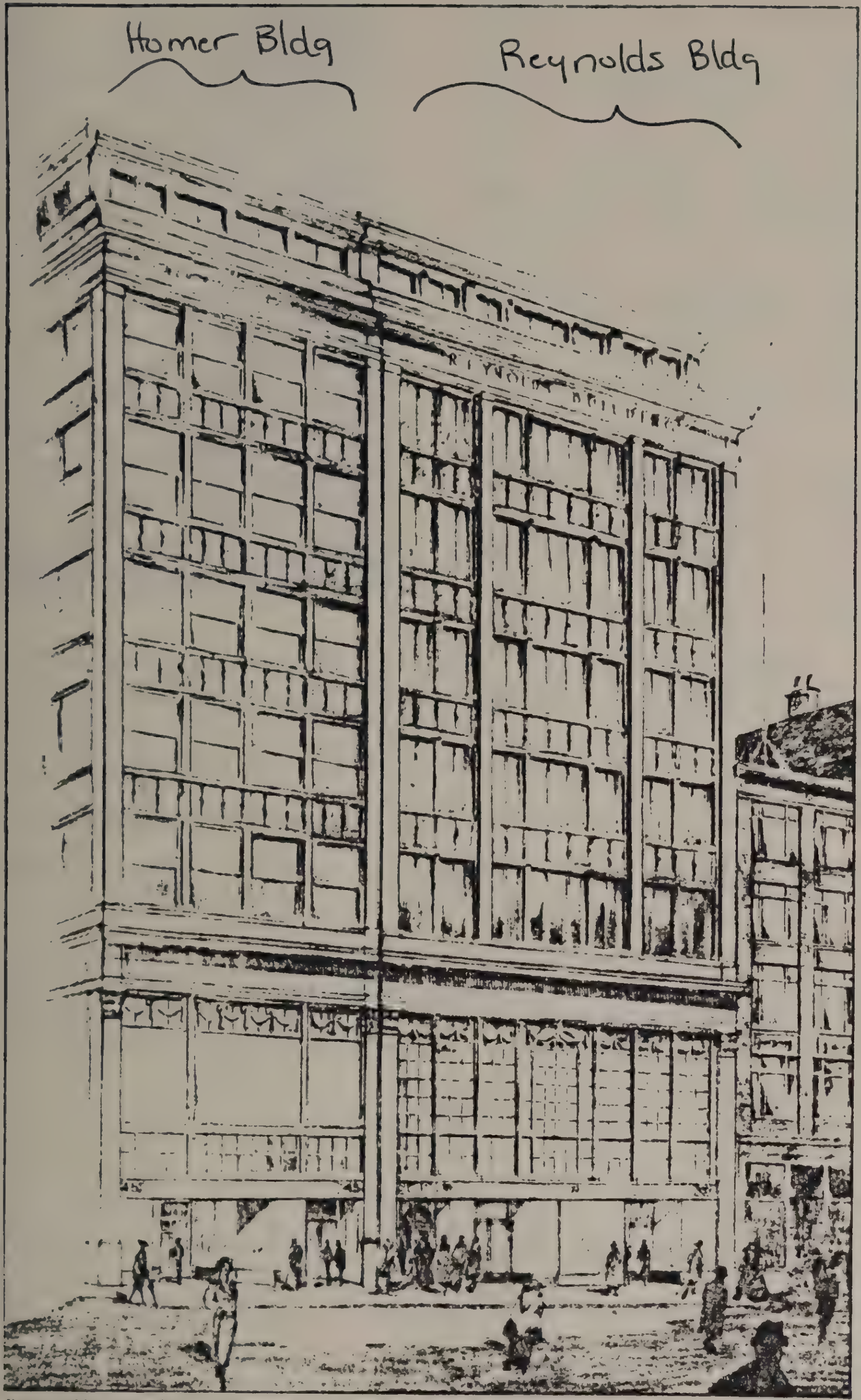
Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rental brochure c. 1921, Meredith & Grew, agents. Rice-Mank Collecti Bostonian Society. (includes ext. illustration, first fl. plan & typical upper floor plan.) Also xerox of blueprints.

REYNOLDS BUILDING

35-41 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

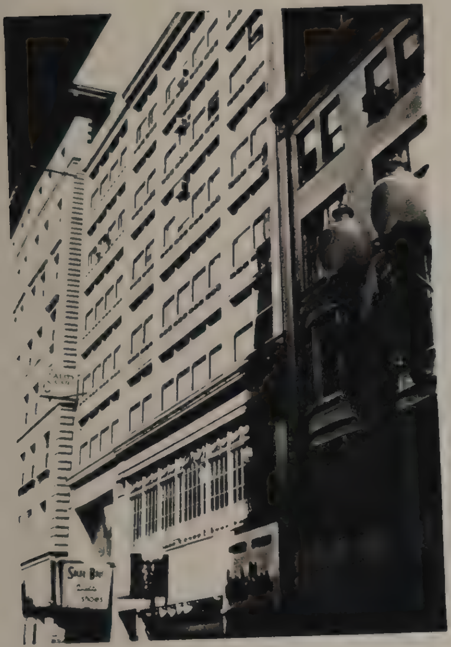

Homer Bldg
Reynolds Bldg
REYNOLDS BUILDING

Parker, Thomas & Rice, Architects

Renting Agents MEREDITH & GREW 40 Central St.

undated leasing brochure, Rice-Mark Collection, Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 43-45 Winter St COR. ________

NAME ________ Homer Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1922 Building Permit 1/16/1922
source

ARCHITECT Parker, Thomas & Rice (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER Flagg Estate Trust / ________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 2/4*,2/6.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] 2 stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus 1 (set back about 5')

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] ________ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-bay Federal Revival pier and spandral commercial building. Both 1st & 2nd floors modernized. Above, the 5 identical upper stories feature side stone piers flanking 4 windows forming single bay. Blind balustrade motif in spandrals.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic altered at 1st & 2nd floors

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 1700 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms visual unit with #35-41 and was originally interconnected on upper floors. Small alley between Homer Bldg. and bldg. to the west. 1-bay of alley facade treated like principal facade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Homer Building was constructed just after the adjacent Reynolds Building (see form for 35-41 Winter) and is the work of the same leading architectural firm. The two buildings are nearly identical in design and were interconnected on the upper floors. The Reynolds Building is presently of greater visual interest because the second floor has remained intact; however, #43-45 is important to the streetscape because of its similarity

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

to its neighbor.

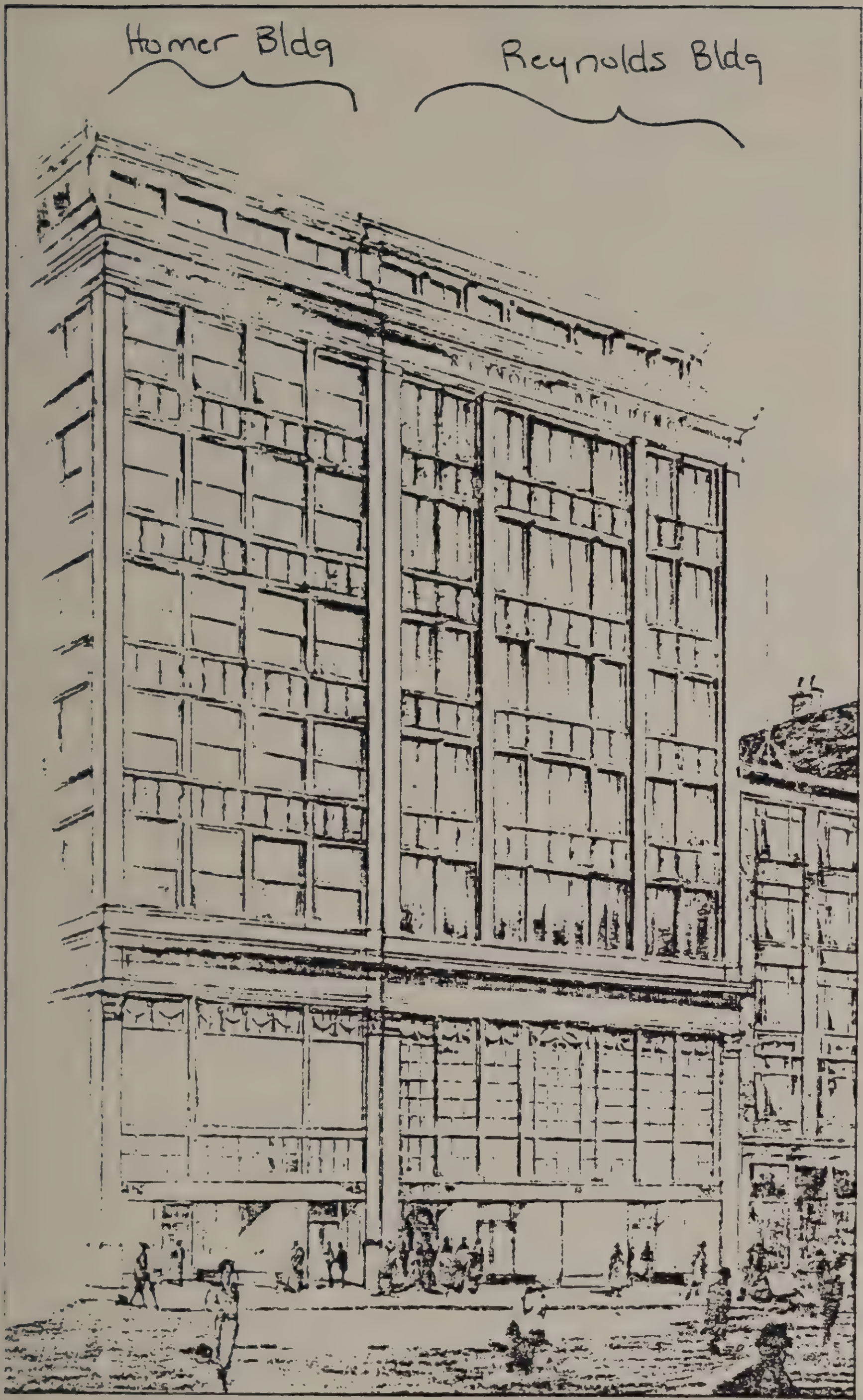
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Pre-Fire Mercantile" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

REYNOLDS BUILDING

35-41 WINTER STREET, BOSTON


Homer Bldg
Reynolds Bldg

PARKER, THOMAS & RICE, ARCHITECTS

Renting Agents MEREDITH & GREW 40 Central St.

undated leasing brochure, Rice-Mank Collection Bostonian Society

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 1-5 Winthrop Sq COR. 261-287 Devonshire
18-36 Otis

NAME One Winthrop Sq/Record-American Bldg/ Beebe-Weld Bldg
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-4 Architectural Sketch Book[1]
source

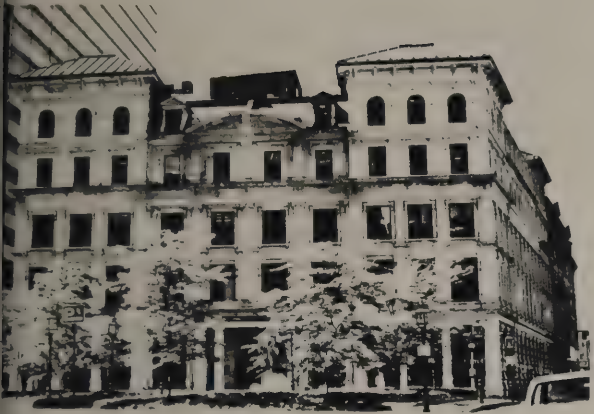
ARCHITECT Emerson & Fehmer "
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER Wm.F Weld and James M. Beebe/ One Winthrop Sq. Assoc. 306 Dartmouth St. Boston 02116
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 28 4/4, 4/5 * 80

Ward 3, Parcel 4618



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ___

ROOF hipped (pavillions) mansard (center section) cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] Hallowell [✓ granite] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Monumental French Second Empire commercial building with details anticipating the Neo Grec. 14 bays on Otis, 18 on Devonshire & 10 on Winthrop Sq (principal facade), the latter with arcaded ground fl. & center entrance flanked by paired Doric columns. Upper stories organized into center & 2 side pavillions set off by quoins. 4-bay center section has semi-circular pediment above 4 with initials W & B followed by mansard roof. Side pavillions terminate in bracketed cornice and hipped roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (entrance altered -see ref.5-& modern sash)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor recently restored LOT AREA 19,389 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Trapezoidal site facing treed plaza installed as part of 1970's renovation. Devonshire side is partly brick with granite trim

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Beebe-Weld Building is significant as one of the finest of the "commercial palaces" of the post-fire period, notable for its well-detailed granite facade, strategic site and generally intact quality. The building was designed by a leading 19th century Boston architectural firm and served as the home of several major dry goods dealers during the early years (including the fashionable New York clothing store A.T. Stewart) and later as the headquarters of the Record American newspaper.

PF(June.1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building was constructed just after the Great Fire of 1872, which destro
the imposing French Second Empire "Beebe's Block" which had been designe
for Beebe and Weld by Gridley J.F. Bryant in 1860. Beebe was a dry goods mer
and owner of James M. Beebe & Co, which had been located in Winthrop Sq. but
the time of the fire was on[2] Temple Pl. Weld, a shipping merchant, also owned
other downtown properties.
At the time of the Great Fire and for some time afterwards, Winthrop Sq. was the heart
the dry goods and retail clothing trades. Early tenants in the new Beebe-W
Building, which opened in April, 1874 (just 17 months after the fire) include
the following: Otis side (basement & 1st):A.T. Stewart & Co, wholesale dry g
(2,3,4,5,) Whitten, Burdett & Young, manufacturers of ready-made clothing;
Devonshire side: (B,1,5) Morse, Shepard & Co, jobbers of dry goods;(2,3,4,5,
Parker, Wilder & Co, commission dry goods & wool in bales; #279-287 Devonshi
Geo. Frost & Co, manufacturers[4] of corsets(2,4,5); and sample rooms for dry goo
buttons & braids (3).
From 1924 to 1972 the building was occupied by the Boston Record-American
newspaper, which merged with the Herald in 1972.
The architects, Wm. Ralph Emerson (1833-1918) and Carl Fehmer (1835- ?) we
in the early stages of their distinguished careers when they designed this
structure & may also have designed 62-64,66-72 and 83-87 Summer St. Emerson,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (con't. bel
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

1) Suggested for listing on the National Register as part of the Church Green District (nomination form prepared, 1979)
2) Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark.
3) Recently rehabilitated by architects Childs, Bertman & Tseckeres for the Win
Sq. Conservation Trust at a cost of $5 million, with retail uses at grou
level and quality office space. (completed c. 1975)

* Significance (cont) a cousin of the author, made his reputation with later
shingle style mansions for wealthy clients. Fehmer, who was born & educated i
German, may have handled the firm's commercial work& influenced its use of the
Neo Grec
popular a

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's
records, early maps, etc.) 7. 1934 photo, Bostonian Society (Otis St. file)

1. Architectural Sketch Book, Sept. 1873, plate 9. Shows elevation and includ
a description which gives architects' names. (BPL)
2. Robert B. MacKay, "The Early History of Winthrop Square and the Beebe-Weld
Buildings" (undated, unpublished manuscript in BLC files)
3. Illustration on billheads (Trade Cards, box 3, SPNEA)
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Buildings and Their Occupancy...(Boston, 1877
5. Early photos in Ref.6 and elevation in Ref. 1 show paired openings where t
present columned entrance is now.
6. Grad.student paper for Prof. Sekler's class,on file at Carpenter Center, Harvard Univ.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

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Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

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